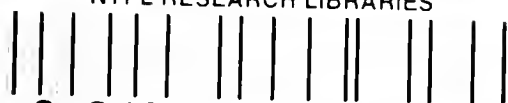


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A

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

Gazetteer of Massachusetts,

WITH SKETCHES OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS FROM ITS SETTLEMENT; A CATALOGUE OF PROMINENT CHARACTERS, AND HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL NOTICES OF THE

SEVERAL CITIES AND TOWNS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

WITH A NEW MAP OF THE STATE.

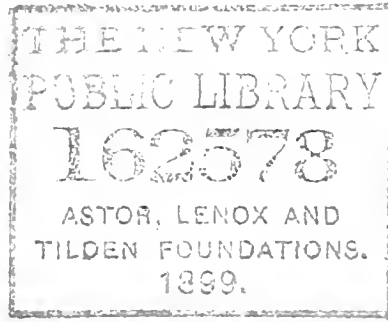
BY JEREMIAH SPOFFORD, M. D.

SECOND EDITION—REVISED, CORRECTED, AND A LARGE PART RE-WRITTEN.

HAVERHILL:

E. G. FROTHINGHAM.

1860.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860,
BY EDWARD G. FROTHINGHAM,
in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Massa-
chusetts.

P R E F A C E .

After the long interval of thirty-two years, the author now presents to the public a new edition of his *Gazetteer of Massachusetts*. It was his intention to have done this many years ago, but the appearance of several works of similar use, had induced an abandonment of the design, but the favorable opinion expressed of the plan and historical interest of the work by several literary gentlemen, as occupying a space not filled by any other *Gazetteer*, has induced another experiment upon the public favor.

The historical parts of the work are mostly retained, with such corrections as time and a patient revision have shown to be necessary, while the great change of the business and modes of travel have made an almost entire change in the State, of every thing but its natural scenery. Nearly or quite one-half of the matter has been re-written, and is entirely new.

It has been the object of the writer, in a small compass and at a moderate expense, to compile a work which shall give to young people and the industrial classes a better knowledge of the past history, prominent actors, important events, and present standing of our State, than can be found elsewhere in the same compass, or without an acquaintance with many volumes. A period of greater change has not, and probably never will occur in the State, than that elapsed since the publication of our former edition.

Instead of 2 cities and 300 towns, we have now 14 cities and 320 towns! In place of canal and turnpike, we now talk of railroads and telegraphs. Then a population of 357,000, now of 1,131,000, and instead of a valuation of about \$150,000,000, we now present a valuation of \$598,000,000.

The work, we trust, exhibits our deep interest in the past and present of our glorious old State. She is neither the Key Stone nor the Empire State of the Union; but she always has been the

balance wheel, and while, by her thousands of manufactories, her improved transportation, and her educational advantages, she continues to keep her children at home, or sends them forth well qualified to become active and influential citizens of other communities, she will continue to hold her place in the constellation of States.

The Constitution, as here printed, is intended to be all that is now in force, omitting all that has been superseded by the numerous amendments; and inserting all the articles now in force, in the words in which they were adopted. Our Constitution, as now published by authority, is that of 1780, with the numerous amendments, much of both of which have been superseded by later amendments. The codification of the Constitution by the Convention of 1855, entirely failed, being rejected by the people. The author had therefore no choice but to select and arrange those provisions which are in force, or to reprint the whole mass, one-half of which is obsolete. The latter course has been adopted, and cannot vary essentially from any future codification of the Constitution, without further essential alterations.

The author is far from feeling indifferent to the success which this revised edition of his work may meet with from the press and the public, but as his claims are humble, and this is probably his last attempt at authorship, he has much less at stake than a younger author of more ambitious pretensions.

The valuation in all cases is that of 1850, being the last made by law, revised and corrected by a State Valuation Committee, and affording a better basis of comparison with that of 1860 than any other, showing the increase or decrease in ten years. The census is that of 1855, made by State authority. Another will be taken the present year, and we would suggest to those who may possess this work the convenience of adding the new census with pen or pencil in the margin, which will show at a glance the change in each town for five years. The Map has been drawn expressly for the work, containing all the railroads and town lines, as far as space would permit, but the minute subdivisions of our cities and towns in the most populous parts of the State, have rendered these lines less distinct than was desirable.

With a deep interest, not only in the success and usefulness of this work, but a still deeper interest in the prosperity of the State, the work is now submitted to the public.

GAZETTEER

— O F —

MASSACHUSETTS.

GENERAL VIEW.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.—Massachusetts is one of the United States of America. It is situated between $41^{\circ} 23'$ and $42^{\circ} 53'$ of north latitude, and between $69^{\circ} 50'$ and $73^{\circ} 10'$ west longitude from Greenwich, and $3^{\circ} 38'$ and $7^{\circ} 7'$ east longitude from Washington. It is bounded north by Vermont and New Hampshire, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and west by New York. Boston, the Capitol, is 436 miles north-east of Washington City, 295 in the same direction from Philadelphia, 210 north-east from New York, 115 south south-west from Portland, 56 south by west from Portsmouth, 40 north north-east from Providence, 100 east north-east from Hartford, 300 south south-east from Montreal. The State is 130 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, making 7800 square miles; deducting for water, it is calculated to leave 4,644,000 acres of land.

POPULATION.—The whole number of inhabitants in the Commonwealth, by the census of 1790, was 378,787—in 1800, 422,845—by

the census of 1810, 472,040—by that of 1820, 523,159—in 1850, 994,499—in 1855, 1,133,123. It has a more dense population than any State of the same extent, in the Union, being computed at 72 to a square mile, in 1820—127 in 1850, and 143 in 1855. A very large proportion of the population are the descendants of those who left England on account of the rigid conformity to the ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, so unwisely required and cruelly exacted, by James I, and Arch Bishop Laud. To these may be added many who left that country on account of the civil dissensions during the tempestuous reign of Charles I, and at the restoration of Charles II, when most of those who had acted distinguished parts during the civil wars and the Protectorate of Cromwell, became obnoxious to the ruling powers.—It has been stated, on good authority, that Cromwell was once in his early life on shipboard for America, but was detained by an order of the King and Council. If this is true, they “caught a tartar,” with a vengeance. To the foregoing may be added a very large immigration, since 1820, both from other States and foreign countries. In 1850 there were natives 695,236 ; born in other States 134,830 ; in foreign countries 164,433.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.—The State is divided into fourteen Counties ; Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, Worcester, Berkshire, Norfolk, Franklin and Hampden, which are again subdivided into 333 cities and towns. Some notice of each County is given under the present head—the Towns are alphabetically arranged in the body of the work. This arrangement into Counties, divided into Townships, is in some degree peculiar to New England and those States whose inhabitants are chiefly derived from thence, and have carried with them the habits and institutions of the States from whence they emigrated.—Counties in the southern States are Corporations for most of the purposes for which Towns and Counties are instituted in New England.

Counties in this State are bodies corporate and politic, included

within certain definite lines, capable of holding real and personal estate, suing and being sued. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Courts of Common Pleas, and the Court of Probate and Insolvency, are in most instances limited to the Counties within and for which they are respectively held. They are also Districts for various purposes connected with the executive and judicial departments of the government of the Commonwealth. A Registry of Deeds is established in each County. A House of Correction, and one or more Jails, are also supported in every County, at the expense of the same.—The making of roads was, by a law of 1826, made a County expense, and by a law of 1828 it is divided between the Counties and Towns, and a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of laying out and constructing them, and for other purposes, is elected in each County.

Towns are bodies corporate and politic, for the purposes of supporting schools, maintaining paupers, repairing roads, and a great variety of other municipal and prudential concerns. The ministers of religion were formerly supported mostly by Towns. During the war of the revolution, Towns were almost the only bodies whose authority was acknowledged to be binding or legal, otherwise than by the voluntary consent of the parties concerned. In these little republics, matters of the highest national concern were gravely, and often intelligently discussed and decided; and the aggregate of such decisions made the ground of proceedings in the Legislature of the State and the Congress of the United States.

Parishes are ecclesiastical bodies exclusively, and are bodies corporate only for religious purposes. Most of the ancient Towns in the Commonwealth have been divided into two or more Parishes, generally by geographical lines, but the law of 1811, giving to all persons liberty to unite with any religious society, whether of the same denomination as the Parish in which he resides, or of another denomination, rendered these lines useless, unless where habit and choice render the ancient mode of taxation desirable to the individual.

C O U N T I E S .



SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Suffolk County is composed of the cities of Boston and Chelsea, and the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop. It was incorporated in 1643. The population in 1820 was 43,950; in 1855 it was 171,818. Boston and Chelsea are incorporated cities. They are connected by a steam ferry, and by a bridge which leads through Charlestown. [See the list of towns and cities.]

ESSEX COUNTY.

Essex County is divided into four cities and thirty towns. In 1820 it had 74,675 inhabitants, and in 1850, 151,167. It is bounded east and south-east by the ocean, west by Middlesex, and north by New Hampshire. Salem, Newburyport, Lynn and Lawrence are incorporated cities. There is a costly stone Court House in Salem—one of brick in Newburyport—one of wood in Ipswich, and one is now (1858) building of brick, in Lawrence. Four stone Jails are also in the same towns; those in Ipswich and Lawrence are also Houses of Correction.

Merrimack River passes through the north part of the county, three miles south of the New Hampshire line, separating the towns of Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Methuen and Dracut from the rest of the state. It is navigable to Haverhill, eighteen miles from its mouth. It adds much to the beauty of the scenery in the adjoining towns. Ipswich River runs almost centrally through the county, and meets the tide at Ipswich. Parker River rises in An-

dover, and after furnishing fine mill sites, discharges into Plum Island Sound, and is navigable a short distance for sloops. Saugus River rises in Reading, widens much after meeting the tide, and discharges into Lynn Bay. The county contains numerous handsome villages, and the land is generally well cultivated. It is intersected by the Eastern, Boston and Maine, Essex, Newburyport and Salem and Lowell Railroads, one or more of which touch upon 32 of its cities and towns. County Courts are held in Salem, Ipswich, Newburyport and Lawrence. Its manufactures are numerous and flourishing. It is small in territory, but has a dense population.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middlesex is divided into three cities—Lowell, Charlestown and Cambridge—and forty-nine townships. It was incorporated in 1643—had 61,472 inhabitants in 1820, and 194,082 in 1855. County Courts sit in Cambridge, Concord and Lowell. Merrimack river passes through the north-easterly corner of the county, where it moves the extensive machinery of Lowell. Concord river rises in the south part of Middlesex county, crosses its whole extent, and falls into the Merrimack at Lowell. Middlesex canal connected Boston harbor with Merrimack river at Chelmsford. It was a noble enterprise, commenced in 1793, and cost \$700,000. It was the first canal of magnitude in America—thirty-one miles long, twenty-four feet wide, and four feet deep. Concord river was its feeder and summit level. It owed its origin chiefly to Loammi Baldwin, Esq., Chief Engineer. It has been entirely superseded in its use by railroads and locomotives. Grass now grows in its channel, but its existence and its builders should not be forgotten. This county is traversed by the Boston and Maine, Salem and Lowell, Fitchburg, and Lowell Railroads. It has rapidly increased, during the last thirty years, and includes a very prosperous and flourishing part of the state.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Worcester is the largest county in extent in the state. It has one city and fifty-seven towns, and had 73,625 inhabitants in 1820, and 149,545 in 1855. It extends across the state, near the middle, from New Hampshire to Connecticut. Worcester is the largest inland city in the state, and until recently the only shire town of the county. Some courts are now held in Fitchburg. The county is bounded east by Middlesex and Bristol, and west by Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin. It is sixty miles in length, across the state, and thirty-seven from east to west. It is the greatest farming county in the state, and enters largely into manufactures. The surface is uneven, but it is an excellent tract for grazing and dairy purposes.—Wachusett mountain, in Princeton, is the only elevated summit.—The waters from the western part of the county descend by the Chicopee and Miller rivers, to the Connecticut; those in the eastern part, by the Concord and Nashua to the Merrimack, and by the Blackstone to Narraganset bay. The Blackstone canal extends from Worcester to Providence. The Boston and Worcester railroad unites this city with Boston, and here connects with the Western railroad, which extends through Springfield and Pittsfield to the state line and Albany. Railroads also extend from Worcester south to Norwich, Ct., and north to Nashua, N. H.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

This county consists of twenty-three towns—contained 26,487 inhabitants in 1820, and 35,485 in 1855. Northampton is the largest town, and the shire town of the county. It was incorporated in 1662, and then included the counties of Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire. Connecticut river intersects the county, passing from north to south, through the centre. A branch of Swift river, waters the eastern, and a branch of Westfield river the western parts of the county. It is bounded east by Worcester, south by Hampden,

west by Berkshire, and north by Franklin. It lies wholly in the valley of the Connecticut, and the soil is of the finest quality. It is largely engaged in manufactures, for which it is well supplied with water power. The Farmington canal extended from Northampton to New Haven. It was calculated to draw much of the trade of the river from Hartford and Middletown to New Haven, but has ceased to be of use as a canal, and its land is now appropriated to a railroad track. The Connecticut River railroad intersects this county, from north to south, and connects with the Western railroad, at Springfield, and the Vermont and Massachusetts, at Greenfield.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Hampden county consists of one city and twenty towns. It contained 28,021 inhabitants in 1820, and 54,852 in 1855. It is bounded north by Hampshire, east by Worcester, south by Connecticut, and west by Berkshire. Springfield is an incorporated city, and shire of the county. Connecticut river passes by Springfield, near the centre of the county, from north to south, and Chicopee river from the east, and Westfield river from the west, with the Connecticut, cut the county into four nearly equal quarters. They furnish many excellent mill sites, and their large manufacturing establishments contribute much to the wealth of the county. The new manufacturing town, and intended city, of Holyoke, is in this county, situated on falls of near sixty feet, in the Connecticut river. A dam which has now stood the floods of several winters, has created a vast water power, which will hereafter be of great use. The Western railroad intersects this county, from east to west, and the railroad on the bed of the Farmington canal also has a course here.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin county was taken from Hampshire and incorporated in 1811. It contained 29,268 inhabitants in 1820, and 31,655 in 1855. It is bounded north by New Hampshire, east by Worcester, south

by Hampshire, and west by Berkshire. Connecticut river passes centrally from north to south through the county, and Deerfield from the west, and Miller's river from the east, divide the county into quarters. Few equal tracts of county exceed this for the extent and value of its water power. Miller's falls, on the Connecticut, exhibit a sublime spectacle, and Deerfield and Miller's rivers afford fine sites for manufactures. Greenfield is the shire town. It is intersected by the Vermont and Massachusetts, and by the Connecticut River railroads.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Berkshire is in the western part of the state, and contains thirty-one towns. It is bounded west by New York, north by Vermont, east by Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin, and south by Connecticut. It had a population of 35,720 in 1820, and 52,791 in 1855. It is principally an agricultural county, though it has extensive manufactories on the Housatonic and Hoosic rivers, the former of which passes from near the centre of the county through Connecticut to Long Island sound—the latter through a corner of Vermont to the Hudson. The Green mountains lie along its eastern line, and the Taghconnic divide its waters from the Hudson. Pittsfield and Lenox are the chief towns. It is intersected from east to west by the Western railroad.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Norfolk county was incorporated in 1793, and till then connected with Suffolk. The population was 36,471 in 1820, and 94,448 in 1855. It is divided into one city, Roxbury, and twenty-two towns. It is bounded south-east by Plymouth and Bristol, south-west by Worcester and Rhode Island, north-west by Middlesex, and north-east by the ocean. It is finely watered by the Neponset and Charles rivers. This name was, in early times, applied to a county partly in New Hampshire, and partly of the towns in this state north of

Merrimack river. Dedham is the shire town. This county has a strong soil, and being in the vicinity of Boston much of it is under high cultivation. The city of Roxbury and many of its towns have been greatly built up and beautified by the wealth of Boston.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol county was incorporated in 1685. It is divided into two cities and seventeen towns, of which Taunton is the ancient shire town of the county. Courts are now held also at New Bedford and Fall River. It had 40,908 inhabitants in 1820, and 87,425 in 1855. It is bounded east by Plymouth, south by Rhode Island, west by Worcester, and north by Norfolk. The surface is generally level. It has some sea coast and several good harbors. It contains abundance of iron ore, and extensive manufactures of that material for almost all uses. It has fine streams and good water power in almost every town. The product of manufactures in 1837 was \$7,000,000, and of the fisheries \$2,000,000.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Plymouth county contains the oldest settlement in the state, and was a separate colony until the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros as General Governor, in 1685. He arrived at Boston December 22, 1686, in the *Kingfisher*, a fifty gun ship, with a commission from King James, to be Governor of New England and New York, and from that day Plymouth ceased to be a separate colony. Upon a rumor of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England the people here arose and deposed Sir Edmund, and seized the government April 18, 1689. Strenuous exertions were made by the people of Plymouth to obtain a separate charter from William and Mary, but they did not succeed, and the commission of Sir William Phipps, who arrived May 14, 1692, included both colonies, and confirmed their union. The county contains twenty-five towns, of which Plymouth is the shire. It is bounded east by Massachusetts bay,

south by Barnstable and Buzzard's bay, west by Bristol, and north by Norfolk. The soil is not so productive as that in some other parts of the state. It has fine water power, and extensive manufactures of iron. It has some foreign commerce and valuable fisheries. It has good railroad accommodations, by the Old Colony railroad and its branches, and is a prosperous manufacturing county, with a good share of commerce and agriculture.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Barnstable county comprises the whole peninsular of Cape Cod. It is surrounded by water, except a narrow isthmus which connects it with Plymouth county. It has Massachusetts bay on the north, Buzzard's bay on the south west, and is bounded on the other sides by the open sea. Incorporated in 1685. The population was 24,026 in 1820, and 35,877 in 1855. It is divided into thirteen towns. It has but little agriculture, most of the people being very appropriately engaged in the fisheries, the land being mostly sandy and barren, and of a large part of the men it may be truly said, their home is on the deep. The whole length of the Cape is sixty miles, and the breadth about five miles. The value of the fisheries and the manufacture of salt and glass has exceeded \$1,300,000 per annum. It is connected with Boston by a steamboat to Provincetown, and by the Cape Cod railroad, which connects with the Old Colony road, at Middleboro'.

DUKES COUNTY.

Dukes county is composed of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Chippaquiddick, Norman's Land, and Elizabeth islands. It has three towns, Edgartown, Tisbury and Chilmark. Edgartown is the chief town. Nashawn, Nashuenna and Presque isle are the largest of the Elizabeth islands. The county is small, and inconveniently divided into separate islands—of indifferent soil, and but poorly adapted to agriculture. Martha's Vineyard is well situated for com-

merce and the fisheries. An Indian church was founded here about 1666, by Mr. Cotton and Mr. Mather. Hiacombs was their pastor. It is now extinct.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket county is composed of the island of that name. It has but one town, formerly called Sherburne, but as an island, a county and a town it is generally known as Nantucket. It contained 7266 inhabitants in 1820, and 4401 in 1855. Though its beeches and sand banks are noted for sterility, yet they surround some thousand acres of arable land, diversified with hill and dale, and producing most of the articles raised on the continent. It originally belonged to twenty-seven proprietors, but in 1794, three hundred. Much of it is still owned in common, and devoted to the pasturage of sheep. The island is fifteen miles long and about four miles average width. It is 110 miles south-east from Boston, and 55 south-east from New Bedford. It was first settled by whites in 1659. The Indian name was Nantican. Its principal business is the whale fishery, but it has much declined of late. This island formerly belonged to Thomas Mayhew, and was sold by him to Thomas Macy, a Quaker, said to have emigrated from Salisbury. [See town of Nantucket.]

COUNTY VALUATION.

Counties.	Valuation.	Counties.	Valuation.
Suffolk,	\$217,587,172	Norfolk,	47,034,521
Essex,	56,556,466	Bristol,	39,243,560
Middlesex,	83,264,719	Plymouth,	19,200,668
Worcester,	55,497,794	Barnstable,	8,897,349
Hampshire,	13,331,240	Dukes,	1,698,005
Hampden,	22,621,220	Nantucket,	4,595,362
Franklin,	11,211,309		
Berkshire,	17,197,607	Total,	\$597,936,992

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The western part of the state is mountainous. The Green Mountains of Vermont extend across the state between the counties of Berkshire on the west, and Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin on the east, and divide the waters that fall into the Connecticut from those that descend to the Hoosac and Housatonic. The Taghconnic range extends through many of the towns in the south-western part of the state. The middle and north eastern parts of the state are hilly and uneven, but present no elevated summits except Wachusett, in the county of Worcester. The counties of Plymouth and Bristol are generally level, and the soil light and sandy. The other parts of the state have a strong and deep soil, interspersed with stones, of which a sufficient quantity are found in most places for purposes of fencing and building. The western counties contain excellent grazing land, and great quantities of butter and cheese are made for market; and vast numbers of the cattle and hogs are sent to supply the cities of Boston and New York.

The vallies of the Connecticut, Housatonic and Merrimack, with those of their numerous branches, have soil of the best qualities, and present, in many places, rich tracts of interval or alluvial land of the greatest fertility. There is also good land, and in a high state of cultivation, on the borders of the numerous creeks and inlets in the eastern borders of the state and near the sea coast. Extensive tracts of salt meadows, especially on Plum Island sound and between Lynn and Chelsea, yield spontaneously much valuable fodder, and still more valuable manure.

Agriculture is in a respectable state, and is every year advancing. The towns around Boston are literally gardens, and those in the neighborhood of Salem, Newburyport and other large cities and

towns, present a luxuriant vegetation, and abundant supplies of fruits and vegetables are raised for the markets. The principal agricultural productions are grass, Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, potatoes and turnips. Apples and pears are plenty, and great improvements are making in the fruits that are cultivated. Beef, pork, butter and cheese, for domestic use, are produced in abundance in all the agricultural parts of the state. Sheep are kept to good advantage, and wool may be rendered a staple commodity. Peach and plum trees flourish well for a time, but the former are short lived in our climate, and a constant succession of young trees is necessary to render them plenty; and the latter are subject to the gum disease, which frequently renders them sickly and unproductive. The growing of wheat near the sea-board was generally neglected for many years, under the impression that it was so subject to blast as to render the attempt unprofitable; but during the last war an improved mode of culture was crowned with considerable success, and at present nothing prevents its cultivation but the facility of importations from states where it is raised with greater facility.

The culture of the ruta бага and the mangel wortzel has been introduced, but not to that extent which their usefulness deserves.—The value of the turnip crop in England has been stated, on good authority, to exceed £14,000,000 sterling, per annum, and they might probably be raised to great advantage in this state, and the production of beef and mutton, as well as that of butter and cheese, in the autumn and winter, be thereby greatly facilitated.

MOUNTAINS.

Wachusett mountain, in Princeton, if not the highest land in the state, is the greatest elevation above the base. According to measurement, by the Hon. John Winthrop, it is 3012 feet above the level of the sea, and about 1900 above the surrounding country, and

may be seen at the distance of seventy miles, in a clear day. It is of a regular conical shape, and from its insulated position makes a very fine appearance, being far distant from any summit of equal altitude. The skirts of the mountain are excellent pasturage; wood diminishes, as you ascend, till the trees dwindle to the smallest shrubs, and the summit, for more than 100 acres, is a barren ledge of rocks.

Mount Holyoke is in the eastern part of Hadley. One of its principal summits is estimated to be 1200 feet above Connecticut river, which washes its base. This mountain affords one of the richest prospects in New England. It has been supposed that this mountain was once united with Mount Tom, forming a dam which elevated Connecticut river much above its present bed. On its western front are ill-formed pillars, somewhat similar to those of the Giant's Causeway. This mountain and Mount Toby may be considered as summits of the Lyme range, being the same that give rise to the Monadnoc and other lofty eminences, in New Hampshire.

Mount Toby is a considerable eminence, about two miles east of Connecticut river, chiefly in the towns of Sunderland and Leverett. Much of this mountain is composed of breccia, or pudding stone. The small stones imbedded in the matrix are rounded as though they had been washed and rolled by the ocean, and are of every size, from one-tenth of an inch to a foot diameter, and of various colors. This mountain appears to have undergone some great convulsion, and the rents in the southern base, and the immense piles of stones which appear to have fallen from its northern declivity, strongly support the idea that at some remote period the northern side of the mountain sunk down from its elevation, and rolled the whole mass several degrees northward.

Hoosac mountains are a wide and lofty range, extending from the Green mountains in Vermont, across the state, between the Hoosac and Housatonic rivers and the Connecticut. The most elevated summits are estimated at 3500 feet above the level of the sea. This range continues southerly through the state of Connecticut, and ter-

minates in a precipice called West Rock, near New Haven. The principal summit is in Williamstown.

Saddle mountain belongs to the Taghconnic range, and lies between Adams and Williamstown. This range lies along the western boundary of Massachusetts, and divides this state from New York, and the waters of the Housatonic and Hoosac from those of the Hudson. The summit has been estimated to be 4000 feet above the level of the sea ; if so, it is the highest land in the state ; but this estimate is probably too great. In October, 1784, a torrent of water descended from this mountain, which swept trees, rocks, earth, and even one dwelling house, in its course. It commenced on the western side of its highest summit, at about three-fourths of its elevation. It appeared to commence with its whole volume and force at once, and cleared every object, and even the earth to a considerable depth. The family in the house, which was situated near a ravine in which the torrent passed, were awakened at daybreak, by the roaring of the waters, and with difficulty escaped from their dwelling before it was swept from its foundation.

RIVERS.

The Connecticut is the largest river which has any part of its course in this state. It rises in the highlands which separate New Hampshire and Lower Canada. It has been surveyed twenty-five miles beyond the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, thence running south-west and south, between the states of Vermont and New Hampshire, it enters Massachusetts at Northfield, and passing centrally through the counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden, leaves the state between the towns of West Springfield and Long Meadow, and enters Connecticut at Suffield, passing by the cities of Middletown and Hartford, and many other flourishing and pleasant towns. It falls into Long Island sound, between Saybrook and

Lyme, after a course of 410 miles. It forms a most magnificent arch, in its general direction south-west, south and south-east. This is the largest river in New England, and is navigable, for vessels drawing ten feet of water, to Middletown, thirty-six miles, and for sloops to Hartford, fifty miles. It is navigable for boats to Barnet, in Vermont, 205 miles further. Much was done, a few years ago, for the improvement of the navigation, and further improvements were in contemplation, and hopes were entertained of rendering it passable for steamboats to that place. In 1826 a steamboat ascended as far as Bellows Falls, but all boat navigation is now suspended. The perpendicular fall overcome by dams and locks, between Springfield Mass. and Hanover, N. H., is 200 feet. The most remarkable fall is between Rockingham, Vt. and Walpole, N. H., called Bellows falls. Here a large rock divides the river into two channels of ninety feet each, but when the water is low it falls into the western channel, which at the surface of the water is then but sixteen feet wide, through which the water rushes with immense velocity. The first bridge over this river was at this place, and was built by Col. Hale, in 1784. It was 365 feet long, and supported in the middle by the solid rock. This river in this state is from 80 to 100 rods wide. Like the Nile it fertilizes and enriches the country through which it passes. There is generally a large tract of rich interval or alluvial land on one or both of its banks, in some places several miles wide. Its principal tributaries in this state are Deerfield and Westfield rivers from the west, and Miller's and Chicopee from the east, all of which are large and beautiful streams. [See canals.]

Merrimack river rises in the northern part of New Hampshire, on the north-west side of the White mountains, and is thence for many miles called the Pemigewasset. It receives innumerable small streams in its course to Plymouth, where it receives Baker's river, a large stream from the west; thence continuing its course southwardly, to Holderness, it receives the waters of Squam lake, from the east, and at Bridgewater, the waters of Newfound lake, from the

west. Between Sanbornton and Northfield it unites with Winnipisseogee river, a large and beautiful stream from a lake of the same name, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. Between Concord and Boscawen it receives the Contocook river, a large and rapid stream, which rises on the south-east side of Monadnock mountain, in Cheshire county, N. H. At Manchester it receives the waters of Massabesic pond, from the east, and in Bedford, the Piscataquog, from the west. At Nashua it receives the Nashua, from the south-west, a large and powerful stream, which rises in Worcester county, Mass. The junction of these rivers is now the location of the flourishing city of Nashua. At Tyngsboro' the river bends to the east. At the city of Lowell it receives the Concord river, from the south, and passing onward, receives the Spicket, in Methuen, the Shawsheen, in Andover, Little river, in Haverhill, and the Powow, between Salisbury and Amesbury, and discharges itself into the ocean, three miles below Newburyport. The whole length of this river is about 200 miles. It meets the tide at Haverhill, twenty miles from its mouth. It is interrupted by numerous falls; those from Concord, N. H. to the Middlesex canal have been rendered navigable by locks and canals; the Patucket falls, at Lowell, are also locked, and the falls below are all passed by rafts, when the water is high.

Bow canal, just below Concord, was constructed in 1812, and cost \$20,000. Hookset canal has seventeen feet lockage, and cost \$15,000. Eight miles below are Amoskeag falls. They consist of three pitches, and the whole descent is forty-eight feet. A canal was commenced here many years ago, by the enterprise of Samuel Blodgett, Esq. It was constructed principally of wood, within the natural banks of the river, but it did not succeed, and a canal in the banks around the falls was completed in 1816. It is one mile in length, and cost \$60,000. Several falls below, in New Hampshire, have been locked, at an expense of \$50,000. Wickasee falls, three miles above Middlesex canal, are locked, at an expense of \$14,000. Patucket falls were locked in 1797, but the canal has been made much

wider and deeper, to convey water to the manufactories of Lowell. From the foot of Patucket falls to tide water, is a descent of forty feet, the principal part of which is at Hunt's falls, between Tewksbury and Dracut, and at Lawrence. Six cities now stand upon its banks, and it is supposed to turn more wheels than any other river in the world. It is crossed, in this state and New Hampshire, by many railroad and other costly bridges.

The Housatonic river rises in Berkshire county, from three principal sources ; the western in New Ashford, the middle in Windsor, and the eastern between Washington and Middlefield. The river takes a southern course, and waters the towns of Lanesborough, Pittsfield, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, Great Barrington and Sheffield. It enters the state of Connecticut at North Canaan, and crossing the whole of that state in the widest part, it discharges into Long Island sound, between the towns of Milford and Stratford. The valley of the Housatonic is a rich and flourishing portion of the state ; its intervals have a luxuriant vegetation, and the falls in the river and its numerous branches afford many excellent sites for mills and manufactories.

Blackstone river rises in and near Worcester, and taking a south-east course through Millbury, Grafton, Northbridge, Uxbridge and Mendon, it enters the state of Rhode Island, where it is denominated the Pawtucket, and furnishes water to move the immense manufactories of Pawtucket and North Providence, and discharges its waters into Narraganset bay. Very important manufactures, in this state, are situated on this river, which will be noticed in the towns in which they are situated. Blackstone canal was constructed along the banks of this river, and is fed by its waters.

Charles river rises in the south part of the county of Middlesex, in the towns of Hopkinton, Holliston and Sherburne. After the union of its principal branches it bounds Medfield, Sherburne, Dover and Natick, to Needham. Its course is then south-east, between Dover and Needham to Dedham, where it gives off about one-third

of its waters, forming what is called *Mother brook*, and which falls into Neponset river, three and a half miles from its origin; the main part of the river then turns and runs north north-west, between the towns of Newton and Needham, to Newton Upper Falls; here there are considerable iron works, together with several mills and factories. From thence its course is near north-west, to Newton Lower Falls, where are several paper, grist and other mills; from thence its course is north-east two miles, to Stony brook, then south one mile and north-east two miles, to Waltham factories; its course is then easterly, to Cambridge, below which it mingles with the tide—expands into a wide bay, and passes off into Boston harbor, under Charles river bridge.

Mystic river takes its rise at Parley meadows, in Reading, and pursues a southerly course, to Mystic pond; thence it runs south-west two and a half miles, to Medford bridge. Below Medford it is greatly expanded by tide water, and is 120 rods wide at Malden bridge, and still wider at Chelsea bridge, where it discharges into Boston bay. This expansion may be considered rather as an arm of the sea than a river, as without this the fresh water stream would be unworthy of notice among the rivers of Massachusetts.

Ipswich river rises in Wilmington, and running easterly through Middleton and Topsfield, meets the tide at Ipswich, where it becomes navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The fresh water in this river is considerable, and below Ipswich it is expanded by tide water to a wide and navigable river.

Plum Island river (as it is called in the vicinity) is a stream extending between the main land and Plum island, about nine miles, from Merrimack to Ipswich river. It is from one-fourth of a mile to a mile wide, and has a broad expansion of salt meadows, of nearly an equal width with the river, on either side. This extensive sound is filled, every tide, by the waters from Ipswich and Newbury bars. It receives also the waters of Rowley and Parker rivers, which for three or four miles, where the tide flows, are wide and navigable streams.

Hoosac river rises in Cheshire, in Berkshire county, and passes north-westerly, through Adams to Williamstown, where it unites with a considerable stream which rises in Hancock, called Green river, thence it passes through a corner of Vermont, then into New York, and falls into the Hudson eight miles above Lansingburg.

Neponset river rises in the town of Foxborough, and takes a north-easterly course through Walpole, Canton, Dedham and Milton. It meets the tide at Milton bridge; from thence its course is about four miles, to that part of Boston harbor called Dorchester bay.

Saugus river rises in Reading and falls into Lynn bay. The quantity of fresh water is inconsiderable, though below the head of the tide, and as seen by travellers on the Eastern railroad, between Lynn and Chelsea, it is wide and navigable.

Manticut river rises in Canton, near Randolph line, at the foot of the Blue hills, and takes a north-east course, to Braintree iron works. It meets the tide at Braintree bridge, passes under Quincy bridge, and falls into Boston harbor, between Quincy and Weymouth.

Several branches of the Connecticut and Merrimack are also large, and worthy of notice in the geography of Massachusetts, viz.:

Miller's river takes its rise in Ashburnham, and passes through Winchendon, Athol, Wendall and Erving to Connecticut river.

Deerfield river enters the Connecticut nearly opposite to Miller's. It rises in Vermont, and tending south, into Massachusetts, passes Rowe, Florida, Charlemont, Shelburne, Deerfield and Greenfield, to Connecticut river. It is up this river to Shelburne falls that the railroad proceeds which is intended to pass through the Hoosic mountain, to Troy, New York.

Westfield river rises in Peru, and thence passing through or by the towns of Chester, Norwich, Blandford, Montgomery, Russell and Westfield, it falls into the Connecticut at West Springfield.

Chickopee river is formed of three principal branches; that which bears the name, though not the largest, rises in a pond between Paxton and Rutland. It receives accessions from Spencer, Brookfield,

Western and Brimfield. It unites with its sister streams in the borders of Monson and Palmer. The most direct and principal branch, called Ware river, rises in Hubbardston. It passes through Barre, between Hardwick and New Braintree, and through Ware, to their junction. The third branch, called Swift River, rises in Wendell, passes through Shutesbury and Pelham, and divides Belchertown from Greenwich and Ware. The united stream passes between Ludlow and Wilbraham, and falls into the Connecticut at Springfield.

Nashua River, rises in Paxton, and taking a north-easterly course, receives several branches from the skirts of Wachusett mountain, and the high lands in and near Ashburnham; and passing through, or bounding Boylston, Lancaster, Bolton, Harvard, Groton, and Pepperell, it reaches Dunstable, where it leaves the state, and after a short course in New Hampshire, falls into Merrimack river, at Nashua village; to which flourishing settlement it has given existence and activity. It is a rapid stream; has many valuable mill seats, and much rich and fertile interval land skirts its banks.

Concord river, rises in the south part of Middlesex county, and after dispensing beauty and fertility to the towns of Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherburne, Framingham, East Sudbury and Sudbury, it reaches Concord, where it receives another branch, nearly equal, which rises in Northboro', and passes through Marlboro', Stow, and Acton, to Concord. After their junction, they flow through or border Bedford, Carlisle, Billerica, Chelmsford, and Tewksbury, and discharge into Merrimack river, at Belvidere Village. It was the sole feeder of Middlesex Canal, whose summit level was on this river.—It is a great ornament to the adjoining country.

HISTORY.

The first settlers of Massachusetts left Plymouth, in England, on the 6th of September, 1620, and after a boisterous passage, they discovered the land of Cape Cod, on the 9th of November, and dropped anchor in Cape Cod harbor, the next day. Finding themselves northward of the bounds of the Virginia Company, of whom they had obtained a patent for settlement, they, while on board of the ship, formed themselves into a company or body politic, binding themselves to be governed by the majority, thereby laying the corner stone of those republican institutions, which one day, were to overspread the western continent, and send back a renovating influence to the eastern hemisphere. After solemn prayer and thanksgiving, the following instrument was signed by forty-one persons, who with their families, made the number one hundred and one.

“ In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign, Lord King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. Having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and the honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together, in a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furthering of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof do erect, constitute and frame, such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the eleventh of November, in the reign of our sovereign, lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland, the fifty-fourth. Anno. Dom. 1620.

John Carver,*	8	John Goodman,	1
William Bradford,	2	Samuel Fuller,	2
Edward Winslow,*	5	Christopher Martin,*	4
William Brewster,*	6	William Mullins,*	6
Isaac Allerton,*	6	William White,*	5
Miles Standish,*	2	Richard Warren,	1
John Alden	1	John Howland, { In Carver's Family.	
Edward Fuller,*	3	Degory Priest,	1
John Turner,	3	Thomas Williams,	1
Francis Eaton,*	3	Gilbert Winslow,	1
James Chilton,*	3	Edmund Margeson,	1
John Craxton,	2	Peter Brown,	1
John Billington,*	4	Richard Britterige,	1
Moses Fletcher,	1	George Soule, { In Winslow's Family.	
Stephen Hopkins,*	8	Richard Clark,	1
Edward Tilly,*	4	Richard Gardner,	1
John Tilly,*	3	John Allerton,	1
Francis Cook,	2	Thomas English,	1
Thomas Rogers,	2	Edward Dotey, { In Hopkins' Family."	
Thomas Tinker,*	3	Edward Leister, }	
John Ridgdale,*	2		

N. B.—* This mark designates those that were married, and the figures, the number of their families.

John Carver, was unanimously chosen governor for one year, a term of time for that office, which has been constantly adhered to by their descendants, except when overruled by the government of England.

The company having rested over the Sabbath, disembarked on Monday, November 13th, and proceeded to make further discoveries.

Miles Standish and sixteen armed men, in searching for a place of settlement, saw five or six Indians, whom they followed several miles, but did not overtake them. They found several baskets of corn buried under heaps of sand, which served them as seed for a future harvest, and for which they afterwards paid the Indian owners. Standish and his men travelled along the inner shore of the Cape, till they came to Plymouth, which they recommended on their return to the ship as a place suitable for the purpose of a settlement. On the 15th of November, they weighed anchor and left the harbor of Cape Cod, and came across the bay to Plymouth. On the eighteenth and nineteenth, parties went on shore for further discoveries, but returned at night to the ship to lodge.

On the ever memorable 20th of November, 1620, after again imploring the divine assistance, they went on shore for a permanent settlement, lodging under such temporary tents and sheds as their means afforded, till Monday, the 25th, when they commenced building a large house for their stores and other uses. Their next care was to prepare a platform for their cannon, which was on the summit of the hill, now occupied as Plymouth burying ground.

In January they proceeded to lay out the town, and build houses for their further accommodation. The first lots laid out and houses built were in two rows, making the street which now leads from the first church to the water side. This business was scarcely well commenced, when the common house, built in December, took fire and was wholly consumed. On the 17th of February, they met for settling military affairs, and made choice of Miles Standish for their captain, and conferred on him the power pertaining to that office.

On the 16th of March, Samoset, Sagamore of Patuxet, came boldly into their settlement, saluting them with "welcome Englishmen, welcome Englishmen." He soon after visited them in company with Squanto and Massasoit, Sachems of the neighboring tribes. Presents were made and a treaty of friendship concluded, which was faithfully observed by both parties for fifty years. Great sickness

prevailed the first winter, and half of their number died before the end of March. November 11, 1621, a vessel commanded by Robert Cushman, with thirty-five passengers, arrived from England at Plymouth; by this arrival they received a charter which had been procured for them by their associates in London, who had been originally concerned with them in the enterprise, and they now enjoyed the territory under the authority of the President and Council for the affairs of New England. The ship returned to England laden with beaver skins, lumber, and other articles, valued at £500.

Carver was chosen governor again the second year, but died soon after, and was succeeded by William Bradford.

In 1622, Thomas Weston, a merchant of London, procured a patent for land in Massachusetts, and sent two ships with fifty or sixty men, to settle a plantation. Many being sick on their arrival, they spent the winter at Plymouth, and the next year settled at Wessagusset, now Weymouth, but the Indians being troublesome, and the English imprudent, the plantation was broken up the next year.

About the same time, Mr. White, a celebrated minister in Dorchester, England, excited some merchants and other gentlemen to attempt a settlement in New England. They on a joint stock, sent over a number of persons who set up a fishing station at Cape Ann, which they held of the Plymouth colony.

1624. Salt works were set up at Plymouth, and a ship of 180 tons freighted for England. Mr. Edward Winslow arrived in a fishing vessel, and brought with him a bull and three heifers, which were the first neat cattle in New England.

Hitherto the land at Plymouth had either been occupied jointly or apportioned annually. This year one acre, as near the town as might be, was laid out to each family, as a permanent possession.

1625. Capt. Wollaston, and a few persons of some consequence, with thirty servants, came from England to Massachusetts Bay, and at the southern side of the bay, at the head of a creek, began a plantation, which they called Mount Wollaston. Among these set-

tlers was Thomas Morton, who was afterwards the cause of much trouble to the sober inhabitants of the colony. This year, John Oldham and John Lyford, were banished for writing letters to England, against the colonists, and other evil practices.

1627. Isaac Allerton, agent of the colony, in England, purchased for the settlers all the right and title of the company in England, which they had in the goods, lands, and merchandise of the colony, for 1800 pounds.

March 19th 1628. The Council for New England, sold to Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, and four other associates, in the vicinity of Dorchester, in England, all that part of New England lying between three miles north of Merrimack river, and three miles south of Charles river, and westward from the Atlantic to the *South Sea*. Other non-conformists, with a view to an asylum from persecution, purchased rights in this patent. They sent over a few people, under John Endecott, to begin a plantation at Naumkeag, (now Salem,) and to prepare for the settling of a colony. Soon after their arrival at Salem, six or seven persons, with the consent of Endecott, among whom were three brothers by the name of Sprague, travelled to the westward and came to a neck of land between Mystic and Charles rivers, called Mishawum, now Charlestown. It was full of Indians called Aberginians, and with the consent of their chief, they settled there. This chief was called by the English, John Sagamore, the son of an old Aberginian chief. They found but one English house there, which was thatched and palisaded, and possessed by one Thomas Walford, a blacksmith.

It was originally intended that the Massachusetts company should be governed by a company in London, but it was decreed, August 29th, 1629, that the charter and government should be transferred to America, and such officers were chosen as agreed to embark with their families. John Winthrop was chosen governor. John Humphrey, lieutenant governor, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Isaac Johnson, Thomas Dudley, and others, assistants.

1630. A fleet of fourteen sail was prepared with men, women, children and provisions, for a plantation; twelve of these arrived in the bay before the 6th of July. In this fleet came Governor Winthrop, Dep. Gov. Dudley; and among those who were afterwards distinguished were Sir Richard Saltonstall, Ludlow, Rossiter, Nowel, Sharp, Pyncheon, Bradstreet, Johnson, and Coddington. Of eminent ministers, there were John Wilson, George Phillips, John Maverick, and John Warham.

The colony of Plymouth at that time had 300 souls.

Winthrop, having viewed the bay, pitched on the north side of Charles river, and the company lodged at first in cottages, booths, and tents, about the Town hill, now Bunker hill, and divine service was held under a tree.

The first court of assistants, was held on board of the *Arabella*, at Charlestown, August 25; and at the 2d. held Sept. 7, it was ordered that the opposite peninsula, or Trimountain, be called Boston. At that time William Blackstone was living alone at that place. He invited the people over from Charlestown, and most of them removed during the same month, thinking the water bad at Charlestown, and imagining it to be the cause of the sickness with which they were afflicted.

1631. This year it was planned to build a fortified town at Cambridge, and several houses were erected there, in that expectation, but commerce centering in Boston, the design was ultimately relinquished.

The first church after Plymouth, was at Salem, the second at Charlestown, but removed to Boston, the third at Dorchester, the fourth at Roxbury, and the fifth at Lynn. In November 1632, a church was again formed at Charlestown.

This year, the court at Plymouth ordered that any person refusing the office of governor should pay twenty pounds, unless chosen two years in succession.

1634. The people became too numerous to manage their affairs

in a single assembly, and agreed that deputies should be sent from the towns. Twenty-four freemen assembled this year at Cambridge, making the first general court of Massachusetts. They passed resolves defining their own powers, and establishing trial by Jury.— August 15th, that year, a most tremendous south east storm of wind and rain destroyed houses, trees, corn, &c.; and the tide rose twenty feet perpendicular.

1636. Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts on account of his religious opinions, and went and settled at Seekonk.

Sir Henry Vain, though very young, and lately from England, was chosen governor, an indiscretion into which the people were led by his title, and high pretensions to religion.

1637, was distinguished by an expedition from all the colonies against the Pequots. A great fight took place in a swamp, July 13, which issued in the destruction and final extinction of the tribe.— Mystic post had been previously destroyed by the Connecticut troops, at which near 600 of the enemy were killed. Sassacus, the chief, fled to the Mohawks.

About this time the state was thrown into great confusion by the teachings of Ann Hutchinson, who with several of her adherents, was banished, and others disarmed.

1638. Harvard College was founded, principally by a donation of 779 pounds, by Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown. June 1, a great earthquake shook all new England. Moveable articles were thrown down, and the people could hardly stand. This year three white men were hanged at Plymouth, for the murder of an Indian near Providence.

1639. The first printing press in America was set up at Cambridge, and the first House of Representatives met in the Plymouth colony.

1641. The winter was so cold that the harbor of Boston was passable on the ice for horses, oxen, sleds, sleighs, &c. for five weeks.

1643. Articles of confederacy, offensive and defensive, between

the New England colonies, were formed, which were found of great use during the civil wars in England, and Philip's war, and rendered them formidable to the French and Dutch.

1644. Miantonomoh, Sachem of the Narragansetts, was cruelly put to death by Uncas, by advice and direction of the commissioners of the united colonies.

1646. Eliot commenced his labors for civilizing and christianizing the Indians.

1648. Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was tried and executed as a witch. The Cambridge platform of Ecclesiastical discipline, was adopted by a synod which met in 1646, and has been continued by adjournment to this time.

1649. Charles I, was beheaded at Whitehall, aged 51 years.—This colony took part with the parliament against the king, during the civil war. The prevalence of their opinions in England operated against them, by preventing emigration from thence during the commonwealth, and by making the New England colonies obnoxious to the ruling powers after the restoration.

This was an important era in the history of England and America. After the king's death the House of Lords was suppressed, oaths of allegiance and supremacy abolished, and the whole power fell into the hands of the people. Oliver Cromwell was declared commander in chief of the troops, and soon took advantage of the distraction of the times, to seize upon supreme power.

John Winthrop, who had been governor of the colony most of the time from its settlement, died this year, aged 63 years.

1652. The province of Maine was at their own request taken under the protection of Massachusetts, and was made a county by the name of Yorkshire. Money in shillings, sixpenny and three penny pieces, was coined by order of the general court.

1653. The Commissioners of the United Colonies, apprehensive of a war with the Dutch, agreed to raise 500 men. Massachusetts was to furnish 333, Plymouth 60, Connecticut 65, New Haven 42;



but Massachusetts refused to raise her quota, which nearly dissolved the Union.

1656. The Quakers made their first appearance in New England. Their tenets were considered equally hostile to Christianity and civil government, and they were banished from the colony. In 1659, William Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson, and Mary Dyer, were tried before the general court for Quakerism, the two former were executed, and the latter banished. They were sentenced for "sedition, rebellion, and presumptuous obtruding themselves, when forbidden to return on pain of death."

1658. A great earthquake extended over New England.

1660. Charles II, restored to the British throne, May 29, and entered London June 8th. Maj. Gen. Edmund Whalley, and Brig. Gen. William Goffe, two of the judges of Charles I, arrived at Boston, and were favorably received by the inhabitants.—*See Hadley.*

1662. King Philip, Sachem of Pokanoket, came to Plymouth, and solicited to remain in amity with that government, as his father and brother had done before.

1663. A terrible earthquake was felt in the northern parts of America. At Quebec, the shock lasted nearly half an hour. Parts of mountains were thrown down, houses destroyed, fountains dried up, and much other damage done.

1664. Elliot's Indian Bible was printed at Cambridge. Richard Nicholls, Sir Robert Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, were commissioned to hear and determine all cases, civil, military, and criminal, in New England. Having received the submission of New York, they came to Boston in 1665; but meeting with opposition from the government and people, they left the country, threatening vengeance upon the colonies. Wheat near the sea coast was blasted this and the following years, and the culture of wheat was in a great degree abandoned for a long time.

1665. The Massachusetts Militia consisted of 4,000 foot and 400 horse. The shipping of the state, at this time, consisted of 132

vessels, of from 20 to 200 tons. John Endecott, governor, died aged 77.

1674. Indians in the state, according to Gookin, were, Pequods, 300; Narragansets, 1000; Massachusetts, 300; Pawtuckets, 240; Pawkunnawkuts, extinct.

1675. Commencement of Philip's war, which spread over all the colonies, filled Massachusetts with the utmost terror, and ended in the destruction of Philip and his whole tribe. The decisive battle was fought Dec. 18, in a great swamp, when the English had 80 killed and 150 wounded: the Indians are supposed to have lost 1,000; the women and children were captured. Hostilities were continued through the next year. Philip was killed Aug. 12, 1676, which was the signal of complete victory. In this short war, near 600 of the people of New England were slain; twelve or thirteen towns were broken up; six hundred buildings, mostly dwelling houses, were burnt. History records a savage and unmanly triumph over the mangled remains of Philip, and the feelings of the people towards him as the author of a war, so distressing to them, was that of implacable resentment. But it appears that he carried on the war according to the custom of his age and nation, and his plans were doubtless founded on sound maxims of human wisdom and patriotism. His death in retrospect makes a different impression from that felt by our ancestors at the time. "It was then exulted in as the extinction of a virulent and implacable enemy; it is now viewed as the fall of a great warrior, a profound statesman and a mighty prince."

1679. New Hampshire became a separate government. The commission to that effect was brought over by Edward Randolph.

1680. A great comet surprised and terrified the people of New England, as well as Europe, being the largest that had ever been seen.

1684. The high court of Chancery, in England, gave judgment for the king against the governor and company of Massachusetts; their charter was declared forfeited, and their liberties passed into

the king's hands. Col. Kirk was appointed governor of the New England colonies, but the death of the king annulled his appointment.

1685. James II, proclaimed at Boston, Apr. 20; Oct. 8, a commission was issued to Joseph Dudley, to be President of New England.

1686. His government went into operation, May 15th, but was of short duration. He was superseded by Sir Edmund Andros, who arrived in Boston, Dec. 20th, the same year, with a commission of arbitrary government, over New England and New York. He brought with him about 60 soldiers to enforce intended innovations, and set up Episcopal service at the old south church, Boston. The inhabitants of the county of Essex refused to assess the taxes granted by Andros and his council. The selectmen of Ipswich were fined from 20 to 60 pounds each; and Mr. Appleton, a former assistant, and Mr. Wise, the minister, were imprisoned.

1689. On a rumor of a revolution in England, the town of Boston was in arms, on the morning of April 8th; the people poured in from the country; the governor, the most active members of his council, and other obnoxious persons, fifty in number, were seized and imprisoned, and the former magistrates restored.

May 29th, William and Mary were officially proclaimed in Boston, and the old charter confirmed till a new government could be settled, which was done in 1692. Here ends the existence of Plymouth, as a distinct colony. It was united with Massachusetts by royal charter, though a distinct government had been petitioned for.

Their governors, during their separate existence were as follows :

PLYMOUTH.

John Carver,	1620	Thomas Prence,	1638
William Bradford,	1621	William Bradford,	1639
Edward Winslow,	1633	Edward Winslow,	1644
Thomas Prence,	1634	William Bradford,	1645
William Bradford,	1635	Thomas Prence,	1657
Edward Winslow,	1636	Josiah Winslow,	1673
William Bradford,	1637	Thomas Hinkley,	1680

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Winthrop,	1630	John Winthrop,	1646
Thomas Dudley,	1634	John Endecott,	1649
John Haynes,	1635	Thomas Dudley,	1650
Henry Vane,	1636	John Endecott,	1651
John Winthrop,	1637	Richard Bellingham,	1654
Thomas Dudley,	1640	John Endecott,	1655
Richard Bellingham,	1641	Richard Bellingham,	1665
John Winthrop,	1642	John Leverett,	1673
John Endecott,	1644	Simon Bradstreet,	1679
Thomas Dudley,	1645		

Governor Bradstreet held his office till the arrival of Andros, and after his exclusion, till the arrival of Sir William Phips, with the new charter, and a new commission, constituting him governor of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Maine, and Nova Scotia.

May 14, 1692, Governor Phips arrived at Boston, and assumed the government. He was a native of New England, and had risen by his own genius, industry and good fortune, to wealth and power. His wealth was mostly the fruit of a bold and fortunate enterprize in searching for and recovering a large quantity of gold and silver, from the wreck of a Spanish galleon, which had been sunk in the West Indian seas. He was in a good degree fitted for his new dignity; and being a native, his appointment had considerable influence in reconciling people to the loss of former privileges. Under the new charter, the appointment of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary, and all the officers of the admiralty, were vested in the crown; no act was valid without the consent of the Royal Governor, and he had the appointment of military officers, and all officers of the courts of justice. No money could be issued out of the treasury, but by his warrant, and he had a negative in the choice of counsellors, and other civil officers, who were elected by the General Court.

In February, of this year, 1692, the wonderful and lamentable

delusion concerning witches and evil spirits, commenced at Salem, and the vicinity. This was not the first instance of the kind in the country ; several instances of supposed witchcraft having occurred some years before, at Springfield, Boston, Newbury, and one at Littleton ; but it had never arrived to such an alarming extent, or produced events so tragical, as at the present time. The imputation of witchcraft, and a prevalent belief of its real existence among them, had taken possession of the minds, not only of the common people, but magistrates, judges, counsellors, and even the governor entertained the common belief. Numerous prosecutions were commenced, and supported by such evidence as nothing but the most senseless credulity could credit ; yet upon such evidence, nineteen persons were executed this year before the end of September.—However strange the assertion may appear at the present day, it was undoubtedly a more distressing time than Indian wars, pestilence, earthquakes or inundations, had ever produced in New England. To be, or to suppose ourselves to be haunted by enemies, invisible, intangible, and irresistible ; or to feel liable at every moment, to be accused and convicted on such evidence as it is impossible to combat with veritable facts, placed every person's life and happiness at the mercy of ignorance, delusion and wickedness.—Such scenes have not been confined to New England ; they copied their laws and rules of evidence from English precedents, and it is not unlikely that the investigations of reasonable men, and confessions of deluded and wicked witnesses, which took place here, after these events, have gone further to emancipate the world from the terrors excited by the supposed presence of evil spirits, than all the philosophy of Europe. Many more were accused and imprisoned, and some sentenced, but the public mind becoming more enlightened, the magistrates relented, and they were all released from prison by Governor Phips, a short time previous to his departure for England.

November 17th, 1694, Governor Phips left Boston for England,

to answer charges brought against him by an officer of the customs. He died in England, Feb. 18th. 1695.

May 26, 1699, Lord Bellomont arrived with a commission as governor. The government having been administered since the departure of Governor Phips, by Mr. Stoughton, the Lieutenant Governor. The governor left Boston for New York, in May, 1700, where he died, and the government was again administered by Mr. Stoughton.

May 1702, Lieut. Governor Stoughton died, and the administration devolved upon the council. Sir Henry Ashurst and Constantine Phips, were at that time agents for the colony, in England.—Waitstill Winthrop and Col. Joseph Dudley, were candidates for the office of Governor; but Dudley obtained the appointment, and arrived the same year at Boston.

A ten years' war with the Indians commenced about this time; their depredations will be noticed under the heads of the towns where they were committed. Dudley's administration was extremely unpopular, and many attempts were made to have him superseded.

1711. September 15th, news of the death of Queen Ann, was received with joy in Boston. The governor was suspended from exercising the duties of his office, till a new commission arrived from George I. He was soon superseded by the appointment of Col. Burgess, who, however, never exercised the duties of his office, but was persuaded to resign by the offer of £1000 sterling, and Col. Shute was appointed in his place.

October 4, 1716, Governor Shute arrived in Boston. William Dummer, a native of Massachusetts, was appointed lieutenant governor.

1717. Captain Church, who had been the great scourge of the Indians, during the last bloody war, died, on the 17th of January, in the 78th year of his age. His death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel, caused by a fall from his horse. He was buried at Little Compton, R. I.

1720. Hon. Elisha Cooke, having distinguished himself, in opposition to the governor, and being chosen speaker of the house, the governor negatived the choice, and upon the house persisting in their privilege to choose and retain whomsoever they would as speaker, the governor dissolved the assembly. A war with the eastern Indians, was very troublesome to the inhabitants of these colonies. A new house being chosen after the dissolution of the former, chose Timothy Lindal, speaker, more from the necessity of doing business on account of the war, than from a disposition to submit to the governor's wishes or his assumed prerogative.

1721. The house having again chosen Mr. Cooke speaker, and published a memorial against the governor's speech, were again dissolved, and a new house being summoned by the governor, met August 23, at the George Tavern, just beyond Boston neck, (the small pox being then in town.) They chose Mr. Clark, speaker, and sent to inform the governor, and he returned his approbation; but they resolved that they had only sent to inform him, but had no need of his approbation, as they denied his right to negative their choice.

The small pox made great havoc this year in Boston. Of 5889 who took the disease, 844 died. Inoculation was proposed by Dr. Mather, and practised by Dr. Boylston, on their own families and servants, with success. But a most violent opposition arose, and frightful accounts of the practice were published by Doctors Dunlap and Delhonde. The justices, physicians, and selectmen, condemned the practice. The people were violent in their opposition, and the lives of those who practised inoculation were in imminent danger. The practice, however, prevailed against all opposition.

Governor Shute, weary of contention, and feeling in danger of some attempt upon his person, by his opposers, who were numerous and violent, left the province privately, January 21, 1723, and sailed for England. Lieut. Governor Dummer, took the chair, and continued the controversy with the court, who not only adhered to

their right to choose and retain their own speaker, to grant money from the treasury and to the military power, but they also appointed Anthony Anderson, a merchant of London, to vindicate their cause against the governor, before the king. Mr. Cooke was also sent on the same errand.

1723. A great storm; the tide rose two feet over Long Wharf, Boston.

1724. An expedition was sent under Capt. Harmon, against Norridgewock. Ralle, the French Jesuit missionary, was killed, and most of his people, and the town was plundered and destroyed. Peace was concluded the next year.

1727, October 29th, there was the greatest earthquake ever known in this country. It took place at about forty minutes after ten, at night. The shock was greatest about Newbury and other towns along Merrimack river. Cellar, and other walls fell, and many chimneys were thrown down.

The complaints of Governor Shute, against the colony, were all determined against them, and an explanatory charter issued, and Shute prepared to return, in triumph, to his government, but the king's death, and other circumstances, prevented, and he never returned.

1728, July 13. Governor Burnet arrived in Boston, and was well received by the people. He was escorted into the town by an immense cavalcade. He was mild in his manners, but his instructions to insist on a fixed salary produced an immediate contest with the representatives, which ended only with his death, which took place September 7th, 1729. He had kept the court in session some months against their will, and removed them first to Salem and afterwards to Cambridge, to harrass them into a compliance. After his death, Mr. Dummer again resumed the administration.

August, 1730. Governor Jonathan Belcher, arrived in Boston. He was a native of this country, and very acceptable to the people. He was instructed to insist on a fixed salary, and made strong ef-

forts to accomplish the object, but the court, thinking they made liberal grants for his support, were inflexible, and the governor at length asked, and obtained from England, liberty to receive such grants as the court might from time to time be disposed to allow.

1735. Massachusetts at this time contained 35,427 males over 16 years of age, and 2600 blacks.

1739. The disputed line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was established, giving that state and Vermont a tract of land five or six miles wide, from the place where the line crosses the river, to New York line, more than they had ever claimed. On this occasion the General Court met at Salisbury.

1740. This state was at this time inundated with paper money, in the form of bills of credit, issued by the neighboring provinces, and by thirty or forty thousand pounds of their own emission. The government passed an act restraining its circulation after this year. It being thought impossible to withdraw all this from circulation, without a substitute, the scheme of a land bank was proposed and favored by a majority of the people. The project was to form a capital by bonds and the mortgage of real estate, and upon this capital to circulate bills to the amount of one hundred fifty thousand pounds lawful money. A majority of representatives for 1740, favored the plan, and it was put into operation, and fifty or sixty thousand pounds of its bills were got into circulation. The governor and men of wealth generally opposed the scheme. The bills depreciated in value, and at length the government in England disapproved it, and dissolved the company. Each stockholder was made liable for the redemption of the bills, which he was compelled to do, though not generally at the full value, as expressed upon the face.

Powerful intrigues having been carried on in England against Governor Belcher, he was displaced, and William Shirley appointed governor in his stead, who succeeded to the government in 1740, and had, as far as concerned domestic affairs, a peaceable adminis-

tration. Massachusetts contained at this time 164,000 inhabitants. Boston had 1719 dwelling houses, and 10,000 inhabitants.

1745. This year was signalized by the capture of Louisburg, a French fortress, in the island of Cape Breton, before that time deemed impregnable, and styled the Dunkirk of America. It had a rampart of stone from 30 to 36 feet high, defended by 148 cannon, and six mortars, with a ditch around the walls 80 feet wide.—Massachusetts sent 3250 men, beside commissioned officers, New Hampshire 504, Connecticut 516. They were commanded by William Pepperell, and sailed from Nantucket the 24th of March, and arrived and laid siege to Louisburg the 30th of April, which was surrendered to their arms the 16th of June. Great exertions were made and expense incurred by this state, but the expense was reimbursed by the British government. The money arrived in Boston in 1749, and was deposited in the state treasury. There were seventeen cart and truck loads of silver, and ten of copper, amounting in the whole to £183,649 2s. 7d., or \$612,330 41. This event greatly signalized Governor Shirley's administration. Soon after the capture of Louisburg, a plan was set on foot for the reduction of Canada, and 3500 men raised in this state for that purpose; but the plan was ultimately abandoned.

1748. By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, Louisburg and all the places taken during the war were restored.

1749. The whole number of inhabitants was 220,000. A severe drought, and swarms of devouring insects, caused great distress in New England. The crop of hay was reduced to one-tenth. No rain fell from March to July. Hay was imported from England.

1752. The new style, or correction of the calendar, as made by Pope Gregory XIII. was adopted throughout the British dominions. The small pox prevailed in Boston; there were 5544 cases by infection, of whom 514 died—of 2109 cases by inoculation, 31 died.

1753. A society in Boston for encouraging industry celebrated their anniversary with great ceremony. Three hundred young la-

dies were seated at their spinning wheels on Boston common, and a young lady working at a loom was carried in procession on men's shoulders.

1755. A great and terrible earthquake was felt through the country. Fifteen hundred chimnies were damaged or thrown down in Boston. The ends of brick houses were demolished to the eaves, the vane of the market house was thrown off, clocks stopped, &c.

1756. War was again declared by Great Britain against France, in which the colonies were deeply interested.

1757. The administration devolved on the council, at the head of which was Thomas Pownal.

1758. Louisburg was again taken by a fleet of 120 ships of the line, and an army of 1400 men, commanded by Admiral Boscawen and General Amherst,

1760. Francis Bernard Esq., was appointed governor of Massachusetts.

1764. Harvard College, with its library, being more than five thousand volumes, philosophical apparatus, &c., was wholly consumed by fire.

1765. The British government commenced their plans for raising a revenue in America. They laid a duty on sugar and molasses, and required stamped paper to be used in all legal writings, upon which a duty was to be paid to government. A congress of delegates from all the colonies was proposed by Massachusetts, and they were chosen, and met at New York the first Tuesday in October.

1766. The stamp act was repealed,— an event which caused great joy throughout the colonies.

1767. Duties were again laid upon paper, glass, painters' colors, tea, &c., and provision made for quartering troops here at the expense of the colony. The time from this to 1770, was taken up in angry debates with the governor, resolutions, addresses, and circulars, with a view of uniting the people in a firm and steady opposition to the measures adopted by the British parliament.

1770.—March 5th. The citizens of Boston, resenting the measures of the government, openly insulted the soldiers, who fired upon them and killed five men and wounded others. Thomas Hutchinson was this year appointed governor of the province.

1771. Massachusetts contained at this time 292,000 inhabitants. Tea being sent to Boston by the East India Company, subject to a duty of three pence a pound, it was resolved to prevent its introduction, and a number of people masked and disguised, went on board of the ships lying in the harbor of Boston, and broke open three hundred and forty-two chests of tea, and poured their contents into the harbor.

1774.—March 31. The Boston Port Bill was passed by the British parliament, by which that place was precluded the privilege of lading or shipping goods, wares or merchandise.

May 13. General Gage, the commander in chief of the royal forces in North America, arrived in Boston,—he having been appointed governor of Massachusetts. He removed the general court to Salem.

Sept. 4. Delegates from the united colonies met at Philadelphia.

1775.—February 26. A detachment of British soldiers were sent from Boston to Salem to secure some cannon, but were prevented from executing their commission by the inhabitants.

April 19. Battle of Lexington. Eight men were killed and others wounded. The militia poured in from the country, and the whole detachment must undoubtedly have been cut off, had not another strong detachment, with cannon, been sent from Boston for their relief.—*See Lexington.*

June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill. During the night preceding, a detachment of men under Colonel Prescott, took possession of the hill, and threw up a breastwork. He was reinforced in the morning, and about noon they were attacked by a detachment sent by General Gage to dislodge them. The battle was obstinately contested, and the British were twice repulsed, and carried the en-

renchment the third time at the point of the bayonet. But the victory was dearly bought, and a few such would have ruined their army. On the side of the British 3000 men were engaged, of whom 226 were killed, and 828 were wounded. The Americans had 1500 on the hill, and lost 139 killed and 314 wounded. Charlestown was set on fire by the British during the action, and the whole town was burned to ashes during the night.

1776. General Washington, having been appointed by congress commander of all the armies raised and to be raised for the defence of the colonies, arrived and took command of the army encamped at Cambridge. He reduced them to order, and besieged the town of Boston with 20,000 men. Batteries were erected on Dorchester heights, which greatly annoyed the shipping in the harbor, and preparations were made for a general assault.

March 17. Boston was evacuated by the British troops, who embarked on board of their vessels and sailed for New York. Massachusetts continued to take an active and leading part in the war till its termination in 1783, but its important events were not transacted in this state, or so closely connected with it as to have an appropriate place in this sketch.

Upon the abdication or expulsion of the royal governor, the government devolved upon the people, or their representatives. The executive department devolved upon the council, and commissions and other papers were signed by all the members. Thus ended the British government in this state, one hundred and fifty-six years from the landing of the fathers at Plymouth.

1780. The present constitution of government went into operation. It was formed by a convention of delegates chosen for that purpose. (*For its provisions see Government.*) John Hancock was elected the first governor, and held the office by annual election till 1785.

1785. James Bowdoin was elected governor for this and the following year.

1786. This year was rendered memorable by an insurrection in the western part of the state. The heavy public and private debts contracted during the war, the long interruption of commerce, and the consequent scarcity of money, rendered the people dissatisfied with the government, as the immediate cause of their embarrassment. On the 22d of August, a convention of delegates from fifty towns in the upper part of the state, met at Hatfield. They voted a great number of articles as grievances and unnecessary burdens upon the people, and made arrangements for transmitting copies of their proceedings to similar conventions,, which had been called in the counties of Worcester and Berkshire. Soon after, a numerous body of insurgents assembled in arms at Northampton, supposed to be about 1500. They took possession of the court house, and prevented the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. The proclamation of the governor, calling upon the good citizens to suppress such proceedings, had no effect. The counties of Worcester, Bristol, Middlesex and Berkshire, were also in ferment. The courts in Worcester and Middlesex were stopped; the same was also attempted in Bristol, but the proceedings of the insurgents were counteracted by about 300 citizens, who turned out in arms, under General Cobb, to defend the court.

Daniel Shays, the most conspicuous character in this insurrection, had been a captain in the revolutionary army, but had resigned his commission. The Supreme Court being to sit at Springfield, Dec. 26th, Shays, with 300 men, marched into the town, took possession of the court house, and prevented their proceeding. About this time several laws were passed to ease the burden of the people, and pardon was offered to all guilty of past offences, who would submit peaceably to the government; but these measures were ascribed rather to weakness and fear than a disposition to ease the public burdens. The opposition continued, the insurgents were in arms, and justice was obstructed.

1787. In the beginning of this year 4000 men were raised, for the purpose of suppressing these proceedings, and were placed under the command of General Lincoln. This army reached Worcester on the 22d of January. General Shepard at the same time had orders to collect the militia, and take post at the United States Arsenal, at Springfield, which he did with about 1200 men. The insurgents made a movement to seize upon this place, before the arrival of General Lincoln. They accordingly advanced upon Springfield, January 25th, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with 1100 men. They were warned of the danger of approaching, but insisted upon having possession of the barracks, and continued to advance. Several shot were fired over their heads, which only quickened their movements. The artillery was then levelled at their centre, which instantly threw them into confusion. Shays attempted to display his columns, but in vain—his troops retired in confusion, and made a rapid retreat of ten miles to Ludlow, leaving three dead, and one wounded upon the field. At the same time there were 400 insurgents in the north part of the town, under Luke Day, and 400 at West Springfield, under Eli Parsons, but they did not attempt to render any assistance. The main body of the insurgents now took post at Pelham, and on the 3d of February, removed to Petersham. General Lincoln being at Hadley with his army, and having intelligence of their movements, put his army in motion in pursuit, at eight in the evening, and made one of the most rapid and fatiguing marches ever performed, being near thirty miles, in the night time, and during an extremely cold and driving snow storm. His front reached Petersham at eight in the morning. The surprise was complete; 150 men were made prisoners, and the remainder fled in great confusion. Shays escaped to Canada, some others to Vermont and New York—14 were tried and sentenced to death, but afterwards pardoned. The number of inhabitants in the state at this time was 356,542.

The evils experienced under the old confederation were so great,

that sound politicians in all parts of the country, saw the necessity of an attempt to form a more perfect union. A proposition was made by Virginia, to the other states, to meet in convention for that purpose. Delegates from all the original states except Rhode Island, met in Philadelphia, in May of this year, for that purpose. On the 4th of October the federal constitution was agreed to, in convention; and it was resolved unanimously, eleven states being present, that the new constitution be transmitted to the several states for their acceptance. John Hancock, was this year again elected governor of Massachusetts.

The convention of Massachusetts, met in Boston, in January, 1788. Much difference of opinion was found in the convention, and every article underwent a thorough scrutiny. The final question on its adoption was taken February 6th, and passed—yeas 187, nays 168. Massachusetts was the 6th state that ratified that instrument. The federal constitution was zealously supported in the convention of the United States, by the Massachusetts delegates, Nathaniel Gorham and Rufus King, and in the Massachusetts convention principally by Rufus King, Theophilus Parsons, John Brooks, and Christopher Gore.

This state firmly supported the administration of President Washington. The opposition to the duties imposed during his administration on domestic distilled spirits, which in 1794 rose so high in some parts of the country, as to require the strong arm of the government to suppress, found few advocates in this state.

1794. Samuel Adams, governor of Massachusetts. The neutral policy of the president, which preserved this nation from rushing into that devouring vortex, the war of the French revolution, and which counteracted the unwarrantable proceedings of her diplomatic agents in this country, was approved and supported by the government and most of the people of this state.

1797. Increase Sumner, governor of Massachusetts till his death, which took place June 4, 1799. This year that distinguished citizen

of this state, and revolutionary patriot, John Adams, was elected president of the United States. This event took place at a critical period. The Directory of France, not satisfied with possessing the government of that country, and exercising the power of reforming ancient abuses, or with making a successful defence against the combined monarchs of Europe, commenced an unprincipled crusade against all pre-existing governments. America, being a sister republic, might reasonably have expected exemption from these troubles; but Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and the election of one to succeed him who had been devoted to his policy, did not comport with the views of the French government. That government continued to court the people of the United States, while they insulted the government, slighted their envoys, seized and confiscated vessels sailing under the American flag, and at length demanded by her informal agents, several millions of dollars as the price of her friendship. In 1798, measures were taken by Mr. Adams and the constituted authorities, to repel these indignities, which measures were approved and supported by the people of Massachusetts.

1800. Caleb Strong was elected Governor of Massachusetts, which office he held, by repeated elections, till 1807.

1801. Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Adams, who was supported by this state. The policy pursued by the general government in regard to our foreign relations, from this time to the end of the war in 1815, was disapproved, and in some instances strongly opposed, by the government and people of this state, except at those intervals in which the government of the state was in the hands of the political friends of the national administration.

1807. James Sullivan elected governor, in opposition to Mr. Strong. The votes were—for Sullivan, 41,554; Mr. Strong, 39,224. Mr. Sullivan died in office, December 10, 1808. He had much of the respect and esteem of both parties, though ranked among the political friends of Mr. Jefferson, and the national administration.

In December, this year, Congress laid an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors in the United States; a measure extremely distressing to the commercial state of Massachusetts, and which was reprobated by a strong and powerful party throughout the country. It had been supposed by the friends of that measure, that as England was then shut out of the ports of continental Europe, she could not exist unless she could exchange her manufactured articles for the agricultural products of this country—a supposition which the experiment did not corroborate.

1809. Christopher Gore was elected governor of the state by the Federal party, in opposition to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gore had 47,916 votes, and Mr. Lincoln 45,118.

1810. Elbridge Gerry elected governor, having 46,541 votes, superseding Mr. Gore, who had 44,272, making another revolution in the politics of the state, Mr. Gerry being considered as a friend to the existing administration of the national government, now in the hands of James Madison.

This was a most interesting period in the history of the world.—England and France stood at the head of the most powerful military combination which perhaps the world ever witnessed, and which involved all Europe. The United States, already prosecuting a neutral trade with these nations and their colonies, suffered frequent interruption by the orders and decrees of the belligerents, and which were issued with a view of mutually distressing each other. Great Britain declared the whole coast of France in a state of blockade, and seized and condemned our vessels attempting to enter them; and also maintained and practised the right to impress her sailors from neutral merchant ships. On the other hand, the French emperor decreed that all our vessels bound to or from the ports of Great Britain or her dependences, or who had been spoken to or searched by British ships, should be seized and burnt! and large amounts of American property, which had entered the ports of Holland, and other states subject to his control, were seized and con-

fiscated, without even the pretence of their having violated any pre-existing regulation. These acts of both the contending powers, though highly injurious to our interests, and equally derogatory to our rights, were exaggerated or palliated by the different parties in this country, not in any degree according to their respective demerits, but according to the opinions entertained of the general policy, and ultimate objects for which the belligerents were contending.

One party were disposed to bear the injuries received from Great Britain, as incident to the tremendous struggle in which she was engaged. They considered her as possessing the most free government in the world, except our own, and as contending almost single handed for existence, against the power of combined Europe, wielded by the colossal arm of Bonaparte; but they highly resented the burnings and seizures of the French emperor.

The other party were disposed to consider Bonaparte as the champion of the freedom of the seas, against the unwarrantable pretensions, and long continued domination of Great Britain, and as defending himself, and the order of things he had established in France, and the nations he had subdued, against the heirs of the ancient kings and dynasties of Europe. They could, with some patience, bear injuries incident to a war which tended to such results. But by them the conduct of Great Britain was highly resented. This commonwealth shared largely in the evils incident to such a state of things. The parties during much of the time were nearly balanced; every election was closely contested—confidence in the abilities or integrity of political opponents was nearly unknown—and the enjoyments of social and domestic life, between political opponents, greatly impaired.

The object in view is to state facts, and not to express any opinion upon the merits of the questions then at issue. That either party was wholly right, cannot be maintained; that either was wholly wrong, ought not to be believed. The great body of both were doubtless honest in their intentions, and patriotic in their motives.

1812. Mr. Strong was elected governor over Mr. Gerry—the former having 52,696 votes, and the latter 51,326. Governor Strong continued in office till 1816, when he declined a re-election.

1812.—June 18. War was declared against Great Britain by the Congress of the United States,—a measure which was highly disapproved by the government, and most of the people of this state.—They did not believe that Great Britain would ever yield the right to impress her subjects from the merchant ships of neutrals, while she had power to continue the war, or that annihilating the power of England, and subjecting all Europe to the will of the French emperor would subserve the cause of liberty, or that it was expedient to attack Great Britain during her desperate struggle for existence on account of her depredations on our commerce, seeing that every blow must promote the views and interests of her enemy, who had committed equal or greater depredations.

During the years 1812 and 1813, the war was continued with various success. The loss of commerce was severely felt by the people, and the loss of revenue usually arising from duties, and the great expenses of the war, exhausted the treasury and greatly impaired public credit. Part of this state (which then included Maine,) was in the hands of the enemy, and her fleets blockaded the principal ports and harbors of the United States.

December 15th, 1814. A convention of delegates from the New England states assembled at Hartford, Conn., to consider the alarming state of public affairs. This convention being chosen by the party opposed to the administration of the national government, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of their most prominent measures. They complained of their perseverance in a policy unfriendly to the commerce of the northern states. Though avowedly destitute of confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the president and a majority of Congress, they offered various reasons in favor of patient sufferance of existing evils, in hopes that a change in the public mind would offer the means of relief, without the

hazardous experiment of revolution, or a separation of the union. The strong interest felt at the time for and against this assembly, require its existence to be recorded in our annals. What would have been the result of its proposals, had the war continued, must ever be matter of conjecture ; but as it caused much irritation, and led to no practical result, its formation must be a subject of regret. It is still a subject of reproach of the old federal party. The conventions at the south, threatening disunion, are of frequent occurrence, and cause no reproach.

The war in Europe closed the same year, in the triumph of the arms of England, Russia, and their allies, the capture of Paris, the dethronement of the French emperor, and the restoration of the ancient regime. Peace between England and France took place ; the abuses incident to war ceased, and opened a way for peace between England and the United States.

1815.—Feb. 18. A treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, which had been negotiated by their respective ministers at Ghent, was ratified by the president and senate.

1816. John Brooks, elected governor, having 49,578 votes. (Governor Strong having declined a re-election.) Mr. Dexter, the opposing candidate, had 47,384. Governor Brooks was considered as Strong's successor in politics as well as in office. He continued to be annually re-elected till 1823, when he declined.

1820. A convention of delegates was elected, and assembled in Boston, in November of this year. Hon. Isaac Parker, chief justice of the supreme court, was president, and John Adams, former president of the United States, Daniel Webster, and many other distinguished characters were members. Several articles agreed upon by this convention, were ratified by the people and became parts of the constitution.

1823. William Eustis, elected governor, having 34,402 votes.—He was opposed by Mr. Otis, who had 30,171. By the election of Mr. Eustis, and a senate and house of the same politics, a coin-

cidence between the political principles of the state and national government was effected. Nearly one million of dollars expended by this state, during the late war, had been withheld by the general government, on account of a difference of opinion which arose during the war, as to placing the Massachusetts militia under United States officers. The obtaining of this sum was a prominent motive held forth for changing the political complexion of the state government; and after the change was made, that, and the disavowal of the measures pursued by his predecessors, was held forth by Governor Eustis and others, as a reason why it should be paid.—But may that time be far distant, when the general government shall permit it to be supposed, that they pay money to reward states for acquiescing in their politics, or withhold just demands, to influence state elections. Let the constituted authorities decide what is the proper construction of the constitution.* But let the money actually and patriotically expended in defence of the country be repaid. This claim should never be lost sight of by the citizens of Massachusetts, till it is obtained, and applied to the purposes of education and internal improvement. Mr. Eustis died in office, February 6th, 1825. A part of this claim was paid about 1836, but near half a million dollars has been withheld to this day, 1858, influenced, no doubt, by the different political parties which have generally prevailed here and at Washington.†

1824. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, elected president.

1825. Levi Lincoln, elected governor of the state, almost unanimously, having been nominated to that office by conventions of

* It would seem that the denial to the president of the right to determine when the constitutional exigency had occurred, in which he might call out the militia, must be erroneous. But the right of the president to send officers without troops, to command the militia of a state, or to call for militia soldiers, without corresponding officers, would probably be as strongly contested by New York or Virginia now, as it was by Massachusetts in 1812.

† This claim was provided for by Congress, in the general appropriation bill, March 4, 1853.

both the political parties. Mr. Lincoln held the office till 1834.— During this term the commencement of the political year was changed from the last Wednesday in May to the first Wednesday in January, by an amendment proposed by the Legislature, and adopted by the people in 1829, pursuant to an article of the amendment of 1820, providing a mode of making future amendments.

1834. John Davis, of Worcester, was elected governor, and re-elected in 1835; then elected to the senate of the United States.

1836. Edward Everett, came into office, as governor, having previously held a seat in Congress. He held the office till 1840, and has subsequently been senator in Congress, minister to England, and secretary of state under President Taylor, and Vice President Fillmore.

1839. The amendment of the constitution was adopted, reducing the numbers in the house, and changing the basis of the senate from property to population.

1840. Marcus Morton was declared governor, by a majority of one vote, after having been a candidate many years; a singular contrast to the majorities with which his three predecessors came into office.

1841. John Davis was again elected; and re-elected in 1842.

1843. Marcus Morton was again before the people; there being no choice the election came into the house, when by a remarkable coincidence, he was elected by a majority of one.

1844. George N. Briggs was elected governor, and retained the office till 1851.

1851. George S. Boutwell was governor, and re-elected in 1852.

1853. John H. Clifford was elected by the whigs, being a change in the political character of the incumbent, with each successor, since 1836.

1854. Emory Washburn was elected governor.

1855. Henry J. Gardner was elected governor, with a corresponding lieutenant governor and legislature. This was one of the

most remarkable political revolutions that ever swept over the old Bay State. It was the triumph of the *know nothings*, as they were called, when their existence was first known as a party, by their doings in carrying elections in towns, cities and states, by secret lodges, combinations and nominations, entirely unknown to the uninitiated. This party, under the name of *Americans*, elected presidential electors in Maryland, and changed the plurality in one or two other states in 1856. Mr. Gardner was re-elected at the time of the presidential election, in 1856, by the united action of all the opposers of the Pierce administration of the general government.

1858. Nathaniel P. Banks was elected governor, by the republican party, and re-elected in 1859.

Such is a sketch of the history of our state, for more than two hundred years, during the whole of which time she has stood at the head of the New England colonies and states; and during a part of which, she has maintained an ascendancy in the American Union, in numbers, influence, commerce, manufactures and wealth. Circumscribed in territory, all the talent and enterprise of her sons will be required to maintain her rank in the union, or even in New England. To maintain this rank should be an object with her citizens. States, as well as individuals, when positively or comparatively on the wane, lose many of their most animating motives to exertion, and slide gradually and imperceptibly to insignificance and ruin.

GOVERNMENT.

This state, from its settlement in 1620, to the arrival of Governor Dudley, in 1684, exercised nearly all the attributes of sovereignty. The governor, deputy governor, and legislature, were chosen by the State. They, however, readily acknowledged allegiance to

the King of England. The colonial legislature, exercised parliamentary power, which, though not explicitly conferred or exactly defined, was generally acquiesced in, and made subservient to the advantage of both countries.

From that time till the evacuation of Boston, in 1775, the governors were appointed by the king, and the concurrence of the governor and the legislature were necessary to make a law.

From 1776 to 1787, Massachusetts, as well as the other states, exercised all the attributes of sovereignty, as so many separate and independent nations; allied together for mutual defence and self-preservation. No legal authority existed to coerce any state, or the citizens thereof, to a compliance with the requisitions of Congress, and a harmonious cooperation of so many distinct and independent governments could only be expected, when (as was the case during the revolutionary war,) they were kept together by the pressure of external circumstances.

After the close of the war, a fabric so loosely compacted, was found totally inadequate for the support of public credit, the regulation of foreign commerce, or as a guarantee of domestic tranquility. Under these circumstances, the Constitution of the United States was formed, by the joint cooperation and exertions of enlightened men, in different sections of the country. By this constitution, the states resign to the general government, a certain part of their respective powers, reserving to themselves the exercise of **all the powers of government**, not expressly delegated.

CANALS.

This was an important article when the first edition of this work was published, but is now chiefly matter of history; but as honorable memorials of the skill and enterprise of those who have gone

before us, they should not be forgotten. Our canals for transportation were such as would not bear a division of business with the railroads, and therefore the latter took the whole.

Middlesex Canal was a work which would do honor to any age or country. Its first conception seems to have originated with James Sullivan, late governor of the state, and Loammi Baldwin, Esq., a distinguished practical mathematician, who was chief engineer during its whole construction. The company was incorporated in 1793, and the work commenced soon after, and was completed in 1804, at an expense of \$575,000. It was 27 miles long, 30 feet wide, and 4 deep; having 20 locks, and 7 aqueduct bridges. It commenced one mile above Pawtucket falls, and terminated at Charlestown. It was fed by Concord river, which was its summit level. The locks were 90 feet long and 12 wide, of hewn stone. The tolls in 1815, amounted to \$24,926; but the Lowell railroad, constructed in 1832-3, entirely engrossed the business, and it is now mostly re-annexed to the farms from which it was taken, and grass and corn derive nourishment from its fertile bed.

Pawtucket Canal was commenced in 1793, and finished in 1797. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 30 feet wide, as originally constructed, the object being navigation round Pawtucket falls; but in 1822 it was greatly enlarged for factory purposes, and for many years furnished the whole water power of the city of Lowell, except what has been furnished by Concord river. Recently a stone dam has been extended across the river, near the head of the falls, and a magnificent canal constructed within the banks of the river, partly through projecting ledges of rock, and partly supported far above the river, by embankments of stone, supporting a deep river 90 feet wide, in what was empty space. The embankment being $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, and 12 feet wide on top, with iron railing, affords one of the finest walks in the country, having the natural cataract on the one hand, and a deep rolling current on the other, going by a shorter route to supply the factories on the bank of the river.

Blackstone Canal extends from Worcester to Providence, R. I., about 40 miles ; it follows the valley of the Blackstone river. Completed in 1825. It has a lockage of 450 feet by 48 locks. It was completed just in time to be thrown out of use for transportation of passengers by railroads. It, however, furnishes convenient water power to factories along its banks. It was calculated to furnish cheap transportation to quarries of coal in Cumberland, and of limestone in Smithfield.

Montague Canal, in Franklin county, surmounts the rapids which commence above the mouth of Miller's river, and terminate above Deerfield river. Just below the mouth of Miller's river a dam is thrown across the Connecticut, which overcomes Miller's falls, and four miles below another immense dam turns the water into a canal for overcoming Montague falls, below. This dam is 990 feet long, and forty in its greatest height. The canal is 3 miles long, with 8 locks, 75 feet long, 12 deep, and 20 wide, and overcomes a fall of 65 feet.

South Hadley Canal, overcomes the rapids between the mouths of Stony Brook and Chickopee river, being 40 feet descent. An inclined plane was once constructed here, but locks were afterward substituted. The whole has been altered and re-constructed to form an immense water power for the new manufacturing city of Holyoke.—*See Holyoke.*

Farmington Canal extended from New Haven, Conn., to Northampton, 78 miles. It was calculated to divert a part of the trade of the river from Hartford and Middletown to New Haven. It is now converted into a railroad.

Merrimack Canal. A company by this name, was incorporated about 1820, for the purpose of rendering the Merrimack navigable from Haverhill to Hunt's falls, and furnishing water power at such places as might be desirable for mills and factories. Surveys were made, showing that there was about 40 feet fall in that distance.—This act was extended June 9, 1824. An estimate was made for

bringing a wide canal the whole distance, which amounted to \$200,000. Nothing more was done till 1845, when operations were commenced for using up most of this fall at Andover bridge, where the city of Lawrence now stands.

Cape Cod Canal. It has long been in contemplation to unite the waters of Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay by a canal. Such a canal would sever the Isthmus of Cape Cod from the main land, and save a dangerous navigation of one hundred miles round the Cape, for vessels bound coast ways from Massachusetts Bay to the southward. Surveys have been made by the board of United States Engineers, with a view to this object. They reject the route proposed by Barnstable Bay and Hyannis Harbor, and say, "A canal to communicate between Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, should follow successively from west to east, the vallies of Monument and Scusset rivers." This route was surveyed in 1818, by Loammi Baldwin, at the expense of Messrs. Israel Thorndike, Thomas H. Perkins and others, of Boston. Its total length is 8 miles. At its western extremity the tide rises in Buzzard's Bay 5 feet. In Barnstable Bay it rises 10 feet, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours later. Thus a medium of water in Barnstable Bay is about on a level with high water in Buzzard's Bay. As the tide ascends three or four miles in Monument river, and about two miles in Scusset river, the distance is only two or three miles from the head of one tide to the head of the other. The highest point of intervening ground is $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water in Barnstable Bay. Thus nature has left little to do to unite the two Bays. The board determined that sufficient harbors may be made at each end without difficulty or any great expense, and that the soil through which it is to be cut, presents no insurmountable obstacle. The canal must be cut down to such a level as to allow of its being fed from Barnstable Bay, and to be of much use must be of sufficient dimensions to allow of ship navigation.

RAILROADS.

This important subject which had just begun to attract attention when our former edition was published, has now become a principal feature of the commonwealth.

The Quincy railroad was then just brought into use, and excited much attention. It is retained now mostly as a matter of history. It was constructed in 1826; is near three miles in length, and extends from the stone quarries to Neponset river. The rails are laid six feet apart, upon solid blocks of granite, which are $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 10 inches by 12 square, and laid across the road, 8 feet apart from centre to centre, the whole distance. The rails are of pine, 12 inches deep by 6 wide, supporting an oak rail 3 inches by 2, which is covered with iron plates, three-eighths of an inch thick, on which the wheels pass. Hills have been excavated 15 feet deep, and valleys raised 20, in constructing the road. The above named length includes a branch to the Bunker Hill quarry; the road to the main quarry being a little short of two miles. It is constructed on four planes of different inclinations, one of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, one of 51 feet, one of 25, and one of 66. A common truck horse conveys four loads of stone per day to the wharf, weighing $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons each, exclusive of the wagons, and returns with the empty wagons, which weigh 6 tons. Sometimes a horse has drawn 20 tons down, exclusive of the wagons, and it is computed that the horse employed there would draw nine tons up and down, the whole length of the railway, five times each day through the year.

Lowell Railroad was incorporated June 5th, 1830; extends from Boston to Lowell, 26 miles. It was among the first railroads constructed in the state. The provisions of the act show that at the time of its incorporation, it was in the contemplation of the legis-

lature that it should be run by horse power, and used by all persons in common, they being only obliged to comply with the regulations of the officers of the road, as to the construction of wheels, the times of running, &c. It has a double track throughout, and is the trunk for several other roads concentrating upon it. The first track was laid upon granite sleepers, then supposed to be desirable for all roads, to prevent decay, but it was soon found that the solid foundation greatly increased the wear and tear of cars and engines. The second track, as well as all others in the state, has been laid upon wood. This road extends through Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Winchester, Woburn, Wilmington and Billerica to Lowell. The depot in Boston was originally at the northerly end of Lowell street, but a new entrance has lately been constructed, and a new station, in connection with the Eastern Railroad, on Causeway street. Gross receipts of the road in 1857, \$435,862. Capital, \$1,830,000.

Providence Railroad, incorporated June 22, 1831; 43 miles long. Extends from Boston to Providence. It was one of the earliest roads in operation, and for some years the almost exclusive route from Boston to New York. It passes through Roxbury, West Roxbury, Canton, Sharon, Foxboro', Mansfield, Attleboro', and Pawtucket. It is very level and direct. The gross receipts in 1857 were \$584,175. Capital, \$3,160,000.

Worcester Road. This road was incorporated in June 1831. It is 45 miles in length, and passes through Brighton, Newton, Needham, Natick, Framingham, Holliston, Milford, Ashland, Southboro', Westboro', Grafton and Millbury to Worcester. One of the heaviest rock cuttings in the state is on this road. It has a double track, and is the connecting link between the Western Railroad and Boston, and has several branches. The gross receipts of the road in 1857, were \$1,019,148. Capital, \$4,500,000.

Boston and Maine Railroad, originated in a branch of the Lowell road, extending from Wilmington to Andover, 8 miles, thence extended to Haverhill, 8 miles, in 1837, by a charter authorizing

the company to bridge the Merrimack, and proceed through Haverhill to New Hampshire line; and by a charter from New Hampshire, it was soon after extended to Exeter, Dover, and Berwick, Me., where it unites with the Eastern railroad, whence they proceed on a joint track to Portland. The company, in 1843 obtained a charter to construct a road on a separate route, through South Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Melrose, Malden, Somerville and Charlestown, to Boston, which extension, with the purchase of the grounds which were once connected with the Middlesex canal, cost about a million of dollars, but added greatly to the value of the road, giving them a magnificent station on Haymarket Square. The line was again altered in 1846, to accommodate the then newly located city of Lawrence, and here has been erected another bridge across the Merrimack, and a branch extends over it to Methuen village and New Hampshire line, to connect with the Lawrence, Manchester and Concord road, in New Hampshire. The main track extends from Boston to Berwick Junction, 74 miles. Gross receipts in 1857, \$849,560.

Eastern Railroad. This road as first constructed extended from East Boston, through Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Newburyport and Salisbury to the New Hampshire state line, and then under another corporation to Portsmouth, Berwick and Saco to Portland. After operating by this route and connecting with Boston by a steam ferry, it was in 1854 changed, and by a new location round through Chelsea, Charlestown and Somerville, it enters Boston by a new bridge, and has in connection with the Lowell road a new and elegant station on Causeway Street. The route of this road was doubtless at the time of its construction the best in the state; but the Ferry, the Salem Tunnel, and the tunnel and bridge at Newburyport, created expense and rendered its cost disproportioned to its length. The new entrance into Boston, and a heavy defalcation of its treasurer, and unprofitable branches, have greatly depressed its stock. But its recovery is

confidently looked for, and with proper management it will probably be among the best roads in the Commonwealth. The gross receipts in 1857 were \$653,841. Capital, \$4,150,000.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad extends from Worcester through Auburn, Oxford, Webster and Fisherville to Thompson, Conn., 21½ miles, and thence on to Norwich and Stonington, 59 miles. It has a capital paid in of \$2,122,300. Cost \$2,598,671, and the gross receipts in 1855 were \$323,402.

Worcester and Nashua Railroad extends from Worcester to Nashua, N. H., 45 miles, through West Boylston, Sterling, Clinton, Lancaster, Harvard, Groton and Pepperell, and on to Nashua, N. H. Capital stock paid in is \$1,141,000. Total cost \$1,351,271. Gross receipts in 1857, \$207,328.

Western Railroad. This is one of the noblest enterprises in which our state has been engaged. After a road was in operation to Worcester, its extension to meet the Erie Canal at Albany, took firm possession of the public mind. A charter was obtained in 1833, and additional acts in 1836-37, and the construction of the road commenced on a subscription of stock nearly adequate to its construction, the state having subscribed \$1,000,000 to its capital stock. Under this arrangement the road was completed to Springfield, 54 miles, but the great revolution in trade and business in this year, disabled many of the subscribers, and rendered it impossible to proceed with the enterprise without aid from the state. Loans were granted in 1838-39, and scrip issued to the amount of \$5,000,000, payment for which was provided for by a sinking fund, composed of the premiums obtained in Europe for our 5 per cent. scrip, half of the proceeds of eastern lands, and 1 per cent. to be paid over to the Commissioners of the fund from the income of the road each year, previous to declaring any dividend to the stockholders. Such has been the business of the road since its completion in 1842, that it has paid the interest on the loan, the 1 per cent. to the sinking fund, and dividends to the stockholders of 6 to 8 per cent. with a

surplus on hand. Capital stock paid in \$5,150,000. Funded debt in 1846, \$5,479,020. Gross receipts of the road in 1857, \$1,910,342. Much opposition was made in and out of the legislature to the loan by which the construction of this road was effected; but if it had been built by Boston, or by the state, without any return except its effect on property and business, they would have been richly paid. The sinking fund is now adequate to the extinction of the state loans.

Old Colony Railroad extends from Boston to Fall River, through the towns of Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, Stoughton, Bridgewater and Middleboro', to Fall River, 53 miles, with a branch from Bridgewater, through Hanson, Halifax, Plympton and Kingston, to Plymouth, about 14 miles, and 37 from Boston. This is a useful and profitable road; the gross income of which in 1856, was \$683,356,85. Capital stock \$3,300,000. Total length of road including branches, 79½ miles. Gross earnings in 1847, \$604,552.

Fitchburg Railroad extends from Boston, through Somerville, Waltham, Weston, Lincoln, Concord, Acton, Littleton, Groton, Shirley, Lunenburg and Leominster to Fitchburg, 50 miles. Its first eastern terminus was in Charlestown, from whence it has been extended over a fine and costly bridge to Causeway Street, Boston, where it has one of the most costly and permanent stone stations in the state. It has a capital of \$3,540,000 paid in. This road has been extended by the Cheshire and Rutland road to Lake Champlain, and by the Vermont and Massachusetts and Vermont roads to Shelburne Falls, and if the Hoosac Tunnel is ever completed, will be the main road to Troy, Albany, and the great west. Total income of the road in 1857, \$625,831. It was the result of persevering enterprise. The stock has at times stood high, has undergone considerable fluctuation, but has good prospects in the future.

Amherst and Belchertown Railroad extends from Palmer, on the Western Railroad, to Belchertown, 20 miles. Capital paid in in 1856, \$194,050. Total income in 1847, \$22,670.

New Bedford and Taunton Railroad is 20 miles long. Capital \$500,000. Gross earnings \$166,682.

Boston and New York Central Railroad. It extends from Boston to Douglas in Massachusetts, 47 miles, thence through Norwich, New Haven and New London, Conn., to New York, 233 miles. It has a capital paid in of \$2,240,390. Road not operated by the Company.

Bridgewater Branch leaves the Old Colony Road at South Abington. Length about 15 miles; principally in the Bridgewaters.

Cape Cod Railroad extends from Middleboro' on the Old Colony road, through Wareham, Sandwich, Barnstable and Yarmouth, to Hyannis, 46 miles, and 80 miles from Boston. It has a capital paid in of \$681,689, and an annual income of \$122,960.

Cheshire Railroad extends through Ashburnham and Winchendon in this state, through Keene and other towns in New Hampshire, to Bellows Falls, on Connecticut River, 54 miles. It runs but 11 miles in this state. The whole road had an income in 1857, of \$322,576.

Connecticut River Railroad extends from Springfield through Chicopee, Holyoke, Northampton, Hatfield, Whately, Deerfield, Greenfield and Bernardstown, 42 miles in this state, and on to Brattleboro', Vt. Capital \$1,491,110. Total income in 1857, \$207,710.

Danvers and Reading Railroad extends from North Danvers through Lynnfield, to the Boston and Maine Road, at South Reading. It is a connecting link between the Newburyport Railroad and the Boston and Maine, and is operated on a long lease by the latter road. Capital paid in \$65,000.

Housatonic Railroad extends from Bridgeport, Conn., to Pittsfield, Mass., 110 miles, entering this state at Sheffield.

Stony Brook Railroad extends from Lowell through Chelmsford and Westford, to Groton Junction, 17 miles. Capital \$267,300. Cost of road same. Total income \$85,755.

Essex Railroad extends from Salem through South Danvers,

Danvers, Middleton and North Andover, to Lawrence, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Total cost of road and equipments \$457,008. Total receipts in 1857, \$69,909.

Salem and Lowell Railroad extends from Salem through South Danvers, West Danvers, Middleton, North Reading, Wilmington and Tewksbury, to Lowell, 24 miles. Total cost of road and equipments \$449,805. Total receipts of the road in 1858, \$66,247.

Newburyport Railroad extends from Newburyport through Newbury, Byfield, Georgetown, Groveland, to Haverhill Bridge and Bradford Junction, 15 miles, where it connects with the Boston and Maine Road, and from Georgetown through Boxford and Topsfield to North Danvers, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, whence it is continued by the Danvers road to the Boston and Maine road at South Reading, by which its cars enter Boston. Capital stock paid in \$219,790. Total cost of road and equipments \$610,272. Total receipts in 1857, \$50,040.

Lowell and Lawrence Railroad extends through Andover and Tewksbury to Lowell, 13 miles. Capital stock paid in \$200,000. Total cost of road and equipments \$363,658. Total receipts of the road in 1857, \$45,190.

There are several other short roads, branches of those already described mostly bearing the names of the towns they accommodate. Railroads to some extent, were known at the beginning of the present century or earlier. They were generally made for some particular purpose, as for the transporting of large quantities of earth and stone in some particular direction. A double track Railroad was in use in Boston as early as 1806, in removing Beacon Hill and transporting gravel to construct Charles Street, the loaded cars descending drawing up the empty cars on the opposite track, but it was the union of the steam engine with the iron track, which gave to railroads the great impulse which they received about 1828 to 1830, and which has made them the great means of travel, transportation and improvement which they are at the present day.

Horse Railroads. These are coming in use for short distances,

but are as yet mostly confined to Boston and vicinity. One has been recently constructed from Bowdoin Square, in Boston, through Cambridge, to Watertown—one from the Tremont House to Roxbury—one from Haymarket Square to Charlestown, with branches to Somerville, Malden and Chelsea—one from Summer street to South Boston—one from State street to Dorchester. They might be highly useful in many other places.

RELIGION.

The first plan for settling Massachusetts, originated, and was carried on, from motives of religion. Our puritan ancestors did not separate from the Episcopal church so much on account of holding to doctrines essentially different, as they did on account of useless ceremonies, popish habits, ordered to be worn by the clergy, and a lordly and burdensome form of church government. During the reign of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, James I, Charles I. and Charles II, a persecution equally cruel, unchristian, and impolitic, was carried on for a few useless ceremonies, as has at other times been aimed against what was deemed essential error. These persecutions, under several of the last or the above named sovereigns, peopled Massachusetts. The first settlers improving to the full extent the liberty which their distance from Europe conferred, to establish both in church and state, the essential principles of republicanism, though in practice their government still continued to be in many respects aristocratical; and in their church affairs patriarchal. The influence which the learning wisdom and piety of their clergy, contributed to secure, was almost absolute. As it was their avowed purpose to be governed by the laws of God, the office of interpreting these laws, and applying them to practice in their common affairs, almost necessarily devolved upon the ministers, and

wonderful ingenuity was often displayed in selecting texts, and applying them to cases in practice, in a manner to give their own private opinions the authority of the word of God.

The congregational platform of church government, was formed by a synod assembled at Cambridge, in 1648, and revived, ratified, and approved by another synod, assembled by authority of the general court, September 10th, 1679. This platform partakes deeply of the loose, indefinite and obscure style of writing at that day.—Instead of a simple agreement, how they understood the scriptures, and would exercise church government within and between the churches, it is a prolix and obscure dissertation upon the manner in which church government should be exercised, with Scripture proofs in abundance, many of which would require great latitude of interpretation, to apply them to the cases in hand.

Its authority is still acknowledged by the churches, although it is little read, less understood, and still less observed. The obscurity and uncertainty of its provisions, renders it admirably adapted for application to both sides of any ecclesiastical controversy, in which respect it was almost as useful to the theological casuist, as the common law is to civilians. None but church members were admitted to act in civil affairs during several of the early years of this professed theocracy. No church could be formed without the consent of the magistrates, consisting of, and chosen by the members of the churches, and a minister for preaching to such a church or society, was liable to a penalty. Mr. Matthews, a minister, was fined ten pounds for this offence. The zeal of the people at first, was sufficient to provide for the support of the ministry, but in 1654 the county courts were empowered to assess delinquent towns such sums as might be necessary to make up any defect.

After the people began to multiply, there came to be a numerous and increasing class of persons of reputable characters and orderly lives, who not coming up to the profession of religious experience and personal piety requisite for church membership, were of course

excluded from the church, and their children from the ordinance of baptism. Despairing of seeing such a revival of religion, as would lead all those to make a profession of personal piety, whom they wished to see within the pale of the church, a plan called the half-way covenant was devised and brought into general use. In this way, those who professed a belief in the doctrines embraced by the churches, were taken under their watch and care, and received the ordinance of baptism for their children, and themselves if unbaptized. Several distinguished ministers were active in promoting this plan, and it was sanctioned by the synod assembled at Cambridge, in 1662, and continued in use in some churches, till near the close of the last century, but is now generally fallen into disuse, as unscriptural. A plurality of all the churches in the commonwealth, still adhere to the congregational order. These are, however, divided into Trinitarians and Unitarians. The latter, though numerous in Boston, and the vicinity, embrace but a small part of the state.

Trinitarians profess to worship the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, as one God, while *Unitarians* profess to worship one God, the Father. Great zeal, ingenuity, and decision, has been displayed on both sides, and which is at present gaining ground, is perhaps uncertain.

The Baptists first appeared in this state, about the year 1675.—William Turner, Thomas Gould, Edward Drinker, John George, and Thomas Osborne, were accused before the general court of gathering themselves into a pretended church state, in opposition to the faith and order of the churches of Christ in this colony. They were admonished and threatened, but persevering in their modes, they were soon after imprisoned and banished, but as is usually the case, severity only made converts to their cause, and like the Israelites in Egypt, the more they were persecuted, the more they increased, and toleration has been found not only the best christianity, but the best policy. The Baptist churches generally agree with the congregational Calvinists, except as to the modes and

subjects of baptism, which they hold should be administered only to believers, and by immersion.

Quakers. This sect first appeared in this state, in 1636, at which time Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, arrived from Barbadoes. A few weeks after, there arrived in the ship Speedwell, from London, nine more, whose names, "after the flesh," as they said, were William Brend, Thomas Thurston, Christopher Holden, John Copeland, Richard Smith, Mary Prince, Dorothy Waugh, Sarah Gibbon, and Mary Witherhead. These appear to have been a senseless and enthusiastic set, reviling the governor and ministers, as hirelings, deceivers of the people, Baal's priests, the seed of the serpent, the brood of Ishmael, and the like. These were banished, and severe laws were enacted against such, and their books. Some of these returning after banishment, in defiance of the legal penalties, were executed. These people have wisely discarded the extravagances of their ancestors, and have long distinguished themselves as quiet and peaceable citizens. They have no established ministry or religious ordinances; they profess to be taught by the Spirit, and speak only as they think themselves to be moved by its influences. Those of this people, in this state, mostly reside in Salem, Danvers, Lynn and the vicinity.

Presbyterians. These were never numerous in Massachusetts.—The Newburyport Presbytery, was formed October 29, 1826, and comprehended 12 ministers and 6 churches. They agree, in general, with Trinitarian Congregationalists, in articles of faith, but differ widely in the mode of church government. Presbyterians exercise the power delegated by Christ to the church, primarily by the church sessions, composed of the minister and ruling elders, with liberty of appeal to the presbytery, then to the synod, and in some cases, to the general assembly, which convene annually from all parts of the United States, at Philadelphia. Whereas congregational churches exercise all church authority within their own body, and only invite other churches to assist or advise, but not to dictate or control.

Methodists. This sect rose in the year 1729, among some of the students of Oxford College, of whom Messrs. John and Charles Wesley, were the principal. They have largely increased in this state since our former edition was published, and have respectable congregations in most of the large towns. They are mostly supplied by an itinerant ministry. Among this people are many zealous professors, and serious christians. They generally expend much less in educating their ministry than the other denominations. They have an Episcopal organization, who sustain their ministers by a common fund, who are content with smaller salaries than most other denominations.

Freewill Baptists. This sect was scarcely known till about the year 1800. Elias Smith was one of the early leaders of the sect. They were more distinguished by their opposition to Orthodox or Calvinistic sentiments, than by any creed of their own. They are in most towns now extinct as a separate sect, those who retain any religious profession, now falling in with the other denominations.

Universalists. Societies of this name do not now seem to be on the increase, and are sustained in general only in the large towns and cities, but it has been claimed that their sentiments are making silent progress among other denominations. Universal salvation was first proclaimed in this country by Rev. John Murray, about 1770. He was joined in 1780, by Rev. Elhanan Winchester, who with Hosea Ballou, seem to have been its chief apostles. They are divided into different sects, some of whom hold to future punishment, but a final restoration to holiness and happiness.

Episcopalians. This sect has considerably increased of late, and societies have been established in most of the principal towns. They are formed after the model of the Church of England, but acknowledge no subjection to the English Hierarchy, and have an independent organization for this country.

Shakers. There are two settlements of Shakers in this state, the one at Harvard and the other at Hancock.—*See those towns.*

* Until 1811, all persons were liable to be taxed for the support of the regular congregational minister of the place, where they resided, unless they were members of some incorporated society, of another denomination. It was then provided that they might be relieved from taxation, by belonging to any such society, corporate or unincorporate. The revised statutes of 1835, establish all parishes, and religious societies and churches, in the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed, and give a right to all societies to tax members for religious purposes, until such person should give a written notice of withdrawal, and no person can unite with any society, but in conformity to the mode prescribed by such society. Ministers settled in conformity to the usage of the sect, can hold the society to the performance of all contracts, and ordained ministers over any parish or society, cannot be dismissed without the concurrence of a council, unless for gross immorality or neglect of duty; but an ex parte council can dissolve the connection, when a mutual council is unreasonably refused by the incumbent. Practically, however, the law is little used between ministers and people, except, as in all other cases, to enforce specific contracts.

EDUCATION.

This state was settled under the direction, and by agency and influence of men of education, and the advantages they had enjoyed they were desirous to transmit to their posterity, and diffuse over the countries they were assisting to colonize. Their acts exhibit ample proof of their early attention to this subject; among the most important acts of this kind was one for the founding of a college, even before they were well accommodated with dwellings.

Harvard College was founded in 1636. It was the first institution of the kind in North America. It has been furnished with a suc-

cession of able instructors, is richly endowed, and has continued for more than two centuries to diffuse the treasures of knowledge over the country. It numbers among its alumni many who have held a distinguished rank in society as statesmen and divines ; among the former are numbered two Presidents of the United States, three Secretaries of State, and a large number of Senators, Representatives and Foreign Ministers. It has about 380 students.—*For a more particular account see Cambridge.*

Williams College was founded by Col. Ephraim Williams, by his will, dated July 22, 1755. It went into operation as an academy of a high order, in 1791, and was incorporated as a college in 1793. Its location in the corner of the state has operated much to its disadvantage. An attempt was made some years since for its removal to Northampton, which resulted in the founding of Amherst College, which by exciting the more zealous exertions of the friends of Williams College, has raised it in a great degree from its former depression, and placed it on a more respectable standing than it had held before. It has near 150 students.—*See Williamstown.*

Amherst College was founded in 1821, and incorporated by an act of the legislature, in 1825. It is situated in the town of Amherst, six miles east of Connecticut river, and about the same distance from Northampton. It has attained a high standing in the advantages it offers, and in number of students, and has reached its present standing, by a more rapid rise than any other institution in this or perhaps any other country. It has a president, 8 professors, and 220 students. It is finely situated on elevated ground, overlooking the valley of Connecticut river, has 8 large brick buildings for the accommodation of scholars, lecture room, library, &c. Its president and religious professors are of the Orthodox faith. It was founded, and much of the funds have been given to sustain that denomination, in opposition to the Unitarian influence of Harvard College.

Tufts College is a recent institution of the Universalist denomination, situated at Somerville. It is well endowed.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

Andover, was the first, and of course is the oldest institution of the kind in the country. It originated as a branch of Phillips Academy, and is under the care of the same board of trustees. Some funds of that academy had previously been devoted to the assistance of students in divinity; and in 1807 it was established as a separate theological institution, by large donations from John Phillips, Esq., Widow Phœbe Phillips, and Samuel Abbot, Esq., of Andover, William Bartlett, Esq., and Moses Brown, Esq., of Newburyport, and Samuel Norris, Esq., of Salem. Mr. Bartlett continued to make large donations till late in life, having erected one or more of the principal buildings at his own expense.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The government of the state made early provision for the maintenance of free schools, for the instruction of all the children in reading, writing, arithmetic, and morality.

In 1744, the code of laws then published, provides that every town of 50 families shall be constantly provided with a *schoolmaster*, capable of teaching all branches of English education; and all towns of 100 families, should, in addition, employ a master capable of teaching "the tongues," during the same time. Similar laws were enacted in 1789, requiring towns of 150 families to maintain two or more schools for a period of time in each year which will be equal to one school for 18 months; and towns of 200 families were, in addition, to employ a master well instructed in the Latin and Greek languages, 12 months in each year.

It will be observed that the laws entirely ignore the subject of female teachers, and as late as 1820, it was not uncommon for towns to be threatened with complaints to the grand jury for expending any part of the town's money in employing females. It was only after repeated petitions to the general court, that an act was passed

allowing districts to expend a small part of their money for female teachers.

In the revised statutes of 1835, the word master is entirely omitted, and the word teacher substituted, since which time, much of our teaching has been performed by females, greatly to the honor and advantage, not only of the many excellent female teachers, but to the cause of education.

Under the revised statutes of 1835, every town of 50 families was required to keep each year, one school or more, to the amount in all of six months in each year. Every town of 100 families must keep one or more schools, amounting in the aggregate to 12 months. Every town of 150 families must keep schools to the amount of 18 months in each year. Towns of 500 families must keep schools to the amount of two years; these must have teachers qualified to teach all branches of English education. And in addition, all towns of 500 or more families, are required to maintain a school to be kept by a master of competent ability, not only to teach all the branches required in the other schools, but also shall teach the Latin and Greek languages, book-keeping, surveying, geometry, algebra, &c.

In addition to the requirements of the statutes, there have been established by successive acts, four other schools, called *Normal Schools*, now situated in the towns of Westfield, Framingham, Bridgewater, and in the city of Salem. The schools are under the special patronage of the state, and are sustained at a cost of \$12,000 to \$14,000 per annum. No tuition is required of any of these scholars, and in 1857, gratuities of \$100 each were given to 24 scholars of these schools. Whether these favored schools were necessary in a state which raises voluntarily, \$1,283,427 per annum for free schools, and pays also \$76,570 tuition to its 70 incorporated academies, time will show; or whether such special favor to four academies, called Normal schools, as being engaged in educating teachers, does not discourage and injure the other academies engaged in the same cause of educating teachers, we leave to others to judge.

ACADEMIES.

Dummer Academy, situated in the town of Newbury, was founded in 1756, by Lt. Governor William Dummer, who gave a large farm and other funds, for the support of a Latin and Greek grammar school, on said farm, forever. It commenced in 1763, and was the first institution of the name in this state. Many distinguished men received their early education at this institution.

Phillips Academy, in Andover, was the second institution of the kind in the state. It was founded by the Hon. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, and Hon. John Phillips, of Exeter, in 1778. It is in itself still a flourishing institution, and from the same funds and corporation, has grown up the well known Theological Institution. Both are under the same board of Trustees.

After 1800, academies increased rapidly in the state. Our last report of the board of education, states that there are 70 incorporated academies, to which is paid for the tuition of 4346 pupils, \$76,570. There are also by the same report of 1858, 674 private schools, having the last year, 18,934 pupils, for the education of which is paid \$339,719, showing that the people of Massachusetts have little need of the application of legislative coercion, except to secure the benefit of these liberal streams to all classes of the people.

PUBLIC CHARACTERS.

The following is an alphabetical list of a few theologians, statesmen, and men of letters, who have been eminent in their time in Massachusetts.

Hull Abbot, graduated at Harvard College, 1720. Ordained at Charlestown, 1794. Died June 17, 1782.

Rev. Abiel Abbot, D. D., of Beverly.

John Adams, graduated at Harvard College 1721. Settled at Newport; died at Cambridge, Jan. 1740. A scholar and poet.

Amos Adams, minister at Roxbury. Ordained Sept. 12, 1753; died at Dorchester, October 5th, 1775. He published several sermons and occasional pieces.

Zabdiel Adams, minister of Lunenburg. Born at Quincy, November 5, 1739; ordained Sept. 5th, 1764; died March 1, 1801.

Samuel Adams, Governor of Massachusetts, and a distinguished patriot of the revolution. Born in Boston, September 27, 1722, and died Oct. 2, 1803. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and held many important offices in the state.

John Adams, born at Boston; died at Quincy, July 4, 1826, aged 90 years. A patriot of the Revolution, a signer of the declaration of independence, and president of the United States.

John Quincy Adams, born at Quincy, July 11, 1767. Son of John Adams, senator from Massachusetts in Congress, minister to England and Russia, secretary of state, and president of the United States. A distinguished scholar and statesman. Died February 23, 1848, aged 80 years.

John Alden, magistrate of Plymouth colony; one of the first settlers; arrived 1620, died September 12, 1687, aged 89. He was assistant, or counsellor to the governor for 67 years.

John Allen, born in England, 1596; ordained at Dedham Mass., April 24, 1639; died August 26, 1671. An eminent divine.

Thomas Allen, born in England 1608; came over 1638; the next year installed at Charlestown. Returned to England in 1651, and died at Norwich, 1662.

James Allen, born in England; ordained teacher of the first church in Boston, December 9, 1668; died September 22d, 1710.

James Allen, first minister at Brookline; ordained November 5, 1718; died, February 18, 1747. Published several works.

James Allen, member of the house, and counsellor of this state; died January 8, 1755.

Fisher Ames, a distinguished statesman and eloquent orator, member of the first Congress under the new constitution, and president elect of Cambridge College ; died July 4, 1808.

Nathaniel Appleton, born at Ipswich, December 9, 1693 ; ordained at Cambridge, October 9, 1717. A learned theologian. Died February 9, 1784, aged 93 years.

Isaac Backus, minister of Middleboro, born at Norwich, Conn., January 20, 1724 ; ordained 1748 ; changed his sentiments, with many of his church, and was installed pastor of a Baptist church at the same place, June 23, 1756. Wrote an ecclesiastical history of New England, and several papers in the Massachusetts Historical Collection.

William Balch, minister of Bradford, born in Beverly, 1704 ; graduated in 1724 ; ordained in 1728, and died in 1792, aged 83 years. Published several works on controversial divinity.

John Bailey, born in England, February 24, 1644 ; came over, 1683 ; settled in the ministry in Boston, where he died December 16, 1697.

John Barnard, minister of Marblehead, born in Boston November 6, 1681 ; graduated 1700 ; went chaplain to Port Royal in 1707 ; ordained at Marblehead, July 18, 1716 ; died January 24, 1770.— Author of a version of the Psalms, and numerous other works.

Edward Barnard, minister of Haverhill, son of Rev. John Barnard, of Andover ; ordained April 27, 1743 ; died January 29, 1774.

Thomas Barnard, minister of Salem, brother of Edward ; ordained January 31, 1739, at Newbury ; installed at Salem, September 17, 1755, and died in 1776. An eminent divine ; published several sermons.

Edward Bass, bishop of Massachusetts ; ordained in England, by Bishop Sherlock. in 1752 ; settled at Newburyport ; elected and consecrated bishop of Massachusetts, May 7, 1797.

Jeremy Belknap, born in Boston, June 4, 1744 ; graduated 1762 ; settled at Dover, N. H., February 18, 1767 ; installed in Boston,

April 4, 1787; died June 20, 1798. Author of a valuable history of New Hampshire, an American Biography, and many other works.

Richard Bellingham, governor of Massachusetts; came from England in 1634; governor from 1665 to his death, in 1672, aged 80 years.

William Bollan, an agent for the province to England, and author of many political works; died in England, 1776.

Richard Bourne, missionary, and afterwards pastor of the Indian church, at Marshpee; ordained August 17, 1670; died at Sandwich, 1685.

James Bowdoin, governor of Massachusetts; born in Boston, August 18, 1727; died November 6, 1790. An eminent scholar and philosopher.

Zabdiel Boylston, an eminent physician; born at Brookline 1680. Introduced inoculation for small pox into America, against great opposition. Died March 1, 1766.

Nicholas Boylston, an eminent merchant of Boston, and benefactor to Harvard College, in which he founded a professorship of rhetoric and oratory. Died August 18, 1771.

Theophilus Bradbury, judge of the superior court of Massachusetts; graduated at Harvard College, 1757; died September 6, 1803.

William Bradford, second governor of Plymouth colony; born at Ansterfield, in England, 1588; resided in Holland ten years; arrived in Plymouth with the first company. He was governor of that colony for 30 years.

Alden Bradford, secretary of the state of Massachusetts, and author of a history of the state; died in Boston, October 26, 1843.

Simon Bradstreet, governor of Massachusetts; born in England, March, 1603; died at Salem, March 27, 1697.

Simon Bradstreet minister, of Charlestown; an eminent Greek scholar; ordained October 26, 1698; died December 31, 1741.

William Brattle, minister of Cambridge; born 1672; ordained, November 26, 1696. An eminent divine.

William Brattle, son of the foregoing ; an eminent divine, physician and surgeon ; also a major general in the militia, but unfortunately opposed to the revolution. Died at Halifax, 1776.

Robert Breck, minister of Marlborough, died January 6, 1731. An eminent Hebrew scholar.

William Brewster, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, born in England, 1560. Private secretary to Davidson, secretary to Queen Elizabeth.

Solomon Briant, an Indian minister, of the Indian church, at Marshpee ; a sensible man, and good preacher. Died May 8, 1775.

Thomas Bridge, minister of the first church, in Boston, was born at Hackney, England ; an eminent divine. Died Sept. 26, 1715.

Wm. Brimsmead, minister of Marlborough, a bachelor ; good preacher, with some eccentricities. Died July 3, 1701.

John Broek, minister of Reading, born in England, 1620 ; died June 18, 1688. He had preached some time at Rowley, and at the Isle of Shoals. An eminent christian.

Edward Broomfield, born in Boston, 1723 ; died August 18, 1746 ; graduated at Harvard College, 1742. A skillful mechanic ; built an organ of several hundred pipes. He was eminent in drawing, and constructed optical glasses of great curiosity.

Eleazar Brooks, brigadier general in the revolution ; commanded a regiment at the battle of the White Plains. Born at Concord, 1726 ; died November 9, 1806.

John Brooks, commanded a regiment in the battle of Saratoga. Adjutant general and governor of the state. An eminent physician ; born 1752 ; died at Medford, 1825.

Peter Buckley, first minister of Concord ; born in England, January 31, 1583. Silenced for non-conformity ; came to New England 1635 ; died at Concord, March 9, 1659.

Jonathan Burr, minister of Dorchester ; born at Redgrave, in England, in 1604. Came to New England in 1639 ; died August 9, 1641. A man of great learning and piety.

Nathaniel Byfield, judge of the vice admiralty, and member of the council of Massachusetts ; came to this country in 1674. He was an eminent merchant. Died at Boston, June 6, 1733.

Mather Byles, minister of Boston ; born March 26, 1706 ; ordained December 20, 1733. He was distinguished for learning, and corresponded with the poets and philosophers of England, and published several poetical and other pieces.

William Bartlett, merchant of Newburyport. One of the founders of the Theological Institution, at Andover.

Loammi Baldwin, a native of Woburn ; a scientific engineer.—One of the original promoters of the Middlesex canal, and sole engineer of the whole work.

Nathaniel Bowditch, of Salem ; a distinguished mathematician.

Robert Calef, merchant of Boston, distinguished for his good sense in opposing the credulity of the people on the subject of witchcraft. He published a book in opposition to the opinions of Mather and others.

John Carver, first governor of Plymouth colony ; native of England ; died at Plymouth, 1621.

Thomas Cary, minister of Newburyport ; born at Charlestown, October 18, 1745 ; ordained May 11, 1768 ; died November 24, 1808.

Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard College ; born in England in 1589. He was a distinguished scholar, intimately acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages. Inducted into office, November 27, 1654 ; died February 19, 1672.

Charles Chauncy, great grandson of the preceding, minister of Boston ; born January 1, 1705 ; died February 10, 1787. Published several works, and distinguished himself in opposition to Mr. Whitefield.

Ezekiel Cheever, an instructor of youth ; born in London, January 25, 1615 ; came to Boston, January 6, 1671 ; died August 21, 1708. Published an essay on the millenium, and a Latin Accidence, which passed through twenty editions.

Rufus Choate, a distinguished lawyer; member of Congress, and United States senator.

Benjamin Church, born 1639, at Duxbury; died January 17, 1718. Celebrated for his exploits during the Indian wars.

Roger Clapp, one of the first settlers of Dorchester; born in England, April 6, 1609; died February 2, 1691.

Peter Clark, minister of Danvers; ordained June 7, 1717; died 1768. Published several sermons and other works.

John Cleaveland, minister of Chebacco, (now Essex,) a learned and sound divine. Published a narrative of the revival of religion in that place, in 1764, and several other works.

Benjamin Colman, first minister of the church in Brattle street, Boston; born in Boston, October 19, 1673; visited England in 1695; formed acquaintance with eminent persons in England, with whom he maintained a correspondence after his return. Published many occasional sermons and other works.

Elisha Cooke, son of Richard Cooke, was a physician of Boston, an enlightened politician, and member of the council of Massachusetts. Graduated at Harvard College; died October 31, 1715.

Elisha Cooke, son of the preceding; distinguished by his opposition to Governor Shute's administration. Member of the council and agent for the colony, in England; died August, 1737.

William Cooper, native and minister of Boston, eminent for his learning and piety; died December 13, 1743.

Samuel Cooper, son of the foregoing, minister of Boston, a distinguished divine and scholar. One of the founders and first vice president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; born March 28, 1725; died December 29, 1783.

John Cotton, born in Derby, England, December 4, 1585; settled in Boston, Oct. 1633; an expert Hebrew, Greek and Latin scholar.

Thomas Cushing, L. L. D. licut. governor of Massachusetts; born 1725, died February 28, 1788. Held many civil offices with high reputation.

Robert Cushman, one of the first settlers of Plymouth; went from England to Holland, 1617; returned 1618; came over, 1620.

Tristram Dalton, born at Newburyport, June, 1738. A distinguished merchant with his excellency, Caleb Strong; first senators of Massachusetts in Congress.

Stephen Day and Samuel Green, the first printer in North America; employed by Jose Glover, who owned the press and types, set up at Cambridge, but died on his passage to this country.

Samuel Danforth, minister of Taunton, an eminent theologian; died November 14, 1777.

Samuel Danforth, minister of Roxbury, born in England, 1626; ordained at Roxbury, September 24, 1650; died November 19, 1674. He published Almanacs and several other works.

John Davis, of Worcester, member of Congress, governor, and United States senator.

William Douglass, physician of Boston; wrote a history of the colonies, and several pamphlets. He violently opposed inoculation for the small pox.

Thomas Dudley, governor of Massachusetts; born in England, in 1574; died at Roxbury, July 31, 1653.

Joseph Dudley, son of the preceding; governor of Massachusetts; born September 23, 1647; died at Roxbury, April 2, 1720.

Paul Dudley, son of the preceding, chief justice of Massachusetts, and a benefactor of Harvard College; died at Roxbury, January 21, 1751.

Jeremiah Dummer, native of Boston; grandson of Richard Dummer, one of the first settlers of Newbury. Agent for the Massachusetts colony, in England. Published several learned works.

William Dummer, cousin of the preceding, lieut. governor, and governor pro tem. of Massachusetts; died at Boston, October 10, 1761. Founded Dummer Academy, in the town of Newbury.—*See Byfield.*

Henry Dunster, president of Harvard College, respected for his

learning and piety ; changed his sentiments on the subject of baptism, and resigned his office, October 24, 1654. Retired to Scituate, where he died, 1659.

Jonathan Edwards, president of Union College ; born at Northampton, June 6, 1745 ; died August 1, 1801. His works are numerous and still held in estimation.

John Eliot, minister of Roxbury ; born in England, 1604 ; settled at Roxbury, November 5, 1632. He translated the Bible into the Indian language, and assisted in composing a new version of the Psalms ; died May 20, 1690. His labors of love were abundant.—He is usually styled the apostle of the Indians.

Andrew Elliot, minister of Boston ; born 1719 ; settled colleague with Mr. Webb, April 14, 1742 ; died September 13, 1778. His literary acquirements were great, and he was elected President of Harvard College, but did not accept.

John Endecott, governor of Massachusetts ; came to this country in 1628, and laid the foundation of Salem.

William Erving, an officer in the British army, which he left at the commencement of the American revolution. He died at Roxbury, June, 1791, leaving £1000 to establish a professorship of Chemistry and Materia Medica, at Cambridge.

William Eustis, surgeon in the army, secretary of war, and governor of Massachusetts. Died October 15, 1825.

Edward Everett, several years governor, senator in Congress, foreign minister, and distinguished orator. Born, 1790 ; now living, (1859.)

Peter Faneuil, founder of Faneuil Hall, in Boston ; died March 3, 1743.

Thomas G. Fessenden, son of Rev. Thomas Fessenden, of Walpole. A distinguished poet. Author of several popular works.

Oliver Fiske, son of Rev. Nathan Fiske, D. D. An eminent physician and agriculturalist. Member of the council of Massachusetts.

Oliver Fiske, an eminent physician. Member of the executive council.

Nathan Fiske, minister of Brookfield; born at Weston, September 20, 1733; died November 24, 1799. Published several works.

Joshua Fisher, a distinguished physician at Beverly. President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Jedidiah Foster, justice of the superior court of Massachusetts; born at Andover, October 10, 1726. Member of the convention for framing the constitution of Massachusetts. Died October 17, 1779.

Thomas Foxcroft, minister of Boston; ordained November 20, 1717. Author of numerous sermons.

Benjamin Franklin, born in Boston, January 17, 1706; died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. Governor of Pennsylvania, minister to England and France, and president of Congress. He made several important discoveries in electricity and other sciences, and is celebrated as a philosopher and statesman.

Daniel Gookin, author of Historical Collections of Indians in Massachusetts, and major general of that state; came to this country in 1621; died March 19, 1687.

William Gordon, minister of Roxbury, and historian of the American war; died at Ipswich, England, October 19, 1807.

Jose Glover, owned and embarked from England with the first printing press in America. An Almanac, a revision of the Psalms, and Eliot's Indian Bible, were among the first works printed.

Jeremy Gridley, editor of a weekly paper called the Rehearsal, and king's attorney general for the Massachusetts colony. Died September 10, 1767.

Elbridge Gerry, minister to France, governor of Massachusetts, vice president of the United States, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence; died at Washington, Nov. 23, 1814.

Christopher Gore, governor of Massachusetts, and a distinguished lawyer.

Edward D. Griffin, a distinguished minister at Park street, Boston, and president of Williams College.

John Hancock, governor of the state, and president of the Continental Congress; born at Braintree in 1737; died October 8, 1793. He was one of the leaders in the American revolution, and a signer of the declaration of independence.

John Harvard, founder of Harvard College; died at Charlestown, in 1638. He had been a minister in England, and preached a short time at Charlestown, and left a legacy of £779 to found the college.

Jason Haven, minister of Dedham; born at Framingham, March 13, 1733; died May 17, 1803. Member of the convention that framed the constitution of this state. Published several occasional discourses.

Joseph Hawley, a statesman and patriot; born at Northampton, and graduated in 1742; died March 10, 1788.

Ezekiel Hersey, physician of Hingham, Massachusetts, and founder of a professorship of anatomy and surgery, in Harvard College; died December 9, 1770.

Abner Hersey, an eminent physician of Barnstable, and brother to the last mentioned. Founder of a professorship of theory and practice of physic, in Harvard College.

Francis Higginson, first minister of Salem. He was born and educated in England, and sailed from Gravesend for New England, April 25, 1629, and arrived at Cape Ann, June 29. He wrote an account of his voyage, which is preserved in Hutchinson's Collection. He also wrote an account of Massachusetts, and several other papers. Died August, 1630.

John Higginson, son of the preceding, and also minister of Salem. Born in England, August 6, 1616. Ordained in August, 1660; died at Salem.

Leonard Hoar, M. D., president of Harvard College. He went to England, had the degree of doctor in medicine, at Cambridge,

and was settled as minister at Winsted in Sussex. He was ejected for non-conformity, and returned to this country in 1672. Died November 28, 1675.

Thomas Hollis, founder of the professorship of divinity and mathematics in Harvard College; born in England in 1659. In 1700 he was deacon of Rev. Mr. Palmer's church, in London; died February, 1731. His benefactions to the library of the same college amounted to £1400 sterling.

Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard College; ordained at Marblehead, April 25, 1716; elected president in 1737; died June 1, 1769. He was eminent in the walks of literature, particularly mathematics and natural philosophy. He was father of Edward A. Holyoke, who died March 31, 1829, at Salem, aged 100 years.

Thomas Hooker, minister of Cambridge, and one of the founders of Connecticut colony. Educated at Cambridge, England; came to this country in 1633; died July 7, 1647. One of the most eminent divines of New England.

Samuel Hopkins, author of a system of divinity commonly called the Hopkinsian system. Graduated September, 1741; settled in the ministry at Housatonic, now Great Barrington, December 28, 1743, when there were 30 families in that place; dismissed January 18, 1769, and settled at Newport, R. I., April 11, 1770. Author also of several other works.

Epaphras Hoyt, of Deerfield. Author of *Military Tactics*, and *Antiquarian Researches*.

William Hubbard, minister of Ipswich, historian of Massachusetts, and author of an account of the Indian wars; born 1621; died September 14, 1704.

Thomas Hutchinson, governor of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College, in 1727; appointed chief justice of Massachusetts in 1761, and lieut. governor from 1758 to 1769, when he became commander in chief. He became obnoxious to the colonies at the commencement of the troubles, and was superseded by General

Gage, in 1774. He lived in England in obscurity and despondency, and died at Brampton, in the beginning of 1780. His history of Massachusetts is a valuable work, and the loss of his papers by the destruction of his house in Boston, is much to be regretted.

James Jackson, a distinguished physician of Boston for many years. Still living, (1859.)

John Joslyn, arrived in Boston 1663. Author of *New England Rarities*. He does not deserve much credit as a historian, but his writings are valuable to the curious.

Rufus King, representative in Congress, and member of the convention for forming the constitution of the United States, from the state of Massachusetts, senator from New York, and minister to England.

Henry Knox, major general in the army of the United States; born July 25, 1750. He was secretary of war under the old Congress, and under the present constitution. He died at Thomaston, in the state of Maine, October 25, 1806. Distinguished for his military talents, perseverance, bravery and integrity. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of Washington.

Francis Knapp, resident at Watertown; educated in England.—A poet of some note. He seemed to regret absence from England. In a poem addressed to Pope, he says—

“Snatch me ye Gods from these Atlantic shores,
And shelter me in Windsor’s fragrant bowers;
Or to my much lov’d leis’ walk convey,
And on her flow’ry banks forever lay.

Thomas Kibby, known chiefly by the good sense displayed in a satirical poem against that financial chimera, the land bank. He died in 1746.

John Thornton Kirkland, president of Harvard College, son of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a distinguished minister.

John Lathrop, born in Boston, January, 1772; educated as a lawyer. A poet of some note.

Amos Lawrence, a distinguished merchant and philanthropist.— Born in Groton ; died in Boston.

Abbott Lawrence, merchant of Boston, member of Congress, and minister to London.

Elkanah Leonard, born about 1708, at Middleboro'. Educated at the town school ; applied himself to the study of the law, and became a distinguished lawyer. Died about 1775.

John Leverett, governor of Massachusetts. Agent for the colony in England ; died March 16, 1678.

John Leverett, president of Harvard College. He held several civil offices, and was inducted into the presidency, January 14, 1708. He was a man eminent for learning and good sense, and the college flourished during his presidency. Died May 3, 1724.

Levi Lincoln, judge of the supreme court, and governor of Massachusetts. Still living.

John Lowell, LL. D., judge of the circuit court of the United States. Died at Roxbury, May 6, 1802.

John Lowell, son of Hon. John Lowell ; a distinguished politician and agricultural writer.

John Mason, a brave soldier, and author of a history of the Pequot war ; born in England, 1600. One of the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, being one of the company of Mr. Warham, in 1630.

Richard Mather, born at Lancashire, England, 1596 ; silenced for non-conformity in 1633 ; came to America in 1635 ; settled at Dorchester, August 23, 1636. He assisted Mr. Eliot in composing a version of the Psalms, and wrote several other works. Died April 22, 1669.

Samuel Mather, son of the former, born in England, educated in Massachusetts, at Harvard College, went to England in 1650, to Ireland in 1655, and was settled in the ministry at St. Nicholas church, and made senior of Trinity College, Dublin. Died October 29, 1671.

Increase Mather, brother of the preceding, born at Dorchester, June 21, 1639. Member of the synod of 1679; agent for the province in England, in 1688; president of Harvard College from 1685 to 1701. Died August 23, 1723.

Cotton Mather, minister of Boston, son of the preceding; born February 12, 1663; graduated 1678; ordained colleague with his father, May 13, 1684. A man of unequalled industry, vast learning, and unfeigned piety; also distinguished for credulity, pedantry, and want of judgment. He had a larger library, read more, and retained more of what he read than any man in America. He understood Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Iroquois languages, and wrote in them all. By his diary it appears that he in one year kept sixty fasts, twenty vigils, and published fourteen books, besides discharging the duties of his pastoral office. All his publications amount to three hundred and eighty-two. His great work was his *Magnalia Christi Americana*, or ecclesiastical history of New England, from its founding to the year 1698, in seven books, folio, published in 1702; a second edition has been published in 8vo. two volumes. He died February 13, 1728, aged 65.

Thomas Mayhew, governor of Martha's Vineyard, and the neighboring island, to whom they were granted by Lord Sterling. He began the settlement of Edgartown. His son was the celebrated preacher to the Indians, and after his death, the father commenced preaching at the age of 70, and died in 1681, aged 90 years.

Thomas Mayhew, son of the former, and minister of Martha's Vineyard; was instrumental in the conversion of many of the Indians. Died, being lost at sea, in 1657.

John Mayhew, son of the preceding, born 1652; minister at the Vineyard; died February 3, 1689.

Experience Mayhew, held the same office, was son of the preceding, and was born January 27, 1673. Died November 29, 1758.

Jonathan Mayhew, D.D., minister of Boston, son of the preceding. Born October 8, 1720; died July 9, 1766.

George R. Minot, born in Boston, December 28, 1758. Studied law; clerk of the house of representatives, and of the convention of 1787; wrote a history of Shay's insurrection, much esteemed for correctness and elegance, and a continuation of the history of Massachusetts. Died January 2, 1802.

Judah Monis, Hebrew instructor in Harvard College for forty years. He was a Jew; baptized in 1722; died at Northborough, April 25, 1764.

Zephaniah Swift Moore, first president of Amherst College; died 1825.

Jedidiah Morse, minister of Charlestown. Distinguished as the author of some of the best geographical and historical works; died at New Haven, June, 1826, aged 65 years.

Marcus Morton, governor of Massachusetts, and judge of the supreme court. Still living.

Nathaniel Morton, secretary of Plymouth colony; author of New England Memorial, first printed in 1663.

John Norris, a respectable merchant in Salem, and one of the founders of the Theological Institution, at Andover. Member of the senate of Massachusetts; died December 22, 1808.

John Norton, born in England, May 6, 1606; came to Plymouth in 1635; settled at Ipswich; removed to Boston about 1655; died April 5, 1663. He was an eminent scholar and divine.

James Noyes, minister of Newbury, born in England, 1608.—Came to New England in 1634; died October 22, 1656. Eminently skilled in the Greek language, and published several works.

Nicholas Noyes, minister of Salem; born December 23, 1647; died December 13, 1717. He promoted the prosecution for witchcraft, but confessed his errors. He was a learned and useful man.

Urian Oakes, president of Harvard College; born in England; graduated at Harvard College; settled in the ministry in Cambridge, November 8, 1671; inducted into the presidency, April 7, 1675.—A great Latin scholar, and eminent for piety and knowledge.

Andrew Oliver, lieut. governor of Massachusetts ; brother-in-law to Governor Hutchinson, with whom he was engaged in promoting the designs of the British ministry, for taxing America. His letters sent over by Franklin, developed his designs, and the success of the revolution ruined all his prospects. He died March 3, 1774.

Peter Oliver, brother to the former, judge of the superior court, opposed the revolution, and died in Birmingham, England, October 1791.

Harrison Gray Otis, a distinguished orator. Senator of Massachusetts, and of the United States.

James Otis, a distinguished statesman and patriot, graduated in 1743. His zeal against the British encroachments, singled him out as a mark for the rage of the officers quartered in Boston. On the 5th of September, 1769, he was wounded on the head in an affray at a public room, which impaired his reason ever after. He was killed by lightning at the door of Mr. Osgood's house, in Andover, May 23, 1783. "Extraordinary in death as in life, he has left a character that will never die." He was highly distinguished by genius, eloquence and learning.

Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the declaration of independence.

Timothy Palmer, an ingenious mechanic, and inventor of the bridges first thrown over the Merrimack, Piscataqua and Potomac rivers. Died at Newburyport.

Elijah Parish, minister of Byfield, a distinguished orator ; author of several works. Ordained December, 1787.

Samuel Parker, son of judge William Parker, was born at Portsmouth ; several years an instructor in Newbury ; went to England in 1773 ; ordained by the bishop of London, and succeeded Bishop Bass, as bishop of the Episcopal churches of Massachusetts ; died at Boston, December 6, 1804.

Thomas Parker, first minister of Newbury, Mass. ; born in 1595 ; came over in May, 1634 ; commenced the settlement of Newbury,

in 1635, and died April, 1677. He wrote several volumes of Latin commentaries upon the Bible.

Hon. Isaac Parker, chief justice of Massachusetts; president of the convention of 1820.

Jonathan Parsons, minister of Newburyport. Eminent for piety, and for skill in the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages; died July 19, 1776. He had been settled in Connecticut.

Moses Parsons, minister of Byfield. Eminent as a gentleman, a christian, a divine, and preacher; died December 14, 1783.

Theophilus Parsons, son of Rev. Moses Parsons, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts; born at Byfield, February 24, 1750. Practiced law in Newburyport; removed to Boston in 1800. Appointed to the bench in 1806. Died in May, 1813. He was one of the profoundest lawyers of his time. His legal decisions are considered of the highest authority.

Thomas Pemberton, merchant of Boston; wrote a Massachusetts Chronology of the Eighteenth Century; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and contributor of many of its papers. Died July 5, 1807.

Hugh Peters, minister of Salem; born in England, 1599; arrived in America in 1635; ordained at Salem, December 21, 1636; sent to England as agent for the colony, August 3, 1641. He never returned. He engaged in politics, opposed the king, and was active in the cause of the parliament and Cromwell. After the restoration he was tried for compassing the death of the king, and executed, October 16, 1660.

Jacob Perkins, a scientific mechanic, inventor of several useful machines, and of the stereotype plate for bank bills.

Samuel Phillips, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts; graduated at Harvard College in 1771, was member of the Provincial Congress in 1745, and of the Massachusetts Convention of 1780; justice of the court of common pleas; projector of Phillips's Academy at Andover, founded by his father; died February 10, 1802.

William Phips, bred to the seas. Governor of Massachusetts, born at Kennebec, February 22, 1651. Fortunate in his enterprises, he became rich, was knighted by King James. Appointed governor of the colony, and arrived at Boston May 14, 1692. Died February 18, 1695.

Timothy Pickering, born at Salem; colonel in the army of the Revolution; secretary of state and postmaster general of the United States, under Washington.

Thomas Pownall, governor of Massachusetts. He was popular while in office, and as a member of the British Parliament, opposed the measure of that body for taxing America. He wrote several useful treatises, and died at Bath, England, February 25, 1805.

Thomas Prince, governor of Plymouth colony; arrived in 1621; chosen governor in 1634. Died March 29, 1673.

Thomas Prince, son of Samuel Prince, Esq. of Rochester, minister of Boston, graduated in 1707; visited England in 1709; returned in 1717; ordained at the Old South church, October 1, 1718. Collected many manuscripts relative to the early history of Massachusetts, and also published numerous works. Died October 22, 1758.

Israel Putnam, major general in the armies of the United States; born at Salem, January 7, 1718; celebrated for his adventure with a wolf in a cave in Connecticut. He was a captain in the old French war, and narrowly escaped being burnt by the Indians. He fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and several other battles during the revolutionary war. He died at Brookline, Conn., May 29, 1790.

Josiah Quincy, graduated 1763; distinguished himself in 1770 by his defence of the British soldiers. He opposed with firmness the claims of the British Parliament. He visited England in 1774, to promote the interests of America. Died on his return, on board the vessel, the day of her arrival at Cape Ann, April 24, 1775. A learned and eloquent lawyer, and an able politician.

Josiah Quincy, senator of Massachusetts, and second mayor of

Boston; to whom the city is indebted for many of its great improvements. Still living.

Ezekiel Rogers, the leader in the settlement of Rowley, of which town he obtained a grant of the general court. Born in England, in 1590, and died January 30, 1661.—*See Rowley.*

John Rogers, president of Harvard College, son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich; preached to assist his father at Ipswich, but left theology for the study of physic. Installed president, Aug. 12, 1683.

Benjamin Russell, editor of the *Columbian Centinel* for near forty years, and member of the senate of Massachusetts.

Thomas Russell, merchant of Boston, and principal promoter of the building of Charlestown bridge.

Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the promoters of the settlement of Massachusetts; son of Sir Richard Saltonstall, lord mayor of London in 1597. He was an assistant mentioned in the charter of Charles I, March 4, 1628. He came over the same year, but returned, and died in England, in 1658.

Richard Saltonstall, Esq., son of the former, came over in 1635; chosen assistant in 1637; visited England in 1672, returned in 1680; went back to England, and died at Hulme, April 29, 1694.

Nathaniel Saltonstall, son of Richard, graduated at Harvard College in 1659, and settled at Haverhill. He was chosen assistant in 1679, and was a judge of the supreme court. He had the honor to decline being concerned in the prosecution for witchcraft, in 1692, and left the bench on that account, but would have deserved greater honor had he remained on it, and enlightened and tempered the judgment of his associates.

Hon. Simeon Strong, graduated at Yale College; judge of the supreme court; a distinguished scholar, and eminent civilian and theologian; died December 14, 1805.

Nathaniel P. Sargent, graduated at Harvard College, in 1750.—chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts; died at Haverhill, October, 1791.

Samuel Sewall, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts; born in England, March 28, 1652; came over when a child, with his father. He was a critical Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar. He was one of the judges at the trial of the witches, in 1692, and concurred in the sentences; but afterwards confessed his error. He left a diary of three volumes, which embraces forty years; died January 1, 1730.

Joseph Sewall, minister of Boston, son of the preceding; in 1724 he was chosen president of Harvard College, but declined, from his love to the work of the ministry. Left numerous sermons in print, and died June 27, 1769.

Stephen Sewall, graduated at Harvard College; chief justice of the supreme court many years, an instructor of schools in Marblehead, and an acceptable preacher. He was also member of the council, and lived a useful and honorable life; died September 10, 1760.

Stephen Sewall, graduated at Harvard College; first Hancock professor of Hebrew in that institution; inaugurated June 17, 1765. He published a Hebrew grammar and many other works. Died July 23, 1804.

Thomas Shepard, minister of Cambridge; born in England, November 5, 1605; arrived at Boston, October 3, 1635; settled at Cambridge, February 1, 1636; died August 25, 1649, and left numerous works in manuscript and print. Three of his sons were clergymen.

William Shirley, governor of Massachusetts; a native of England. Bred a lawyer; commissioned governor in 1741; died at Roxbury, March 24, 1771.

Miles Standish, first military commander in Massachusetts. One of the first settlers of Plymouth. A man of ardent temper; lived and died at Duxbury, in 1656.

Samuel Stillman, an eminent minister of the Baptist persuasion, in Boston, born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1737; died March 13, 1807.

William Stoughton, son of Col. Israel Stoughton, graduated at Harvard College, in 1658; was a preacher, though never settled. Went to England in 1677, as agent for the province. He was also member of the council, and chief justice of the supreme court; appointed lieutenant governor in 1692, and commander in chief from 1694 to 1700. He died at Dorchester, July 7, 1701. He left a thousand pounds to Cambridge College.

Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts, and senator in Congress. Held a distinguished rank among the statesmen of his day.

James Sullivan, governor of Massachusetts. Born at Berwick, Me., April 22, 1744. Member of the provincial congress, in 1775. Judge of the supreme court; member of the convention of 1780; delegate to Congress, in 1783; member of the council, in 1787. He was appointed attorney general in 1790; elected governor, in June, 1807. Died December 10, 1808. He wrote a history of the District of Maine, and several political and other papers.

Increase Sumner, governor of Massachusetts. Born at Roxbury, November 27, 1746. Judge of the supreme court, in 1782, and governor, in 1797. Died June 7, 1799.

Charles Sumner, senator in Congress, and also a distinguished orator.

Thomas Symmes, son of Rev. Zachariah Symmes, minister of Bradford, born in that town, February 1, 1678; settled in Boxford, December 30, 1702; removed to Bradford and succeeded his father, as minister of that place, in 1708. He was a man of strong powers of mind, and considerable learning; a good Hebrew scholar. Died October 6, 1725.

Thomas Thacher, first minister of the old south church, Boston; born in England, in 1620; arrived in America, in 1635; ordained at Weymouth, in 1644; removed to Boston, February 16, 1670; died October 15, 1678. He was skilled in Hebrew and Arabic.—He was also a learned physician. Several of this name have been eminent in the ministry, in Boston, and other towns.

Benjamin Wadsworth, president of Harvard College. Inducted into office, July 7, 1725; died March 16, 1737. He published numerous sermons and treatises.

John Walley, member of the council, and judge of the superior court of Massachusetts. He commanded the land forces in an expedition against Canada, in 1690. He died at Boston, Jan. 11, 1712.

Nathaniel Ward, minister of Ipswich. He arrived in America in April, 1634. In 1639, he was employed to draw up a code of laws, which were established by the court in 1641. He went to England in 1647, and there published a work called the "Simple Cöbler of Agawam, in America;" designed to encourage the opposers of Charles I. He was a man of great wit and humor. He settled in Shenfield, in Essex, England, where he died.

John Ward, minister of Haverhill, son of the preceding, born in England, November 5, 1606. Died at Haverhill, December 27, 1693.

Artemas Ward, first major-general in the American army, and member of Congress. Died at Shrewsbury, October 28, 1800.

Joseph Warren, major-general in the American army; born at Roxbury, 1740. Educated as a physician. Slain at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. His orations on the fifth of March, 1772 and 1775, are spirited and handsome performances.

John Warren, professor of anatomy and surgery, in Harvard College, and president of the Massachusetts medical society. Died April 4, 1815, aged 62.

John C. Warren, professor of anatomy and surgery. Surgeon of the Massachusetts general hospital.

Daniel Webster, a distinguished statesman. Senator in Congress. Secretary of state under president Harrison. Minister to England. Born in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782; died at Marshfield, 1852.

Joseph Willard, president of Harvard College. Ordained at Beverly, November 25, 1772. Inaugurated president December 29, 1781. Died at New Bedford, September 25, 1804.

Josiah Willard, secretary of Massachusetts. Graduated 1698. Appointed secretary of the province, June, 1717, and continued in that office thirty-nine years, till his death, December 6, 1756.

John Williams, minister of Deerfield, born at Roxbury, December 10, 1664. Ordained at Deerfield, 1686. On the night of February 28, 1704, he was taken prisoner by the Indians; two children killed at the house, and his wife soon after. Died June 12, 1729. *See Deerfield.*

Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College, commander of the line of forts west of Connecticut river, during the French and Indian war, from 1740 to 1748. Killed near Lake George, September 8, 1755.

Samuel Williams, son of Rev. W. Williams, of Waltham. Ordained at Bradford, November 20, 1765. Removed to the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy, at Cambridge, January 14, 1780. He afterwards removed to Vermont, and published an excellent history of that State. Died at Rutland, Vt., 1817.

John Wilson, minister of Boston, born in England. Came to this country in 1630. Ordained teacher of the first church in Charlestown, August 27, 1630. Died August 7, 1667.

Edward Winslow, governor of Plymouth Colony; born in 1594. Came over in 1620. Agent for the Colony, in England; chosen governor in 1633. Died of a fever in the West Indies, May 8, 1655.

Josiah Winslow, the first native governor in New England; governor of Plymouth; son of the former. Governor from 1673 to 1680; was a brave soldier in Philip's war. Died at Marshfield, December 18, 1680.

John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts. Born at Groton, Suffolk, England, January 12, 1588. Bred to the law. Arrived at Salem, June 12, 1630. To him the state is greatly indebted. He devoted his time, talents, and estate, to its interest. Kept a journal of the first fourteen years from the settlement; now of great

value. He died worn out in the service of the commonwealth, March 26, 1649, aged 61.

John Winthrop, L. L. D., F. R. S., born in Boston. Graduated at Cambridge in 1732. Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in 1738, which office he filled with great reputation, forty years. In 1761, he sailed to Newfoundland, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, on the sixth of June, as recommended by Mr. Halley. He was favored with a clear sky; and enjoyed the satisfaction of observing a phenomenon never before seen by any inhabitant of our earth, except Mr. Horrox, in 1639. Author of several papers published in the transactions of the royal society. Died May 3, 1779.

Robert C. Winthrop, a distinguished orator, speaker of the house of representatives of the United States; senator in Congress.

John Wise, minister of Ipswich, (now Essex,) born in Roxbury. In 1688, he had the honor to be imprisoned, by Sir Edmond Andros, for remonstrating against the taxes imposed by him without the court. He was chaplain in an expedition against Canada, in 1790. He was a distinguished friend of civil and religious liberty; a learned scholar and eloquent orator. He died April 8, 1725. He published several works.

Samuel Worcester, born in Hollis, N. H., minister of Salem; secretary of the board of commissioners for foreign missions. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1795. Died June 7, 1821.

ROADS.

Roads in the older towns, especially in the eastern part of the state, are generally good, and ample provision is made by law for the accommodation of travellers.

The towns are laid off into districts, and surveyors chosen and

sworn, whose duty it is to clear away all obstructions, and keep the roads in good repair at all seasons of the year. Much attention has been paid to this subject within a few years, and they have been greatly improved, even in the older towns, within the present century. They have mostly been made at the expense of the towns.—A law of 1826 laid the expense upon the county; but the law was again altered in 1828, and the expense of land and laying out roads laid upon the counties, but the expense of working them again laid upon the towns, except when the county commissioners judge it reasonable to lay part of the expense, not exceeding one half, upon the county. Great inconveniences have been experienced in consequence of the narrowness and crookedness of the roads, as first laid out in most of our towns, and great expense is incurred yearly in attempting to remedy the evil; but the expense and the inconvenience to private property, often occasioned by new locations, is rendered necessary by the great increase of population.

Numerous turnpike roads were constructed from 1800 to 1820, by incorporated companies, few of which yielded any income to the proprietors, and many of them were laid out as county roads, with the consent of the proprietors, previous to the introduction of railroads, which has left many of them not only without profit, but without travel. The effect of their introduction, was not only the construction of many roads which are now useful as county roads, but the laying out and constructing of county and town roads has been much improved.

LITERATURE.

In this important particular, our state has taken and maintained a high rank. Boston has been styled “the literary emporium of the new world,” and to this rank she is justly entitled, not only as

the metropolis of Massachusetts, but also of the New England states, whose staple commodity has been said to be literature. Her colleges, her academies, her free schools, and her periodical publications, all contribute to establish her right to this enviable pre-eminence. The three former have been already noticed, and in the latter, she is probably not behind any state in the Union.

The first newspaper printed in America was published in this state. The Boston News Letter, No. 1, was published April 24, 1704; edited by John Campbell, printed by B. Green. It was printed on a half sheet of pot paper, with a small pica type, folio. The second paper was the Boston Gazette, published for William Brooker, by James Franklin, on a half sheet of printing foolscap. The first number was dated Monday, December 21, 1718. The third paper was the New England Courant, printed and published by James Franklin. The first No. dated August 17, 1721. This paper opposed most of the men in office, and the prevailing religious and political opinions of that day. It was denounced by Dr. Increase Mather, and Franklin was imprisoned and forbidden to print it, and the paper was then issued in the name of his brother Benjamin, afterwards Dr. Franklin, who was then an apprentice in his office.—The Courant was discontinued in 1727, and a new paper, called the New England Weekly Journal, was issued by S. Kneeland. The first number dated Monday, March 20, 1727. A new series of the News Letter was commenced by B. Green, January 5th, the same year. The Essex Gazette was commenced at Salem, Tuesday, August 8, 1768, by Samuel Hall.

The Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet was commenced at Newburyport in 1773.

The Massachusetts Spy was removed from Boston and established at Worcester in 1775.

These were by many years the earliest papers in the commonwealth.

The Gentleman's Magazine was published in Boston, monthly,

for several years, commencing in 1787, and was a work of genius and taste.

The North American Review is published quarterly. It was commenced in 1810, and has obtained a higher character both in Europe and America, than has yet been attained by any other work of the kind in this country.

The Massachusetts Missionary Magazine, and the Panoplist, were respectable works. They were published separately for a time, then united and continued many years.

The New England Medical Journal was commenced in 1812, and has been continued to the present year, and has maintained a character of the highest respectability.

The Missionary Herald is the vehicle of communication for the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and has a very extensive circulation.

The Monthly Anthology was continued many years, with high reputation. The American Baptist Magazine, the Unitarian Miscellany, and several other periodical works in the pamphlet form, have at different periods supported the literary reputation of the state. Newspapers are now published in almost every city, town and village in the state.

ABORIGINES.

Could the history of past ages be known, this would be an important department in any account of our state. While long ages were rolling away, and the records of transactions in Europe, Asia and Africa are crowding the pages of history, all here is blank, till about the commencement of the seventeenth century. The principal nations of Indians that inhabited New England at the time of its settlement by our ancestors, were seated in this state, except the

Narragansetts, whose principal seat was in Connecticut. According to the best accounts that can now be obtained, the number of Indians in Massachusetts and the vicinity, was nearly as follows :

Narragansetts, dwelling mostly round Narragansett Bay, and at various places in that vicinity, 4000 warriors.

Pawkunnawkuts, dwelling in the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, 3000 warriors.

Massachusetts, dwelling about the bay of that name—when most numerous, previous to the great sickness, 3000 warriors.

Pawtuckets, dwelling about Lowell, Tewksbury, and further up on Merrimack river, 3000 warriors.

These were sub-divided into numerous villages, which were situated about most of the ponds and waterfalls in the country. Allowing one warrior to five persons, this estimate would give a population to these parts of 45,000 souls ; which must have been a formidable band of savages, when compared to the 101 exiled Puritans. This estimate at first view appears large, but may perhaps not be extravagant, when we consider that their territory comprised not only all Massachusetts, but most of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and a part of Maine, and does not much exceed half of the present inhabitants of the county of Essex.

The Massachusetts were probably reduced considerably below this estimate previous to the arrival of our ancestors, and appear never to have been formidable to them.

The Narragansetts were many of them destroyed in Phillip's war, and the remainder dispersed, and became incorporated with more distant tribes.

The Pawkunnawkuts appear generally to have been on friendly terms with the whites, and more of them remain within the bounds of their former habitations than of any of the other tribes. Several of their settlements will be noticed under the heads of the towns where they are or were situated.

The Pawtuckets occupied the spot which is now the town of

Lowell. This was a great sachemship of Indians. Gookin says—“Their country lieth north and northeast of Massachusetts. Their dominion reaches as far as the English jurisdiction does now extend. They have under them several smaller sagamores, as those of the Penacooks, Agawams, Naumkeags, Piscataways, Accomitas, and others.” The principal seat of this tribe was at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers, and about the falls just above. A settlement on the east side of Concord river, where is now the city of Lowell, was called Wamesit. The Indians of this tribe were generally on good terms with the English, and when the lands were granted by the government in this vicinity, suitable reserves were made for the Indians, and ascertained by metes and bounds. About 1000 acres in Tewksbury, and 1500 in Chelmsford (now principally in Lowell) were reserved, and annexed to that town after the extinction of the Indian title. It is not exactly known at what time they received the gospel. There is notice of the Rev. Mr. Eliot’s passing some days at Pawtucket in 1653. May 5th, 1674, Gookin, the historian, and Mr. Eliot visited the place. Mr. Eliot preached in the evening in Wanalanset’s Wigwam, about two miles from the town of Wamesit, near the falls on Merrimack river. He preached from Matthew, 22d chapter, from the 1st to the 14th verse. The people at this time were called to public worship by the sound of a drum. Pasaconaway, who was a grand sagamore of the Pawtucket nation, died about 1660. Wanalanset was his son and successor. Some difficulty took place between them and their white neighbors about 1676. A barn and some hay stacks having been burnt, the Indians were suspected, and some of the people from Woburn and Chelmsford attacked them and killed and wounded several. The Indians then burnt several houses in Dracut, Chelmsford, Billerica, and Andover; in which latter place they killed a son of George Abbot, and two sons of Samuel Varnum were shot, as they were rowing a boat across Merrimack river. This tribe, like all others of their race, dwindled away before the arts of civiliza-

tion. In 1674, they were reduced to 250. Their last sachem was Numford, whose son was their religious teacher. They were so reduced that in 1686 they sold all their lands in Coneord, Chelmsford, Groton, Lancaster, Stow, and Dunstable, and retired from the humiliating presence of civilized man, into the deeper recesses of the forest. A copy of their deed is printed in Mr. Bentley's history of Salem.

Of all the numerous tribes that once inhabited our soil, there remained, according to a report to the Legislature, made in 1828, about 1000 souls. In Grafton, in the county of Worcester, there were a few; in Canton, about a dozen; at Dudley, half a dozen; at Middleborough, 15 or 20; at Dartmouth, 10 or 12; at Malden, 10; at Mendon, 4; at West Stockbridge, 3 or 4; at Holliston, 3; at Natick, 3; at Marshpee, Gayhead, Christiantown, and Chippaquidick, in Barnstable and Dukes County, about 600. Schools were established among them by the society for propagating christian knowledge among the Indians in North America, which exhibited some favorable specimens of improvement, though generally very little success attended any exertions to induce them to adopt the arts of civilized life.

The government of this state has been at much pains and expense to civilize and save the remnant of these tribes, but with all their fostering care, their manners, morals, and minds, are extremely debased, and nothing but intermarriages with the European or African races, seems capable of preserving any of the descendants of the original race, for any length of time in a civilized land. We envy not the mind that can, without emotion, take a retrospect of the fate of the numerous tribes that once enjoyed life, liberty, and plenty, upon the soil we tread. Had they possessed historians to relate their sufferings, the tale would draw the tear of sympathy from every feeling heart. While we shrink with involuntary horror from the bare recital of the sufferings of Lancaster, Deerfield, Groton, and Haverhill, and shudder at the most distant thought of

murderous savages rushing into their dwellings at the dead of night, captivating, torturing and killing their wives and infants, will not the philanthropist feel the same emotion when he reads of the attack on St. Francis, when all the horrors of French and Indian warfare were retaliated, and the peaceful village in one hour reduced to a heap of bleeding corpses and smouldering ruins?

Will not the Christian drop the tear of virtuous sensibility, when he contemplates the attack on the Swamp Fort, December 19, 1675, when 700 fighting men were cut to pieces, 200 aged, and sick, and infants were burnt in the fort, and 250 others escaped from their burning dwellings, to perish in a few days, with wounds, and cold, and hunger, and nakedness? And while we hold their modes of warfare in utter detestation, they can never excuse our ancestors in acts equally detestable. We wish they were not convicted, by their own accounts, of executing prisoners for acts of open warfare, and of permitting their Mohegan allies to torture prisoners, that they might witness their ingenuity, and that they might not offend them by preventing their cruelty.

Philip appears to have made considerable advances in civilization and the arts of life. At the attack on Medfield, in 1676, he rode a fine horse, and moved swiftly from place to place to direct the fight. He had obtained some knowledge of reading and writing. Being accused of planning a war against the English, he was sent for to Plymouth, and returned the following letter.

“To the much honored governor: mr. thomas prince, dwelling at plymouth. honored sir, King Philip desires to let you understand that he could not come to the court; for tom, his interpreter has a pain in his back, that he could not travil so far, and Philip’s sister is verey sik. philip would entreat the favor of you, and aney of the maistrates, if aney english or indians speak about any land; he pray you give them no answer at all. the last summer he made that promise with you, that he would sell no land in 7 years time, for that he would have no english trouble him. he has not forgot

that you promised him. he will come as sune as possible he can, to speak with you, and so i rest your very loving friend, philip, dwelling at mount-hope nek.”*

Philip appears to have been the profoundest politician of all the Northern Aborigines. Others were governed in their friendships by the advantages of trade; and in their enmities, by revenge, by savage dispositions, or hopes of plunder; but he alone foresaw the utter extermination of his race, and the appropriation of the land of his forefathers to the use of strangers and foreigners. He roused his tribe to arms, formed alliances, exerted his influence and his power to exterminate the intruders or drive them from the land.— But his strength was measured with a powerful foe, of whose arts and resources he could have little conception. He fell a victim to his love of country, and while Warren and Mercer, and the heroes of antiquity are honored and applauded, the genius of liberty shall weep over Philip's grave; and while patriotism is regarded as a virtue, the impartial historian shall cherish the memory of Pomham, Anawan, and Miantinomo.

GEOLGY.

This state has hitherto devoted little attention to this subject.— Her subterranean riches are yet mostly unexplored, and the attention of her citizens has not yet been diverted from those richer treasures which the surface yields, or from her commerce, manufactures and fisheries, to dig the bowels of the earth for gold and silver. Iron is the only metal that has been wrought to any considerable advantage. It has been found in many parts of the state. In the counties of Plymouth and Bristol it has been found in great abundance,

* The original may now be seen in the Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth.

and wrought to advantage. The state is traversed by a region of greenstone trap on both sides of Connecticut river, and for nearly the whole width of the state. It rests on a basis of stratified rocks inclined to the east, at a small angle to the horizon. Fine and coarse grained sandstone is most conspicuous; sometimes breccia or pudding stone, beneath which are slaty rocks; sometimes impressed with vegetables and fish, and small veins of jet and coal. Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom, are composed of this greenstone. Primitive carbonate of lime, forms a stratum extending from Sunderland, in Vermont, through the western borders of Massachusetts, almost to the city of New York.

Of this stone or marble, the magnificent City Hall, in New York, is built. It is remarkable for its elasticity. A slab, six feet long and three broad, has been bent to a measurable curve. Granite abounds in the northern and north-eastern parts of the state, interspersed with quartz, sandstone, mica, slate, and specimens of many other minerals. The Chelmsford granite has long been valued for purposes of building. Of this, the pillars of the Market House, in Boston, are formed. The Quincy granite is considered nearly or quite equal to the Chelmsford, for building, and of this the monument on Bunker Hill is constructed. The minerals found in the state, will be noticed in the towns containing the various localities.

Since the above was published, in 1828, a geological survey of the state has been taken, under the patronage of the government, by Professor Hitchcock. A volume upon the geology of the state has been published, with a beautiful geological map, a copy of which is also appended to the large map of the state, to which all who take an interest in the subject are referred.

A CONSTITUTION
OR
FORM OF GOVERNMENT
FOR THE
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

P R E A M B L E .

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic ; to protect it ; and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquility, their natural rights, and the blessings of life : and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals ; it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them ; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other ;

and of forming a new constitution of civil government for ourselves and posterity ; and devoutly imploring his direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ART. I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights ; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties ; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property ; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe, and no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience ; or for his religious profession or sentiments ; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship.

III. As the public worship of God, and instructions in piety, religion and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government ; therefore, the several religious societies of this Commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses of public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary

expenses ; and all persons belonging to any religious society, shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made or entered into by such society : and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law ; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another, shall ever be established by law.

IV. The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent State ; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public ; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

VII. Government is instituted for the common good ; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people ; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men ; Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government ; and to

VIII. In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not contrrollable by any other laws, than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

XII. No subject shall be held to answer for the re-
fence, until the same is fully and plainly, subst⁵ and confirming the
good may require.

described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself: and every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, ar-
leger seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, the co. the formalities, prescribed by the laws.

being in all controversies concerning property, and in all suits descendan. or more persons, except in cases in which it has here-
trate, lawgiver ways used and practiced, the parties have a right

VII. Govern. and this method of procedure shall be held sa-
protection, safety, es arising on the high seas, and such as relate
for the profit, honore legislature shall hereafter find it necessary
class of men; The

unalienable, and indi the press is essential to the security of free-

dom in a state: it ought not therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.

XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature.

XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well, and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers,

or either of them : the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them : the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them : to the end it may be a government of laws, and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives ; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal ; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichever the same shall have originated, who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve : but if, after such reconsider-

ation, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, complaints, actions matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same; whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon: to which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy, or depending before them.

And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming

and settling, all civil officers within the said Commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practiced, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION II.

Senate.

There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is

provided, forty persons to be senators, for the year ensuing their election.

A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter.—In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the Commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid:—*provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth. Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at all meetings

for the election of senators impartially, and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns, present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name; and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth, for the time being, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January.

The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members.

The senate shall have power to adjourn ^{themselves} ~~them~~ for ^{as long} ~~as~~ provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a ^{time} ~~time~~, adjourn

The senate shall choose its own president, ^{and} ~~and~~ appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

The senate shall be a court, with full authority, to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices: but, previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members of the senate shall, respectively, be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION III.

House of Representatives.

There shall be, in the legislature of this Commonwealth, a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the Commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the selectmen of the Commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk,—or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be

so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the Commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law. Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to

the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going, or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mean process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending, the general assembly.

The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases: provided, that no imprisonment, on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may, respectively, think best.

CHAPTER II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Governor.

There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled—THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; and whose title shall be—HIS EXCELLENCY.

The governor shall be chosen annually; and no person shall be

eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; and a plurality of votes shall elect; and in case no one has a plurality, the house shall elect two out of the four highest candidates, from which two the senate shall elect the governor.

Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives, within the several towns of this Commonwealth, shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county.

The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire.

In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

The governor of this Commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military forces of the State.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the State to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.

The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate, by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor.

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court martial, pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being.

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quarter-masters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the Commonwealth, and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court, by a dependence on them for his support—that he should, in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public—that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns—and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate—it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found, that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION II.

Lieutenant Governor.

There shall be annually elected a lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be—HIS HONOR; and who shall be qualified, in point of religion, property, and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a plurality of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a plurality of the votes of the people to be governor.

The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which, by this constitution, the governor is vested with, when personally present.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

There shall be a council, for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of eight persons besides the

lieutenant governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together ; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land.

Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next State census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial State census, thereafterwards, shall divide the Commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor : *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the Commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the Commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate ; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the State, or otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be after such vacancies shall have happened. And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of Jan-

uary, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers.

The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant governor.

The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for, at any time, by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority, to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, &c.

The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he

shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

CHAPTER III. JUDICIARY POWER.

The tenure, that all commission officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided, nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well being of the Commonwealth.

The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

All causes of marriage, divorce and alimony, and all appeals from

the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

CHAPTER V.

The Encouragement of Literature, &c.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies, and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people.

CHAPTER VI.

No governor, lieutenant governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the State; nor shall they

hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other State, or government, or power, whatever.

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this State, more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate—sheriff—register of probate—or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the State at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court—secretary—attorney general—solicitor general, treasurer or receiver general—judge of probate—commissary general—president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College—sheriff—clerk of the house of representatives—register of probate—register of deeds—clerk of the supreme judicial court—clerk of the inferior court of common pleas—or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers—shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up.

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption, in obtaining an election or appointment.

All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of

Massachusetts, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.

All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it, with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this Commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the

manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants in wards, or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings: provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants; nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application, of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose; and provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court.

Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the town or district, in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant governor, senators, or representatives, and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be by law exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections.

Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor, in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the Commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the coun-

cil, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.

Whenever the exigencies of the Commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary general, he shall be nominated, appointed and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia, may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under, as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall have a right to vote.

Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:—

“I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD.”

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word “swear,” and inserting, instead thereof, the word “affirm,” and omitting the words “So help me, God,” and subjoining, instead thereof, the words “This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.”

No oath, declaration or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant governor, councillors, senators or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

No judge of any court of this Commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this Commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this Commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county-attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this Commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters, voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this Commonwealth.

The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of Janu-

ary, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

In all elections of civil officers by the people of this Commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The

qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such moneys shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.

The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, commissioners of insolvency, and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe.

No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

[NOTE.—The Constitution of Massachusetts was agreed upon by delegates of the people, in convention, begun and held at Cambridge, on the first day of September, 1779, and continued by adjournments to the second day of March, 1780, when the convention adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of the ensuing June.—In the meantime the constitution was submitted to the people, to be adopted by them, provided two-thirds of the votes given should be in the affirmative. When the convention assembled, it was found that the Constitution had been adopted by the requisite number of votes, and the convention accordingly *Resolved*, “That the said Constitution or Frame of Government shall take place on the last Wednesday of October next; and not before, for any purpose, save only for that of making elections, agreeable to this resolution.”—The first legislature assembled at Boston, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1780. The amendments were made in 1820, and at several times since.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

From 1776 to 1787, Massachusetts, as well as the other states, exercised all the attributes of sovereignty, as so many separate and independent nations, allied together for mutual defence and self-preservation. No legal authority existed to coerce any state, or the citizens thereof, to a compliance with the requisitions of Congress, and a harmonious co-operation of so many distinct and independent governments could only be expected, when, (as was the case during the war) they were kept together by the pressure of external circumstances.

After the close of the war, a fabric so loosely compacted, was found totally inadequate for the support of public credit, the regulation of foreign commerce, or as a guarantee of domestic tranquility. Under these circumstances, the Constitution of the United States was formed, by the joint co-operation and exertions of enlightened men in different sections of the country. By this constitution, the states resign to the general government, a certain part of their respective powers, reserving to themselves the exercise of all the powers of government, not expressly delegated.

The form of government consists of a President and Vice President, elected for four years, by electors chosen by the several states, in the ratio of one to each senator and representative each state has in Congress.

The senate consists of two members from each state, who hold their office for six years.

The house consists of members elected in single districts, upon a ratio of population fixed by Congress, after each decennial census,

who hold their offices two years, and the number assigned to each state is made up by reckoning to the number of free white citizens three-fifths of all other persons.

A supreme judicial court is established, having original jurisdiction of all cases under the laws of the United States, or between two or more states, and appellate jurisdiction of cases between citizens of different states.

Among the powers delegated, are these—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises. To pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation for that purpose shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may be the seat of the general government.

To make all laws necessary to carry into operation the foregoing powers.

The Constitution of the United States was ratified by a large convention assembled at Boston, in 1787, by a vote of 187 yeas to 168 nays; and from that time, this Constitution, the Constitution of Massachusetts, and the various acts and resolves made in pursuance of the powers contained in these instruments, together with the common law, are the law of the land.

GAZETTEER.

ABINGTON,

PLYMOUTH CO. Post-town, 22 miles S. E. of Boston; incorporated in 1712, and contained in 1810, 1704 inhabitants; and in 1858, 6936. Bounded E. by Hanover, S. by Hanson, W. by N. Bridgewater, N. by Weymouth. Its Indian name was Manamoo-skeagin; there are 2 ponds near the centre of the town, one of which discharges its waters into North river, which meets the ocean at Scituate; the other discharges into Taunton river, which empties into Narragansett bay. The first grant of land here was made by the Plymouth Colony to Nathaniel Souther, in 1648. It is intersected by the Old Colony and Fall River railroad. It lies on the northern line of the county, adjoining Norfolk. It is a handsome and pleasant town.—There are three Congregational churches. Of the first, Rev. Sam'l Brown, a native of Newbury, was

ordained Nov. 17, 1714, died Sept. 12, 1749, aged 62; Rev. Ezekiel Dodge was ordained May 23, 1750, died June 5, 1770, aged 48; Rev. Samuel Niles, ordained Sept. 25, 1771, died Jan. 16, 1814, aged 69; Rev. Holland Weeks, installed Aug. 9, 1815. The second church was formed in 1808, and Rev. Daniel Thomas was ordained June 1, 1808. The third church was formed as early as 1813, and Rev. Samuel W. Colburn was ordained Oct. 27, 1813. There are also 2 Baptist and 1 Swedenborgian churches. The town is greatly enlarged since our first edition, as is seen by the number of inhabitants. It is now one of the most flourishing towns in the state. 740,000 lbs. of tacks and brads were made here in 1840. There are also large manufactories of boots and shoes, saddles and harnesses, carriages, soap and candles, mechanics' tools, and many other articles. In 1774, Col.

Aaron Hobart contracted with the state to furnish a large quantity of cannon, which, after much trouble, he effected. He had previously been a bell founder. Abington is situated on the highest land between Narragansett bay and Boston harbor, eighteen miles from each. East Abington is a flourishing part of the town of modern date. Valuation, \$1,466,878. This town took an early and active part against the encroachments of Great Britain, previous to the revolution. Very spirited resolutions, against the acts for taxing America, were passed at a meeting held March 19, 1770.

ACTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, incorporated in 1735, July 3; contained in 1810, 885 inhabitants; in 1820, 1047; and in 1855, 1678. It lies 24 miles N. W. of Boston. Bounded E. by Concord and Carlisle, S. by Stow and Sudbury, W. by Boxborough and Littleton, N. by Westford. Acton was set off from Concord in 1735, and then included Carlisle. It is a handsome town, with a good soil. A main branch of Concord river, called Asabet river, passes through the S. E. corner of the town, from which it receives two considerable streams, one of which crosses this town, from Westford. Nagog pond covers 600 acres. There are important manufactures in this town, viz: harnesses, trunks, hats, carriages, cars, gunpowder,

tin ware, boots and shoes. Building stone is quarried here. The main post-road from Boston and Concord, to Groton and Keene, N. H., leads through the town. It is situated on the Fitchburg railroad. It is 25 miles from Boston. Valuation, \$541,225. There is a Congregational society, of which Rev. John Swift was the first pastor, ordained Nov. 8, 1738.

ADAMS.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 125 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 15, 1778. Contained in 1810, 1763; in 1820, 1836; and in 1855, 6980 inhabitants. It is bounded W. by Williamstown and New Ashford, N. by Clarksbury, E. by Florida and Savoy, S. by Cheshire. Saddle mountain lies in the line between this town and Williamstown. It has been estimated to be near 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It is a magnificent object. There is a path cut near to the summit; vegetation diminishes as you ascend, and fails almost entirely near the top. Hoosic river, rises in Lanesborough, passes through Cheshire, enters the south border of this town; and taking a circle round the eastern base of the mountain passes into Williamstown at the N. W. corner of Adams. A mill stream, called Hudson's brook, runs south through Clarksbury from Vermont, and empties into Hoosic river, in the north part of this town, where it has formed for it-

self a channel, in some places 60 feet deep, through a quarry of marble. It has found a passage under a part of the rock, and left a natural bridge, twelve or fifteen feet long, ten feet wide, and sixty-two high. The marble here is mostly white, some of it is clouded, and valuable quarries are wrought here. Fort Massachusetts, often mentioned in the history of the state, stood on the N. E. end of Saddle mountain, in this town. This fort was attacked by 900 French and Indians, Aug. 26, 1746. They were under the command of the Marquis de Vaudreuil. Col. Hawks, of Deerfield, commanded the fort, having with him 33 persons; men, women, and children; with these he defended the fort 24 hours; and procured an honorable capitulation; they killed forty-five of the assailants, and lost but one man. Contrary to the terms of capitulation, half of the prisoners were delivered to the Indians. They murdered one man, and treated the remainder with kindness.—Aug. 2, 1748, this fort was again attacked by 300 French and Indians; they were bravely repulsed by the garrison, under the command of Col. Williams. The English lost but 2 men, killed, and very few wounded. In 1754, this fort was commanded by Capt. Isaac Wyman. This is an active manufacturing town. The Adams cotton and woolen manufactory, was incorporated in 1809. Capital \$60,000. The Hoosic cotton, woolen and linen manufactory, incorporated the same year; capital \$75,000. Two other manufacturing companies, were incorporated in 1814, with capitals of \$100,000 each. This is now one of the most important manufacturing towns in the state, having, in 1856, 15 cotton mills and 30,000 spindles, 1 calico manufactory, producing annually 3,640,000 yards, valued at \$273,000; also 5 woolen mills, manufacturing 875,000 lbs. of wool per annum. They also manufacture paper, iron ware, pianos, and harnesses. It is also a productive farming town. The Pittsfield and North Adams railroad has a station here, and it is one of those places chiefly interested in the completion of the Hoosic tunnel. Col. Williams, the founder of Williams College, was the first grantee of the lands here, in 1750. Rev. Samuel Todd, the first minister, was settled here in 1780. It has 2 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Universalist societies. Valuation \$1,724,484.

AGAWAM.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, incorporated 1854, contains 1543 inhabitants. It was taken from the south part of West Springfield. Bounded E. by Connecticut river, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Southwick, and N. by West Springfield. It has a woolen manufactory; makes satinet, blanketings, flannel, woolen yarn, corn brooms, snuff, cigars, &c.—

Valuation included with West Springfield. The Western railroad, and a branch of the canal railroad pass the town. It has 2 Orthodox Congregational churches, 1 Baptist, and 2 Episcopal Methodist.

ALDERTON POINT.

Is situated at the N. E. extremity of the town of Hull, and forms the southern limits of the entrance into Boston harbor.

ALFORD.

BERKSHIRE Co. Incorporated Feb. 16, 1773; contained in 1810, 522, in 1820, 570, and in 1855, 526 inhabitants. 125 miles from Boston. Bounded E. by Great Barrington and W. Stockbridge, S. by Egremont, W. by New York line, N. by West Stockbridge. Green river, a branch of the Housatonic, passes from New York, through the S. W. corner of the town; and another small branch of the same river, heads near the north line of the town. Valuation \$219,734. This town lies on the eastern declivity of the Taghganuck range of mountains, as it descends towards the Housatonic river, a principal branch of which waters this town. This is chiefly a farming town. but has some manufactories of cabinet work, chairs, lumber, hewn stone, and charcoal. There is a Congregational society, but no settled ministry within this town.

AMESBURY.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 40 miles N. E. of Boston, 4 miles from Newburyport. Incorporated in 1668. Contained in 1855, 3585 inhabitants. Here are Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches. It is divided by Powow river, from Salisbury, on the E., has Merrimack river on the S., Haverhill on the W., and New Hampshire on the N. It is a handsome and flourishing town. Ship building was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, and some vessels are built at present. It has lately become an extensive manufacturing town. A fine village is situated on both sides of the Powow river, but most on the Amesbury side, at the falls, one mile from the Merrimack. The river is navigable to the falls, and ships of 300 tons have been built here. There is a draw in the bridge at the mouth of this stream, through which they are taken into the Merrimack. An extensive iron factory was established here in 1800, in which 1000 tons of iron have been wrought in a year. The celebrated machine for cutting and heading nails, invented by Jacob Perkins, was first put in operation here. The works are on the river, which divides Amesbury from Salisbury; there are in all 6 mills, mostly woolen, making satinets, flannels, tweeds, cassimeres, table covers, &c. Cotton, 765 spindles; cotton con-

sumed, 125,000 lbs. Also, hats, leather, shoes, bricks, &c. There are large factories, of brick, together with a machine shop, bleachery, &c. Powow river, rises in Kingston, N. H. Its supply of water is not great, but a fall of 70 feet within 40 rods, creates a very great power. It has given rise to the manufacturing establishment, which makes it one of the most active and lively villages in the county. The Salisbury branch of the Eastern railroad reaches the eastern village, on the Powow river. There is also a considerable village at the junction of the Merrimack and Powow rivers, formerly supported chiefly by ship building. Josiah Bartlett Esq., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and first governor of New Hampshire, after the revolution, was a native of this town. Born November, 1729. Died May, 1795. He was educated in the town schools, and studied medicine in his native town. West Amesbury, comprising the west part of this town, has 2 flourishing villages. Carriages are built here in great numbers, the value of which is \$287,000 a year. The northern village is on the banks of the Merrimack. The first settled minister here was Rev. Joseph Avery. It now has 3 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist, 1 Free-will Baptist, and 1 Friend society. The banks of the Merrimack in this town do not present the beauty of many other places, being broken and precipitous in many places, with a very little alluvial soil. A bluff, at a place called the lion's mouth, presents a broken and forbidding aspect. Valuation, \$1,020,425.

AMHERST.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 91 miles W. of Boston, 8 N. E. from Northampton, and 7 E. from Connecticut river. It contained in 1810, 1496, in 1820, 1917, and in 1855, 2937 inhabitants. It is bounded E. by Pelham and Belchertown, S. by Granby, W. by Hadley, N. by Leverett. The Amherst and Belchertown railroad connects this town with the Western railroad, at Palmer. A handsomer plat of ground is rarely to be seen, nor more elegant slopes; the soil is uncommonly rich, and produces all the fruits of the climate. It has an extensive prospect west, over the valley of the Connecticut, and Mount Holyoke rises in towering majesty on the south. Amherst College, a flourishing institution, is situated in this town. It was founded in 1821, and incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1825. It has at present, a president and 8 professors. The college library contains 20,000 vols. In 1827 there were 209 scholars connected with this institution.—Students in 1857, 229. Zephaniah S. Moore was the first president of this college, and lies buried here. There is also a flourishing

academy in this place, having a principal instructor and an assistant. The first church was organized, and the Rev. David Parsons ordained, Nov. 7, 1739. It has now 5 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 2 Methodist churches.—Valuation, \$1,187,267.

ANDOVER.

ESSEX CO. Post-town, 20 miles N. of Boston, on the Boston & Maine railroad. Bounded N. by North Andover, E. by Middleton, S. by Wilmington and Reading, W. by Tewksbury. It was incorporated May 6, 1646, and contained in 1855, 4810 inhabitants, though North Andover, with 2276 inhabitants has been set off. It is a beautiful and flourishing town. The soil over a large part of the town is excellent, and the farms and farm houses have an appearance of affluence and taste superior to most towns. Shawsheen river takes its rise in Bedford, and passing through Billerica and Tewksbury and the western part of this town, furnishes several fine seats for machinery. Ballard Vale, and Frye Village have extensive manufactories of cotton and wool; 1,500,000 yards of flannel and blankets have been made here in a year; more than a million lbs. of linen thread is made here per year, also pianos, trunks, harnesses, soap, chairs, cabinet ware, and railroad cars. A bank was established in this town in 1826. Hon. Samuel Phillips, lieut. gov-

ernor of the Commonwealth, was a native of this town. Phillips Academy, in this town, was the second institution of the kind in the Commonwealth, and has long been the first in point of respectability. It was founded April 21, 1778, by the Hon. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, and Hon. John Phillips, of Exeter, a name to which the town and state is greatly indebted. The institution is accommodated with a large and commodious brick building, erected in 1818, in range with the buildings of the Theological Seminary. It is 80 feet long and 40 wide. Its funds amount to more than \$50,000. The first Theological institution in the United States, was established here in 1807, and richly endowed by the donations of William Bartlett, Esq., and Moses Brown, Esq., of Newburyport, Widow Phebe Phillips, John Phillips Esq., and Samuel Abbot, Esq., of Andover, and John Norris, Esq., and his widow, of Salem. It has a president, six professorships, and 120 students. The buildings are three extensive blocks of brick, on an elevated situation, fronting west, and commanding an extensive and variegated prospect. The whole amount of donations to this institution, including permanent funds, buildings and library, is about half a million of dollars.—The library contains 22,000 vols. One of the College edifices contains the chapel, library, and lecture rooms; the others have ac-

commodations for 120 students, and there are houses for the president, professors and steward.—Many of the students are supported in whole, or in part, by charity, and no charge is made for tuition upon any of the students. This place was called by the Indians, Cochituit, sometimes Coojetowick, and often Cochichawick. At an adjourned meeting of the general court, held Sept. 24, 1636, it was ordered that the land about Cochichawick shall be reserved for an inland plantation, and that whoever will go and inhabit there shall have three years immunity from all taxes, levies, public charges, and services whatever, military discipline only excepted. A committee, consisting of Gov. Winthrop, and assistants Bellingham and Coddington, was at the same time authorized to license any that they think meet to inhabit there, “and it shall be lawful for no person to go there without their consent.” In 1676, a son of George Abbot was killed here by the Indians, and two sons of Samuel Varnum were shot, as they were rowing across Merrimack river. In 1696, seven of the inhabitants were killed by the Indians, among whom was Capt. Chubb, against whom they entertained a personal enmity, on account of his cruelty at Fort Pemquid. This town suffered by the delusion concerning witchcraft, in 1692. Among those who were executed, was the wife of Thomas Carrier, who was as remarkable

for his longevity as for his domestic troubles. He died at Colchester, Conn., May 16, 1735, aged 109 years; his head was not bald nor his hair grey. The people of Andover did themselves honor in daring to present a memorial to the court in behalf of the accused, testifying to their good characters and blameless lives, which was signed by 53 of the most respectable inhabitants. The first church was formed here in 1645, and Mr. Woodbridge, a gentleman who had been settled as a farmer in Newbury, ordained here, Sept. 16, 1645, but returned to England in 1647. He was son-in-law to Gov. Dudley. It has now 4 Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Churches. Valuation, including N. Andover, \$3,731,122.

ASHBURNHAM.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 55 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 22, 1765, and contains 2211 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Hampshire line, E. by Ashby, S. by Gardner, W. by Winchendon, S. W. by Westminster. This town was granted to Thomas Tileston, and other soldiers, of Dorchester, in consideration of services in an expedition against Canada, in 1690. It was, from this circumstance, called Dorchester-Canada till its incorporation. This town is on the height of land between Connecticut and Merrimack rivers; part of its waters being discharged by Miller's river into the Connec-

ticut, and part by the Nashua and the Souhegan into the Merrimack. It is a town of hills and vallies, with generally a good and strong soil, well adapted to grazing, and fruit and forest trees. The Cheshire railroad passes from Fitchburg through this town to Winchendon, and has 2 stations here. There are several large ponds in this town, which furnish water to the before-mentioned streams, and which are sufficient in the town to move considerable machinery. Leather is manufactured here in large quantities, by an incorporated company, capital \$30,000.—Boots and shoes are made here to the value of several thousand dollars. Here are 2 cotton factories, with 4800 spindles. Cotton consumed 190,000 lbs. There are also tin ware and cabinet manufactories. The first church was formed and Rev. Jonathan Winchester ordained, April 23, 1760. The second minister, Rev. John Cushing, D. D. was ordained Nov. 2, 1768. Here are now 3 Congregational, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist societies. The Shaking Quakers commenced operations here with great zeal, about the year 1782; but the sect have been long since extinct in this town. Valuation, \$681,420.

ASHBY.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 50 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated 1767, and contains 1176 inhabitants. Bounded E. by Townsend, S. by Fitchburg, W.

by Ashburnham, N. by New Hampshire. It is a handsome and pleasant town, the public and private buildings generally in good repair. The farms appear productive, particularly in grass and fruit. The town is interspersed with hills and vallies, furnishing rich pastures and agreeable prospects. A large and fine mill stream rises principally in this town, and passing through Townsend, discharges into the Nashua, between Pepperell and Shirley. It has several manufactories of tubs, pails, and farming utensils, to the amount of \$189,000. There are also tanneries—and boots and shoes are made here. Here are also stone quarries. There are 3 Congregational and 1 Unitarian societies in this town.

ASHFIELD.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, incorporated in 1764, and contains 1342 inhabitants. Valuation, \$580,860. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 105 W. of Boston. Bounded E. by Conway, N. by Buckland, W. by Plainfield, S. by Goshen. It lies upon the south line of the county, on an elevated situation between Deerfield and Westfield rivers, to each of which it sends a considerable tributary stream. There is a Congregational society, of which the Rev. Thomas Shepherd was minister; also Episcopal and Baptist societies in the town. Of the Baptist society, Rev. Enos Smith

was minister. The Episcopal society was lately served by Rev. William Withington. Here are 2 tanneries, 1 saddle, harness and trunk manufactory; also, palm leaf hats, valued per annum at \$23,000. This town was settled about the year 1754, and then called Huntstown. A small garrison was maintained here in the war of that year. The town was abandoned in 1755, and not resettled till after the peace of 1763.

ASHLAND.

MIDDLESEX CO. 20 miles from Boston. Incorporated March 16, 1846. Bounded by Framingham, Hopkinton and Holliston, from which towns it was taken. It has an area of 14 square miles; has good water power, on the headwaters of Concord river. The Worcester railroad passes through the town. It has manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, tin ware, straw bonnets and hats, lumber, bricks, corn brooms, boots and shoes. It has 1 Congregational and 1 Baptist churches. Valuation, \$407,121.

ASSONET.

BRISTOL CO. Post-village, situated on Assonet neck, in the town of Berkley; 45 miles from Boston, and has a station on the Old Colony railroad.

ATHOL.

WORCESTER CO. Post-town, 30 miles N. of Worcester, and 70 W. of Boston. Bounded N. by

Royalston, S. E. by Phillipston, S. by Petersham, S. W. by N. Salem, N. W. by Orange. It was incorporated March 6th, 1662. It contained in 1855, 2395 inhabitants. 2 Methodist, Trinitarian, Unitarian and Baptist societies. Val. \$639,384. Indian name was Paquoig. It was an original grant to the proprietors and first settlers, and was for several years an exposed frontier town, and suffered by Indian warfare. In Aug. 1746, Ezekiel Wallingford was killed, and Jason Badcock taken captive by the Indians. The town has an uneven surface, but the lands are strong and productive. Miller's river passes centrally through the town, and is a lively and plentiful stream. The Athol cotton and woolen factory, situated on this stream, was incorporated in 1814, with a capital of \$50,000. Here are manufactories of paper, iron ware, cabinet work, chairs, boots, shoes, and many other articles. There is a handsome village and considerable business at the intersection of the roads with Miller's river. It is an active and flourishing town, the farms and buildings generally in good order. The first minister was Rev. James Humphrey; he died May 8, 1796. His successor, Rev. Joseph Eastabrook, was ordained Nov. 21, 1787. The Vermont and Massachusetts railroad passes through this town.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

BRISTOL CO. Post-town; has

3 post offices. 31 miles S. of Boston, and 9 miles N. of Providence. It was formerly a part of Rehoboth, and was incorporated as a distinct town, Oct. 19, 1694. It contained in 1810, 2716 inhabitants, in 1820, 3055, and in 1855, 5451. Valuation, \$1,038,000. It is bounded W. by Cumberland, R. I., S. by Seekonk and Rehoboth, E. by Norton and Mansfield, N. by Wrentham. It is situated on a branch of the Pawtucket river, furnishing excellent water privileges, and is a flourishing manufacturing town. It is situated on the Providence railroad. The Falls Cotton Factory is in this town, incorporated in 1813; capital \$100,000. The Atherton cotton and woolen factory was incorporated in 1816, with a capital of \$70,000, and the Attleborough city cotton yarn factory, in 1818; capital \$40,000. It has now 7 cotton mills, with 16,300 spindles, and makes per annum, 1,466,000 yards of cloth, 1,000,000 doz. spools of cotton thread, and 1538 gross of metal buttons, also carriages, clocks, glass, tin, combs, watches, boots, shoes, and many other articles.—Rev. Habijah Weld was minister of this town, through the long period from October, 1727, to May, 1782. He was a remarkable instance of wisdom, piety and regularity. He died suddenly, and left a name worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance.—This was an early settlement, and suffered much during King Philip's war. It was purchased of the Indians by Capt. Willot and others. It now has 2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Freewill Baptist, Methodist and Universalist Societies.

AUBURN.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 50 miles S. W. of Boston. It was formerly parts of Worcester, Sutton, Leicester and Oxford.—Bounded N. by Worcester, E. by Millbury, S. by Oxford, W. by Leicester. Incorporated April 10, 1778, and called Ward till 1837. Contained in 1855, 885 inhabitants. French river enters this town from Leicester through a corner of Worcester, and after receiving considerable accession, re-enters Worcester, where it unites with the Blackstone. It was made a parish in 1773, and a town in December, 1778. The first church was formed in 1776, and Rev. Isaac Bailey settled in 1779. It has 2 cotton mills, with 4,000 spindles, and consumes 244,000 lbs. of cotton, and makes 840,000 yards of cloth. It is on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 54 miles from Norwich.

BARNSTABLE.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town and shire town, 65 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 3, 1639. Contained in 1810, 3646; in 1820, 3824; and in 1855, 4996 inhabitants. Hyannis and Oysterville are villages in this town. The manufacture of salt was com-

menced here in 1779, and in 1837 27,000 bushels were made. It is a port of entry. The township extends across Cape Cod, having Sandwich and Marshpee on the west, Yarmouth on the east, and washed by the ocean on the north and south. The lands here were purchased of Wianno, and other sachems. The lands in the south part of the township were held by the Indians till 1650. The Chequoket, Coatuit, and Cumaquid of the Indians was within this town. In 1639, the church of Scituate being in a broken condition for some years, Rev. John Lathrop, their minister, and others, removed to this place, Oct. 11, and commenced the settlement of the town; his successor, Rev. John Walley, was ordained in 1663, and continued till 1678; Rev. Jonathan Russell was ordained Sept. 19, 1683, and died Feb. 21, 1710; Rev. Jonathan Russell, son of the above, ordained Oct. 29, 1712—died Sept. 10, 1759. The 2d parish was formed in 1719; the 2d church was formed, and Rev. Joseph Green ordained, 1725—he died Oct. 4, 1770, and was succeeded by Rev. Timothy Hiliard in 1783; he was dismissed the same year, and Rev. John Mellen ordained; Rev. Oakes Shaw succeeded Mr. Russell in the 1st church, Oct. 1, 1760. Here are now 3 Congregational, 3 Baptist, 3 Methodist, and 1 Universalist societies. The township is 5 miles long and 9 broad. The soil is better than that of most other towns on the Cape. The wood is mostly oak and yellow pine. There are extensive salt meadows. Barnstable Bay runs far into the township, and is separated from Massachusetts Bay by Sandy Neck, which stretches along several miles on the north of the harbor. The tide rises here from 8 to 14 feet. There is a bar at the entrance of the harbor, having 6 or 7 feet water at low tide. The town is built on a handsome declivity on the south side of the Bay, to which there is a gradual slope. Shipping in 1815, 15,964 tons. Valuation in 1850, \$1,522,871. The houses of the citizens are generally neat, and many of them exhibit wealth and taste. His Excellency Thomas Hincley, the last governor of the Plymouth colony, was a native and inhabitant of this town. James Otis, the patriot of the revolution, was born here Feb. 5, 1725. Killed by lightning at Andover, 1783. It has 3 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Baptist, 3 Methodist, and 2 Universalist Societies.

BARRE.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 66 miles W. of Boston. Contained in 1810, 1971 inhabitants; in 1820, 2077; in 1855, 2787.—Valuation, \$1,430,964. Bounded N. E. by Hubbardston, N. W. by Petersham, S. W. by Hardwick, S. E. by Oakham and Rutland. This was part of the original grant of Rutland, and was incorporated July 14, 1774, and named

in honor of Colonel Barre, a friend of America in the British Parliament. A church was formed here July 30, 1753, and Rev. Thomas Frink ordained in Oct. the same year. He was succeeded by Rev. Josiah Dana, Oct. 7, 1767. Here are now 1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Independent churches. The people here subsist chiefly by farming. It is one of the best farming towns in the county, and sends large quantities of beef, pork, butter, and cheese, to the Boston market. The farms are generally large, well managed, and productive. Ware river, a fine stream, passes through the eastern part of the town, and several branches have their sources here. There is 1 cotton mill of 5000 spindles, and 2 woolen mills, making 304,000 yards of cassimere and blanketing per annum. Also, iron castings, ploughs, tin ware, palm leaf hats, and many other articles. The village in the centre of the town is handsome, and the seat of much business. The land is elevated, lying near the head waters of Ware, Blackstone, and Nashua rivers. Col. Wm. Buckminster, who was an officer in the army of the revolution, and who was severely wounded on Bunker hill, was a resident of this town, and died here, June 22, 1786. In March, 1780, the house of Mr. Peter Bent was consumed by fire, and a son and daughter, of adult age, perished in the flames.

BASS RIVER.

A creek putting up into the southern shore of Cape Cod within the town of Yarmouth.

BECKET.

BERKSHIRE CO. Situated 135 miles W. from Boston, 15 S. E. from Lenox. It contained in 1810, 1028; in 1820, 984; and in 1855, 1472 inhabitants. Valuation, \$313,915. Bounded S. by Otis, N. E. by Middlefield, N. W. by Washington, W. by Lee. It was incorporated in 1765, June 20. The town was first settled in 1755, a church formed in 1758, and Rev. Ebenezer Martin ordained. They have now 2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist societies. A branch of Westfield river has its source in a large pond and two smaller ones in this town; another smaller pond in the south part of the town, is the most northerly source of Farmington river, while the waters of a fourth descend the Housatonic, giving this town an elevated situation, on the Green Mountain range. The inhabitants are mostly farmers—with tanneries and other manufactures incident to a farming population. The Western railroad has a station here, and adds much to the value of the products of the place. This town was first settled in the year 1755.

BEDFORD.

MIDDLESEX CO. 16 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Sept.

23, 1729, taken from Concord and Billerica; 648 inhabitants; and in 1855, 986. It has a paper manufactory, and in 1852 made 165 tons of paper. Also the usual manufactures of industrious New England villages. Bounded E. by Burlington, S. E. by Lexington, S. by Lincoln and Concord, N. W. by Carlisle, from which it is separated by Concord river.—The Shawsheen, a fine and useful mill stream, takes its rise in this town, and running north, discharges into the Merrimack, at Andover. It is a small town, of scattered settlements, with several handsome houses near the church. This town has a Congregational church and a Unitarian. Valuation, \$350,999.

BELCHERTOWN.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 80 miles W. of Boston, 12 east of Northampton. Incorporated June 30, 1761, and named in honor of Gov. Belcher. It contained in 1810, 2270 inhabitants; in 1820, 2426; and in 1855, 2698. Bounded W. by Granby and Amherst, N. by Pelham, E. by Enfield and Ware, S. by Palmer and Ludlow. It is separated from Palmer and Ware by Swift river, a principal branch of the Chickapee. This town was settled in 1732. Col. Timothy Dwight was one of the settlers. Their first minister was Rev. Edward Billings, settled 1739. The town was originally called Cold Spring. It has a Congregational, a Methodist and

Baptist churches. The Amherst and Belchertown railroad connects this town with the Western railroad at Palmer. The lands here are pleasant and somewhat elevated, but the hills are of an easy declivity. The soil is loam, mixed with gravel, with a sufficiency of stones for useful purposes. There is a village near the meeting house, and plantations in other parts of the town. Here is a satinete manufactory, making 60,000 yards in 1856. Also of axes, shovels, paper, harnesses, railroad cars and carriages. Valuation, \$830,356.

BELLINGHAM.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 26 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Nov. 27, 1719. Contained in 1810, 766 inhabitants; in 1820, 1034; and in 1855, 1413. Bounded E. by Franklin, N. by Milford and Holliston, W. by Mendon, S. by Cumberland, R. I. It is an active and flourishing manufacturing town. Charles river rises in Hopkinton, and bending far to the south, passes through Milford, and nearly central through this town, where it turns the machinery of Bellingham woolen and cotton factory, which was incorporated in 1814, with a capital of \$15,000, and the Boston woolen and cotton factory, incorporated in 1813, capital \$400,000. Manufactures have increased and there are now establishments of cotton and wool, brushes, glue, straw braid, boots,

shoes, and wooden ware. The factory villages are at the north part of the town. It was formerly a part of Dedham. It has a Congregational and two Baptist churches. Valuation, \$517,797. The soil of this town is sandy, and not of the first quality.

BELMONT.

MIDDLESEX Co. This town is composed of parts of West Cambridge, Watertown and Waltham. Incorporated March, 1859. Number of inhabitants, about 2000. This place is well situated for future growth, being on the Fitchburg railroad, 6 miles from Boston. Val. not officially ascertained.

BERNARDSTON.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 96 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated March 6, 1762, and contains 908 inhabitants. It was named in honor of Gov. Bernards. It is a good farming town, with some manufactures. Shovels, forks, spades, hoes, harnesses, &c. are made here. Valuation, \$375,366. A respectable academy is situated here. Some inhabitants lived here and had a fort, in 1746. It was attacked by the Indians, May 6, 1746. A person about 40 rods from the fort discovered them and gave information. The Indians perceiving this, ran immediately to the fort, and made an attack which was maintained for a considerable time, and though there were but three soldiers in the fort, they defended

it till the enemy withdrew. John Burk was wounded, one house burnt, ten cattle killed, and two Indians mortally wounded. In July, 1747, Eliakim Sheldon was fired upon and mortally wounded; he died the next night. This town is bounded N. by Vermont line, E. by Northfield, S. by Greenfield and Gill, W. by Leyden. It lies upon high land, between Connecticut and Green rivers. Rev. John Norton was the first minister, ordained 1741; dismissed on account of Indian wars in 1745. Rev. Job Wright, the next minister, was settled in 1761. It has 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist and 1 Unitarian churches.

BERKLEY.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 35 miles S. of Boston. It was formerly part of Taunton, from which it was taken and incorporated as part of Dighton, in 1712. It was taken from Dighton and incorporated as a town, in 1735. It is separated from Dighton by Taunton river, by which it is bounded on the W.; by Taunton, N., and by Freetown, E. Rev. Samuel Toby was the first minister; settled Nov. 23, 1737; died Feb. 13, 1781. It has now 2 Congregational churches. The noted Dighton Rock is within the bounds of this town. A part of Assonet Bay is in this town, and it has some coasting vessels. The Taunton and New Bedford railroad passes through the N. E. corner of the town.—Salmon, shad and alewives are

taken here. Value \$5,292 in 1856. Town valuation, \$261,405.

BERLIN.

WORCESTER Co. 33 miles W. of Boston, containing 591 inhabitants in 1810, 625 in 1820, and 924 in 1855. Bounded N. by Bolton, W. by Lancaster and Boylston, E. by Marlboro', and S. by Northborough. This town was formerly part of Bolton. Incorporated as a second parish in that town, April 13, 1778, and with several families and 500 acres of land from Marlboro', was incorporated as a town, March 16, 1784. The church was formed April 7, 1779, and Rev. Reuben Puffer, D. D. ordained Sept. 26, 1781, and remained in office till his death, in 1829. The principal stream in this town is called North Brook, and is a branch of Assabet river, which is again a branch of Concord river; upon this there are several good mill seats and mills. It is principally a farming town, with considerable manufactures of boots and shoes. Valuation, \$276,330. A quarry of good stone, for building, is found in the north part of this town.

BEVERLY.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 16 miles N. E. of Boston. It was formerly a part of Salem, from which it was separated by its incorporation, Oct. 14, 1668. It contained in 1810, 4608; in 1820, 4283; and in 1855, 5944 inhabitants.—Valuation, \$2,056,012. It is

bounded N. by Wenham, E. by Manchester, W. by S. Danvers, S. by Salem harbor, over a branch of which, called Bass river, a bridge connects this town with Salem. This bridge was built in 1788, is 1500 feet in length, and 32 in breadth; and having repaid to the builders principal and interest, reverted to the State the present year. This is a wealthy and flourishing town; has considerable commerce and a large share in the fisheries. The inhabitants are generally sober and industrious, by which many of them have attained affluence. The town is pleasantly situated, generally declining to the south, and having a fine view of Salem harbor and the ocean. The soil is of the first quality and well cultivated. The Eastern railroad, from Boston to the State of Maine, leads through this town. The first meeting house was built here in 1657, and the Rev. John Hale ordained pastor. There are now 3 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 2 Unitarian, and 1 Universalist societies. There are numerous manufactures in this town. Here are furnaces for pig iron, bar iron, and chain cables. Harnesses, trunks, pianos, cars, soap and candles, silver ware and jewelry, are likewise manufactured. Capt. Lothrop, who with the "Flower of Essex," were slain at Bloody Brook, in 1675, was an inhabitant of this town. Roger Conant, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, died in this town in 1680. He was head of a

fishing company at Cape Ann, in 20 feet above the river. Such
 1626. He was one of the first was the canal when the first edi-
 settlers of Nantasket, and was the tion of this work was published.
 first person who built a dwelling It was a noble work, and should
 house in this town. He was a be held in remembrance though
 worthy man, but of small estate, steam has superseded its use.—
 and lived here in obscurity. The Lowell railroad now passes

BILLERICA.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, Farley, of this town, was killed
 20 miles N. W. of Boston. In at Quaboag, (now Brookfield,) by
 incorporated May 29, 1655, and the Indians. Aug. 1, 1692, Ann
 contained in 1810, 1289; in 1820, Shed, wife of Zachary Shed, and
 1380; and in 1855, 1772 inhabi- two of her children, were killed;
 tants. Bounded N. E. by Tewks- and Joanna Dutton, wife of Ben-
 bury, E. by Wilmington, S. E. by jamin Dutton, and two of her
 Burlington, S. by Bedford, S. W. children. Aug. 5, 1695, John
 by Carlisle, N. W. by Chelmsford. Rogers was shot with an arrow,
 It was called Shawshin by the In- as he lay upon his bed, and
 dians. The centre of the town is wounded in the neck, and died
 a handsome eminence, easily as- immediately; a young woman
 cended, though of considerable was scalped and left for dead, but
 height; presenting an extensive recovered; two of Rogers' chil-
 prospect of the neighboring coun- dren were captured. John Liv-
 try. On this eminence are fifty ington's mother-in-law, and five
 or sixty houses, with the church, young children were killed, and
 academy and town house. Con- his oldest daughter captured.—
 cord river passes through the Thomas Rogers, and his eldest
 western, and Shawshin through son were killed. Mary, the wife
 the eastern part of this town, ad- of Dr. Toothaker, was killed, and
 ding great beauty to the scenery, Margaret, his daughter, captured.
 and furnishing useful mill sites. Fifteen persons were killed or
 Middlesex Canal passes through captured at this surprisal. The
 the north eastern part of the town, town was first settled in 1653, and
 crossing both Concord and Shaw- was named from Billerica, in Eng-
 shin rivers, within its bounds; the land. The first minister was
 waters of the former and of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, settled in
 canal are brought to the same 1658, and died February, 1713.
 level that the waters of the river Rev. Samuel Ruggles, was or-
 may feed the canal, this being its dained colleague with Mr. W.,
 summit level. It passes the Shaw- May 19, 1708, and died March 1,
 shin on an aqueduct bridge, built 1749. Rev. John Chandler, was
 of wood, supported on stone piers, ordained colleague with Mr. R.,

Oct. 21, 1747, and died Nov. 10, 1762. Rev. Henry Cumings was ordained Jan. 26, 1763. Rev. Nathaniel Whitman was ordained Jan. 26, 1814, colleague with Dr. Cumings. Here are now Congregational, Unitarian, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist societies,—1 each. Capt. Jonathan Danforth, long a distinguished surveyor, was a resident here.—Here is cotton and woolen machinery; value of flannels and blanketings in 1856, \$84,000.—There are also manufactories of chemicals, chairs, boots and shoes. It is a rich farming town, and ranks high in the agricultural reports of the state. Valuation, \$870,595.

BLACKSTONE.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town. Bounded N. by Mendon, E. by Bellingham, S. by Rhode Island line, W. by Uxbridge. Incorporated 1845, and was before a part of Mendon. Population in 1855, 5358. Valuation, \$1,705,166. It is the south eastern town in the county. The Blackstone canal, and the Providence & Worcester railroad pass through it. It has excellent water power, by the Blackstone and Mill rivers. It has 4 cotton mills, with 43,000 spindles, and made in 1856, 5,386,500 yards of cloth; also 4 woolen mills, consuming 1,210,000 lbs. of wool, and manufacturing more than 2,000,000 yards of cassimeres and satinets per annum. It has also manufactories of

scythes, saddles, harnesses, wagons, cordage, soap, glue, and other articles. It has 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Quaker, and 1 Roman Catholic societies.

BLANDFORD.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town.—116 miles S. W. of Boston, 15 W. from Springfield. Incorporated in 1741; and in 1810 contained 1651, in 1820, 1515, and in 1855, 1271 inhabitants. Valuation \$516,896. Bounded W. by Otis, N. by Chester, E. by Russell, S. by Granville and Tolland. The N. E. corner of the town touches on Westfield river, one branch of which is fed from the high lands between this town and Chester, and another by two considerable ponds in the west part of the town. The inhabitants are mostly descended from a company from the north of Ireland, by whom this town was originally settled. This is a good farming town. There is a Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Baptist societies.

BOLTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 31 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated June 24, 1738. Contained 1037 inhabitants in 1810, 1229 in 1820, and 1256 in 1855. Bounded E. by Stow and Marlborough, N. by Harvard, W. by Lancaster, S. by Berlin. This was originally a part of Lancaster, and Berlin was taken from

this town in 1784. The lands here are of an excellent quality, well wooded and watered, with common stones, sufficient for fencing, and considerable quantities of limestone. Branches of the Assabet river rise in this town, and the Nashua washes its northern border. There are several large hills in the town, in one of which, called Oak Hill, considerable excavations have been made in search of minerals. Good limestone is found here. In the N. W. part of the town, is a long circular piece of water, near four miles in length, which is supposed by some, once to have been the bed of Nashua river, which runs a short distance from it, and in the same direction, dividing this town from Lancaster. Between the rivers and this pond, is an excellent tract of interval. A church was gathered in this town, and Rev. Thomas Goss, ordained Nov. 4, 1741. He died Jan. 17, 1780, and was succeeded by Rev. John Walley, who had been dismissed from Ipswich. He was succeeded by Rev. Phinneas Wright, Oct. 26, 1785. There are now 1 Unitarian and 1 Trinitarian societies. Here are manufactured combs, boots and shoes, cigars, &c. It is a good farming town. Valuation, \$525,254.

it constitutes Suffolk county. Situated at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, on a peninsula of uneven surface, two miles long, and in the widest part one mile wide. Is 436 miles N.E. of Washington, 210 N. E. of New York. Longitude $70^{\circ} 58' 53''$ west; latitude $42^{\circ} 22' 23''$ north. Population in 1722, 10,567; in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,240; in 1820, 43,293. By the census of 1825, taken by the city government, it contained 58,281, and in 1855, 160,508 inhabitants. Valuation in 1840, \$109,304,218, and in 1850, \$213,310,067. This city is extensively engaged in commerce, for which its natural situation is well adapted. The harbor is one of the best in the world, having sufficient depth of water for the largest ships, and large enough to contain 500 ships at anchor, although the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two abreast. The entrance is well defended by Forts Independence and Warren. The shipping owned here in 1815, was 143,420 tons, second to no city in the Union, except New York. The imports during the four years from 1821 to 1824, inclusive, were \$54,883, 223. The exports during the same time were \$36,355, 474. This town is connected with the main land by Roxbury neck, by the Western avenue, or mill dam, and four bridges. Roxbury neck is the only natural connection; this was formerly overflowed by the highest tides, but is now

BOSTON.

SUFFOLK Co. Seaport, capital of Massachusetts, and metropolis of New England. With Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop,

considerably raised, and become a continued street. Charles river bridge company, was incorporated March 9, 1785, and the bridge opened for travellers, June 17, 1786, and cost \$51,000. It stands on 75 piers of framed timber, and is 1503 feet long. West Boston bridge was completed and opened, Nov. 23, 1793; it connects Boston with Cambridge, is 3483 feet long, and stands on 180 piers. South Boston bridge was opened in the summer of 1805, is 1551 feet in length, and cost the proprietors \$56 000. A new one is now (1828,) building from Wheeler's point to South Boston. Canal or Cragie's bridge, was opened on commencement day, 1809; it runs from Barton's point in Boston, to Lechmere's point in Cambridge. It is 40 feet wide, and 2796 feet long, with a branch leading to Charlestown, 1821 feet long and 35 broad. A new bridge to Charlestown, was granted March, 1828, called the Warren bridge. The Western Avenue, or mill dam company, was incorporated June 14, 1814; the work was commenced in 1818, and opened for passengers, July 22, 1821. This dam is composed of solid materials; its surface is 3 or 4 feet above high water mark. It is 50 feet wide, and a mile and a half in length. This work, besides opening a convenient avenue, creates an immense water power, which by means of a branch dam, which separates between a full and empty basin, is capable of use at all times of tide. The streets in the ancient parts of the city are extremely irregular, though many of them have been greatly improved. In the western part they are regular and handsome, and most of the buildings are of brick, and planned and constructed with uniformity and elegance. In West Boston, and in many streets and squares newly laid out, the private buildings are more splendid than in any other city in the United States. Cornhill was built in 1817, has a block of buildings on each side, four hundred feet in length, and four stories high, with stone fronts. In the same year, another extensive pile of buildings was erected on Central wharf, 1240 feet long, 4 stories high, containing 54 stores, having a spacious hall in the centre, over which is an elegant observatory. 2 magnificent blocks of stores, fronting the new market house, were erected by individuals on a plan laid by the city government; they are 530 feet long, and 4 stories high, with fronts of hewn stone. Colonnade Row, a range of 24 brick dwelling houses, 4 stories high, fronting the common, several of the houses on Beacon street, and the new blocks lately erected in Franklin street, built of handsome Chelmsford granite, are worthy of particular notice among the beautiful private buildings of this city. The public buildings are elegant, and do honor to the city

and the state. The State House, from its use, situation, extent and beauty, attracts particular attention. It is delightfully situated on Beacon hill, the most elevated spot of land on the peninsula, fronting south upon the common. It is 173 feet long, and 61 wide, built of brick, and painted stone color. It consists internally of a basement story, 20 feet high, and a principal story, 30 feet. The centre of the front is covered with an attic 60 feet wide, and 20 feet high, with a pediment; above this rises a dome 50 feet in diameter, and 30 high, terminating in an elegant circular lantern, supporting a pine cone. The centre is 94 feet in length, formed of arches, supported by pillars of brick, forming a covered way below, and supporting a colonade above of Corinthian columns, of the same extent. The facias, imposts and keystones, are of white marble. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, and it was first occupied by the legislature, Jan. 11, 1798. The foundation is 100 feet above the level of the harbor.—Two flights of steps lead to the lantern, 170 steps from the foundation. The view from the lantern is extensive, and beautiful above description. It embraces the whole city with its avenues; the harbor, with its ships and islands; and a wide extent of country, with its innumerable villages and farm houses. Faneuil Hall is a conspicuous object in the view, and in the history of Boston. It was built by Peter Faneuil, Esq., and finished Sept. 10, 1748. It was then 100 feet long, 40 wide, and two stories high. It was burnt in 1761, but repaired the next year, widened to 80 feet, and made three stories high. This was the head quarters of the opposition to British encroachments prior to the revolution, and has been emphatically styled The Cradle of American Independence. The new county Court House is of hewn stone: it consists of an octagon centre, with 2 wings, 26 feet by 40, the whole length being 140 feet; the location does not show it to that advantage which it deserves.—Faneuil Hall Market, stands between two ranges of stores, before mentioned, having a street on the south side 102 feet wide, and on the north 65 feet. The market house is 536 feet long, and 50 wide, two stories high; each wing has a portico, of four columns, which are 3 feet 7 inches in diameter, and 23 feet high, each composed of a single piece of granite, brought from the town of Westford, near Chelmsford, through the Middlesex canal. The corner stone was laid with much ceremony, April 27, 1825, and the whole finished in 1826. There is also a Municipal Court House, a stone Jail, a Custom House, two Theatres, and 34 places for public worship, among which the Old South and Stone Chapel, for their venerable antiquity, and the latter with the new church in Com-

mon street, and the new church in Hanover street, for the durability of their materials, and Park street, for the height of its spire, and the beauty of its location and architecture, are most deserving of observation. In literary and charitable institutions, this city has ever taken a high stand. The Boston Library was incorporated in June, 1794, and contains 6500 vols.; the shares are \$25 each, subject to an annual tax. The Columbian library, contains 4500 vols. The Athenæum was commenced in 1806, but greatly enlarged and improved in 1825, by a donation of valuable estate, by James Perkins, Esq., and by a union with several learned societies; it contains 17,000 vols.—There is also a reading room, containing the newspapers and journals of the present day, with files of periodical works for many years. The price of a share is \$300, life subscribers pay \$100 and annual subscribers \$10 each. Among charitable institutions, the Massachusetts General Hospital deserves particular notice. It is situated in the N. W. part of the city, is 168 feet long with an L, and built of Chelmsford granite. It was built and endowed by the liberality of the state, and many private persons, among whom Mr. M'Lane, who has given near \$100,000, deserves particular mention. It not only affords relief to the afflicted and the suffering poor, but contributes much to the promotion of medical science. The medical college, in Mason street, is connected with Harvard University. It is furnished with valuable chemical apparatus, and anatomical preparations. Boston was the third town settled in New England. Its Indian name was Shawmut. The English when at Charlestown, called it Trimountain, on account of the three summits of Beacon Hill. The court of Assistants, held at Charlestown, Sept. 7, 1630, named it Boston. The first European resident on the peninsula, was Wm. Blackstone, who had been an Episcopal clergyman, but of eccentric character. He sold his claim to the peninsula, to Wm. Johnson and others, retaining about six acres, in the north part of the town, near Cragie's bridge, which he sold some years after, and went and settled at Cumberland, R. I., giving his name to Blackstone river. The second person was Mr. Isaac Johnson, who was the first person buried in the chapel burying ground, and whose wife, the lady Arbela, was buried at Salem.—The first meeting house stood on the south side of State street, nearly opposite to the spot where the United States Branch Bank now stands; its walls were of mud, and it was covered with thatch. The first minister was Mr. Wilson, installed Aug. 27, 1630. Dr. Gager was the first physician, and Dr. Gager and Mr. Aspinwall, the first deacons. The first vessel was built by Gov. Win-

throp, and called "The Blessing of the Bay;" it was launched July 4, 1630. It was built in Mystic, but owned in Boston.—The first General Court was held at Boston, Oct. 19, 1630. All the freemen of the colony were considered as members, and were entitled to be present and to act. This city has taken the lead in the most important concerns and revolutions in the state. On the 8th of April, 1689, this town, with the concurrence and assistance of the leading persons in the province, rose in arms and seized Sir Edmond Andros, the Royal Governor, and the most active members of his council, and restored their own former magistrates. It was here that opposition to the encroachments of the British parliament, ripened into action. The night of the 5th of March, 1770, when five of the citizens were slain by the British troops, was an important epoch in the history of this place. The last remnant of British authority, expired in Boston, March 17, 1776, when the troops evacuated the town.—Since the revolution, the city has had a rapid increase. It is one of the richest in the world, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. A city government was established Feb. 23, 1822, and went into operation the first of May following. Hon. John Phillips, was mayor the first year, and Hon. Josiah Quincy, from that time until the year 1828. The first Aldermen were Ephraim Eliot, Joseph Head, Bryant P. Tilden, Nathaniel P. Russell, Joseph Lovering, Samuel Billings, Joseph Jenkins, and Jacob Hall. We shall not attempt to give the succession of ministers in her numerous churches, as it would greatly exceed our limits. Among the most distinguished of her clergy, in past time, were Mr. Cotton, the two Mathers, Dr. Cooper, and Dr. Belknap.

Such was our account of the metropolis of New England, in 1828, when it was but a noble foundation of what it now is.—When the above was written, what is now East Boston, and a beautiful part of the city, was Noddle's island, a green pasture, and had but a sparse and scattered population. Nor had the railroad system, on which the prosperity of Boston, and of the state, is firmly based, caused the removal of a shovel full of earth. Our first railroads were incorporated in 1830, which was the beginning of that flood-tide of prosperity, which has swollen the population of Boston, from 58,231 in 1825, to 160,508 in 1855, during which time, a vast number of the ancient and once highly valued wood and brick buildings of Boston, have given way to more magnificent structures of brick, granite, and iron, whole streets been rebuilt, and what were then private dwellings, are now the busy marts of commerce. The elevated and beautiful gardens of Gov. Phillips and Gardner Green, which then

arrested the eye on our approach to Boston, have been removed from their deep foundations, and contributed to fill up south cove, now covered by the United States Hotel, several fine streets, and the most extensive depot accommodations for the Worcester and Western railroads, which are seen in New England. Milk street, Pearl street, and Federal street have been almost entirely rebuilt, and while this article is preparing, Franklin street is half laid in voluntary ruins by its owners, and half already rebuilt with granite blocks, rivalling all our ideas of eastern magnificence. The Tontine, the Crescent, and the Arch, are hereafter to be only matters of memory and history. The filling of the mill pond, south cove, and other places on the margin of the town, with South and East Boston, are supposed to give the city, at the present time, an area of about 2400 acres. The mill dam, so well calculated at its inception, to give business and prosperity to Boston, has acted its part, and as a dam or water power is about to be known no more. But as a first step to the magnificent project now just matured, for adding the whole full and empty basins to the dry land of the city, should in its new capacity, as the groundwork of the new web of streets and squares, which are hereafter to cover the area, be dedicated to the memory of the projectors and constructors of Western avenue. The neck was once the only avenue by land to Boston, and this was often overflowed at high tide. Tremont avenue, on the N. W., and Harrison avenue on the S. E. of the neck road, and parallel with it, now unite Boston with Roxbury, and the rail cars are already running, which transport the distant hills, to convert the new mill pond of 1821, into a new and magnificent portion of Boston in 1870, estimated to add 200 acres to the building lots of the city.—Seven principal lines of railroads now enter Boston, viz; the Lowell, the Boston & Maine, the Old Colony, the Fitchburg, and the Eastern, over their respective bridges, and the Providence and Worcester on causeways, over the marshes and flats S. W. of the city. The Eastern, which in 1838 was constructed over East Boston, to enter by a steam ferry, has given way to a supposed necessity, and at great cost, constructed several miles of railroad, and a new bridge, to land their passengers and freight on the main land of Boston. The Boston & Maine, which from 1838 to 1845, run from Wilmington to Boston, over the Lowell road, then expended a million of dollars, to attain its present independent road, with the finest location of any that enters Boston. It will soon be remembered but by the aged, that all the portion of the city occupied by these great stations, was once the mill pond; and that the track of the Boston and

Maine road, to its central location, is over the canal constructed about 1800, to accommodate the rafts and boats of the Middlesex canal. The Lowell railroad, which in 1832 constructed their station far off on the flats, to give space for Lowell street, have already abandoned that situation for a more central and a more convenient location, such is now judged to be the importance of central stations. By these great roads, and their numerous branches, extensions and connections, Boston now extends the lines of her internal commerce far beyond the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, and the Potomac. Her enterprise, and her money, have removed the barriers which nature had interposed, and superseded the advantage which the magnificent Hudson had provided for New York, and compelled that great capital to resort to the railroad system to retain her own business.

We can mention but few of the public or private buildings which are well worthy of notice. The beautiful granite Court House of 1820, is the City Hall of 1850, and a new and elegant Court House, also of stone, between the City Hall and Court street, now accommodates the state and city courts. In front of the former building, on School street, stands the beautiful bronze statue of Franklin, inaugurated in 1856. Of the stone Jail, named in 1828, on Leverett street, there remains not one stone upon another, and private edifices of business and domestic comfort, now cover the spot so long familiar with sighs and tears, and another more magnificent edifice, on Cambridge street, now holds the votaries of vice, and the candidates for the scaffold.

The Custom House is situated between Long and Central wharves, fronting east on the dock, and west on India street, south of State street. Its extreme length is 140 feet; its extreme width 95 feet. It is founded on piles, driven deep into what was once the bottom of the harbor, upon which is laid a continuous platform of granite. The entrance story is approached on both fronts by fourteen stone steps, and through a portico of six fluted columns, of the Grecian Doric order, of 5 feet 4 inches in diameter. From the vestibule, the ascent to the principal story is by two flights of stairs, seven feet wide. In the centre is the principal room, sixty-five feet by sixty-eight, and sixty feet high, lighted from the beautiful dome. Here are desks for all the principal officers of the customs. The building is covered with large slabs of wrought granite, which with marble and iron, constitutes the whole building. It is vaulted, and entirely fire proof. It is constructed of the most substantial masonry, and unless destroyed by some convulsion of nature, may defy the assaults of time. It was com-

menced in 1838, and opened for the transaction of business, Aug. 9, 1847.

Merchants' Exchange, is on State street. The corner stone was laid Aug. 2, 1841. It has a width on State street of 76 feet; depth to Lindall street, 250 feet. height 70 feet. The roof is of iron, and 1,600,000 bricks were used in its construction. The great central hall is used as the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room, ornamented with 18 beautiful columns, with Corinthian capitals. It is lighted from the dome, through the most elegant and beautiful colored glass which fancy could conceive. The centre of the basement is at present the Boston Post Office.

Magnificent blocks of stores now adorn, and are continually adding to the business and beauty of all parts of the city.

The Boston Athenæum, situated on Beacon street, was incorporated in 1807, and is rapidly becoming one of the most richly endowed and splendid literary institutions in the world. The lot on which it stands cost \$50,000. The building it now occupies, lately built, cost \$136,000.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, organized in 1794, has a library of 12,000 volumes, which has been lately greatly enlarged by private donations.

The State House has been greatly enlarged, and a magnificent library and other rooms been added.

The City Library, founded in

1851, has already 75,000 volumes, and is rapidly increasing.

The medical college connected with Harvard University, is situated in Boston.

Her system of public schools is one of the most perfect in the world. It comprises four grades of schools, Primary, Grammar, High and Latin schools. There are 196 Primary, and 26 Grammar schools. There were lately in the Primary schools, 12,000 pupils; in the Grammar schools, 9979; in the High schools, 173; in the Latin schools, 185. Number of masters in the Grammar, High and Latin schools, 31; sub masters, 28; female teachers, 144.

Hotels.—Among the most noted are—The Tremont House, on Tremont street, was established in 1829. Its front, on Tremont street, is 160 feet, with wings 110 and 84 feet. It is well known throughout the Union.

The United States Hotel is situated at the terminus of the Worcester and Western railroads, on Beach, Lincoln, and Kingston streets. Commenced in 1837, and finished in 1839. It contains about 350 rooms, and cost near \$300,000. It can accommodate

500 inmates, and gives employment to 120 attendants. It is 5 and 6 stories high, and built in the form of a hollow square.

The Revere House, on Bowdoin square, is an elegant hotel, and second to none in Boston for the gentility of its company or elegance of its accommodations.

The American House, on Hanover street, has a front of 60 feet, with wings extending back 200 feet, and is much frequented.

Marlboro' Hotel, on Washington street, has long been well known and patronised as a temperance house.

Pearl Street House, at the corner of Milk and Pearl streets. Exchange Coffee House, Franklin House, Bromfield House, Adams House, City Hotel, on Brattle street, Quincy House, New England House and Winthrop House, are among the best known public houses in the city.

Among modern improvements, is the Lowell Institute, founded by the will of John Lowell, Jr., Esq., son of Francis C. Lowell, from whom the city of Lowell derives its name, who died at Bombay, March 4, 1836, aged 37. He bequeathed nearly \$250,000 for the establishment of an annual course of lectures in the city of Boston, forever, on natural and revealed religion, physic and chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy. Provision is also made for lectures of a strictly scientific character. The will was made while among the ruins of Egypt, under apprehension of a fatal result of ill health. Impressed, he says, with the idea "That the prosperity of my native land, New England, must depend hereafter, as it has heretofore, on the moral qualities, and intelligence, and information of its inhabitants."

Ancient Churches and Ministers.—The first house of worship was built in 1632, on the corner of State and Devonshire streets. It had mud walls and a thatched roof. Their second house was on Washington street, where Joy's buildings now stand. This house was burnt, and rebuilt with brick in 1711. In 1808, this was sold, and the society removed to Chauncy Place. This church was organized in Charlestown, Aug. 27, 1630. Rev. John Wilson, ordained Nov. 23, 1632, died Aug. 7, 1667; Rev. John Norton, installed July 23, 1658, died April 5, 1663; Rev. John Davenport, settled Dec. 9, 1668, died March 16, 1670; Rev. James Allen, ordained Dec. 9, 1668, died Sept. 22, 1710; Rev. John Oxenbridge, ordained April 10, 1670, died Dec. 28, 1674; Rev. John Moody, ordained May 3, 1684, died July 4, 1697; Rev. John Bailey, ordained July 17, 1693, died Dec. 12, 1697; Rev. Benjamin Wardsworth, ordained Sept. 8, 1796, died March 12, 1737; Rev. Thomas Bridge, ordained May 10, 1705, died Sept. 25, 1715; Rev. Thomas Foxcraft, ordained Nov. 27, 1717, died June 18, 1769; Rev. Charles Chauncey, D. D., ordained Oct. 25, 1727; died Oct. 27, 1787, aged 82. This church is now Unitarian.

The second church was gathered June 5, 1650. Its first house of worship was built in 1649, and burnt in 1676; rebuilt in 1677, and destroyed by the British in

1776, called the Old North. Rev. John Mayo, settled Nov. 9, 1655, left April 15, 1673; Rev. Increase Mather; settled May 27, 1664, died Aug. 23, 1723; Rev. Cotton Mather, settled May 13, 1664, died Feb. 13, 1728; Rev. Joshua Gee, settled Dec. 18, 1723, died May 22, 1748; Rev. Samuel Mather, settled June 21, 1732, left Oct. 23, 1741,—president of Harvard College; Rev. Samuel Checkley, settled Sept. 3, 1747, died March 19, 1768; Rev. John Lathrop, ordained May 18, 1768, died Jan. 4, 1816, aged 77. Seven others have since held office here. It is now Unitarian.

The Friends or Quakers built a place of worship in 1664, on Brattle street. About 1717, they removed to Congress street, and in 1825, they removed to Milton place, on Federal street.

The first Baptist church was instituted in 1665, May 28, at Charlestown, but removed to Boston. Rev. Thomas Gould, ordained 1665, died Oct. 27, 1675; Rev. John Russell, settled July 25, 1679, died Dec. 21, 1680; Rev. John Emblen, ordained 1684, died Dec. 9, 1702; Rev. Ellis Callender, settled 1708; Rev. Elisha Callender, settled March 21, 1718, died March 31, 1738; Rev. Jeremiah Condry, settled Feb. 14, 1739, left 1767; Rev. Samuel Stillman, ordained June 7, 1765, died March 12, 1807.—Six others have since served in this church.

Old South, constituted May 12,

1669, and their first house was of wood, on their present location, at the corner of Washington and Milk streets. The first worship was held in their present brick church, April 26, 1730. Their house is 88 by 61 feet, and has two tiers of galleries. Here was delivered Warren's celebrated oration on the Boston massacre, of March, 1770, in defiance of presence and threats of British officers, to a house so crowded that he entered at the pulpit window. Rev. Thomas Thatcher, installed April 10, 1670, died Oct. 15, 1678. Rev. Samuel Willard, installed April 10, 1678, died Sept. 12, 1707; Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, ordained Aug. 28, 1700, died Feb. 13, 1717; Rev. Joseph Sewell, ordained Sept. 16, 1713, died June 27, 1769. Rev. Thomas Prince, ordained Oct. 1, 1718, died Oct. 22, 1758, aged 80; Rev. Alexander Cumming, installed Feb. 25, 1761, died Aug. 25, 1763; Rev. Samuel Blair, installed Nov. 26, 1766, dismissed Oct. 20, 1769; Rev. John Brown, installed Sept. 25, 1771, dismissed Feb. 8, 1775; Rev. John Hunt, Joseph Eckley, Joshua Huntington, B. B. Wisner, Samuel Stearns, and George W. Blagden, have continued the ministry to the present time.

King's Chapel society was formed June 15, 1686. Their first house was of wood, and stood on their present site. Their present "stone chapel" was first occupied Aug. 21, 1754. The walls are of

Quincy granite; it was the first stone building in Boston. In 1776, the church was closed in consequence of the departure of the minister, and others attached to the British government. It was occupied again by some of the former proprietors, in 1782. Rev. Robert Radcliffe, rector, settled 1686, left 1689; Rev. Samuel Miller, settled June 29, 1689, died March, 1728; Rev. George Holton, settled 1693, left 1696; Rev. Christopher Rudge, settled March 5, 1699, left 1706; Rev. Henry Harris, settled April, 1709, died Oct. 16, 1729; Rev. Roger Price, settled June 25, 1729, left Nov. 21, 1746; Rev. Thomas Howard, settled 1731, died April 15, 1736. Eight others have since filled the station. *Episcopal.*

New North, constituted 1714. Their present house was dedicated May 2, 1804. Their first pastor, Rev. Joseph Webb, was ordained Oct. 20, 1714, died April 16, 1756; Rev. Peter Thatcher, Jan. 28, 1720, died Feb. 26, 1739; Rev. Andrew Eliot, settled April 14, 1742, died Sept. 13, 1772; Rev. John Eliot, settled Nov. 3, 1779, died Feb. 14, 1813. Rev. Francis Parkman, settled Dec. 8, 1813. *Unitarian.*

New South Church, on Church Green, foot of Summer street. Their first house on the spot was dedicated Jan. 8, 1717. Rev. Samuel Clerkley, ordained April 15, 1719, died Dec. 1, 1769; Rev. Penuel Bowen, settled April 28, 1766, left May 12, 1762; Rev. Jo-

seph How, settled May 19, 1773, died Aug. 25, 1775; Rev. Oliver Everett, settled Jan. 2, 1782, left May 26, 1792; Rev. John T. Kirkland, settled Feb. 5, 1794. left as President Harvard College. 1810.

Christ Church, Episcopal, Salem street, opened Dec. 20, 1723. has a peal of 8 bells, being the first chime of bells in North America. First minister, Rev. Timothy Cutler, settled Dec. 29, 1723. died Aug. 7, 1765; Rev. Mather Byles, of facetious memory, settled Sept. 1768, left April, 1775. Seven others have succeeded.

Federal Street Church, Unitarian, founded by Irish Presbyterians in 1727, became Congregational in 1786. In this house the Massachusetts Convention adopted the Federal Constitution, Feb. 7, 1780. Rev. John Morehead was settled March 30, 1730, died Dec. 2, 1773; Rev. Robert Anan, installed 1783, dismissed 1786; Rev. Jeremy Belknap, (historian of New Hampshire,) installed April 4, 1787, died June 16, 1798.

Hollis Street Church, founded 1732. First minister, Rev. Mather Byles, settled Dec. 20, 1732, died July 5, 1788.

Trinity Church—Episcopal—founded April 15, 1734. They have now a beautiful stone church on Summer street. First minister, Rev. Addington Davenport, inducted May 8, 1740, died Sept. 8, 1746. Ten others have succeeded him.

West Church, instituted Jan. 3,

1737. Their house of wood was taken down in 1806, and their present church erected. Rev. Wm. Hooper, first pastor, settled May 18, 1737, left Nov. 19, 1746. Four others have succeeded.

Second Baptist Church, formed 1743. First church, near the old mill pond, dedicated May 15, 1746. First minister, Rev. Ephraim Bound, ordained Sept. 7, 1743, died June 18, 1765.

First Roman Catholic, founded 1780. Mass first celebrated in Boston in an old church on School street, Nov. 22, 1788. Church on Franklin street consecrated by Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, Sept. 29, 1803. First priest, Rev. M. La Paterie, 1788. Bishop Cheverus, who left in 1825, and returned to France, and Bishop Fenwick, were of this church.

First Methodist Episcopal Society, was formed in 1792. Their first house was dedicated May 15, 1796. Three persons lost their lives by the breaking down of a floor at the dedication of a new chapel April 30, 1828. Preachers changeable.

First Freewill Baptist Church, organized 1804. Elder Abner Jones, first preacher.

African Church, was formed in 1805. Rev. Thomas Paul, inducted 1805, dismissed, 1829, died April 23, 1831.

Second Methodist, 1806, in Bromfield street.

Third Baptist, 1807, in Charles street.

Park Street Church—Trinita-

rian—church formed 1809, Feb. 27. This house, situated on the corner of Park and Tremont streets, was dedicated Jan. 10, 1810. First minister, Rev. Edward D. Griffin, installed July 31, 1811, dismissed April 17, 1815; Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, ordained Sept. 3, 1817, dismissed April 10, 1826; Rev. Edward Beecher, ordained Dec. 27, 1826, dismissed October 28, 1830. The founding of this church marks a new era in the revival or restoration of trinitarian, or orthodox divinity in Boston.

Essex Street Church, was formed in 1819. Rev. James Sabine, installed Jan. 27, 1819. Trinitarian.

St. Paul's Church, Episcopal Trinitarian. Their fine stone church opposite the Common on Tremont street, was dedicated June 30, 1820. First minister, Rev. Samuel T. Jarvis, installed July 7, 1820.

Green street church, founded 1823,—Trinitarian. Rev. William Jenks, installed same day.

Bowdoin street church, founded 1825,—Trinitarian. Their present house was dedicated June 16, 1831. Since which time and during the increase of population from 58,000 to 160,000, near 70 other societies, of all denominations known and some of them unknown, have been established and have a name to live. Many highly respectable societies have been omitted in this short notice, and the recent clergy in Boston

and elsewhere are designedly omitted, as much too transient and numerous to have their names and locations be of value to a Gazetteer, as the persons who might now be named as the present clergy of the respective places, are quite as likely to be elsewhere at the conclusion of the next decade.

Aqueducts.—An aqueduct to bring water into the town from Jamaica pond, in West Roxbury, was constructed in 1795. About 15 miles of pipe was laid, and 3000 houses and stores supplied. But the pond was not sufficiently elevated to supply the higher parts of the city, nor was the supply of water adequate to its wants. In 1845, a plan was laid for bringing water from Long pond, now called Cochituate lake, lying in the towns of Wayland, Framingham, and Natick. This lake covers 650 acres, is 124 feet above tide water, and is capable of supplying 10,000,000 gals. of water daily. The water is conveyed by a brick conduit, about 6 feet in diameter, with an even grade of descent, to a grand reservoir in Brookline. From Brookline it is conveyed in two iron pipes, each 30 inches in diameter, one of which discharges into an immense stone reservoir on the hill back of the State House, from which the highest parts of the city are supplied. More than one hundred miles of iron pipe have been laid. The waters of Cochituate lake are naturally discharged by Con-

cord river into the Merrimack, near the city of Lowell.

Commerce.—This state has long maintained a distinguished rank among the states of the Union, in the amount of her foreign commerce. Before the separation of Maine, this state owned one-third of all the shipping in the United States. In 1804, the amount of duties paid in this state, was greater than from any other state in the Union. In 1821, the tonnage employed in foreign trade, was 180,251 tons. That employed in the coasting trade, was 86,431 tons—total, 316,069 tons; making one-quarter of all the shipping in the United States. The value of merchandise imported into this state in 1826, was, \$17,063,482. The value of merchandise exported in the same time, \$10,098,862.

The above is retained from our former edition, for reference and comparison. The foreign commerce of this state is now confined to Boston in a much larger proportion than formerly. The importations into Boston alone, in 1857, were \$44,840,083, exports, \$28,326,918; shipping 447,996 tons. The wharves and warehouses of Boston, are on a scale suited to her extended commerce, and compare favorably with those of any other city.

BOXBOROUGH.

MIDDLESEX Co. A small post-town, 30 miles N. W. of Boston. Bounded W. by Harvard, N. by

Littleton, E. by Acton, S. by Stow. It lies between Concord and Nashua rivers, and at nearly equal distance from both. There is a Congregational society in this town, of which Rev. Joseph Willard was pastor. He died in 1828. This town is on the Fitchburg railroad, has a pleasant village, and manufactories of shoes, palm leaf hats, &c., but depends mostly on farming. It has 413 inhabitants. Val. \$239,712.

BOXFORD.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 24 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated Aug. 12, 1685; formerly a part of Rowley. It had 906 inhabitants in 1820, and in 1855, 1034. Bounded N. by Bradford and Groveland, E. by Ipswich and Topsfield, S. by Topsfield and Middleton, W. by North Andover. The lands are generally gravelly and uneven, the soil thin, and most of it not of the first quality, but the industry of the inhabitants make ample amends. The farms have a pleasant and fruitful appearance, the buildings are in good repair, and many of the inhabitants are affluent. The Newburyport railroad passes through the easterly part of the town. Great unanimity, both political and religious, has generally prevailed in this town. The inhabitants were warm in the cause of American independence; spirited resolutions were passed as early as May, 1770, and eight of her sons sealed their principles with their blood, on Bunker hill. A legacy of \$2061 for the support of Latin and Greek grammar schools, was left to the town, by the Hon. Aaron Wood, a native and resident of the town, to whose memory a monument has been erected. Died 1791. Samuel Holyoke, a distinguished musician, and compiler of one of the most extensive collections of music that has been published in this country, was a native of this town, and son of the clergyman of that name, many years minister of the first parish. Joseph Hovey, A. M., was born in this town, in 1775; graduated at Harvard College, studied law, and commenced practice at Haverhill. Died 1815. Rufus Hovey, brother of Joseph, graduated at Harvard College, settled as an attorney at Lynn. Died 1820. The first church was formed in 1702, and Rev. Thomas Symmes ordained. The second parish was set off July 1, 1735. Rev. John Cushing, the first minister, was ordained Dec. 29, 1736. Rev. Moses Hale, was ordained Nov. 1774. Rev. Peter Eaton, D. D. was ordained Oct. 7, 1789. It has 2 Congregational churches. Valuation \$538,288.

BOYLSTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 45 miles W. of Boston, 7 N. of Worcester, incorporated March 1, 1786. Contained in 1816, 800, in 1820, 909, and in 1855, 835 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by

Sterling and Lancaster, W. by West Boylston, S. by Shrewsbury, E. by Northborough and Berlin. Nashua river, at this place, a large and beautiful stream, waters the N. W. part of this town. This town was originally a part of Shrewsbury, and was named Boylston in honor of the family of that name, two of whom were eminent physicians in Boston. The land here is rather hilly, and most of it has a northern and north western declivity descending to the Nashua. Here is excellent natural stone, for underpinning buildings, and many useful purposes. A church was gathered here Oct. 6, 1743, and Rev. Ebenezer Morse, ordained Oct. 26, the same year. Mr. Morse, was also a skillful physician. His successor, the Rev. Ebenezer Fairbanks, was ordained March 27, 1777. Here is now a Congregational church. It has 1 cotton mill, of 4500 spindles, and other domestic manufactures, but it is mostly a farming town. Valuation, \$450,932.

BRADFORD.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 30 miles N. of Boston, 20 N. of Salem, 10 W. of Newburyport.—Incorporated 1675, and contained in 1810, 1369 inhabitants, in 1820, 1600, and in 1855, 1372.—The town of Groveland was set off in 1850, with half of the inhabitants and valuation. Bounded N. by Merrimack river, which divides it from Haverhill, E. by

Groveland, S. by Boxford, W. by the river, which divides it from Methuen, and S. W. for a short distance, on North Andover. The lands of this town were granted by the general court to Ezekiel Rodgers and others, for the further accommodation of the inhabitants of the town. In 1658, a committee of Rowley laid out several large tracts to John and Robert Haseltine, widow Mighill, widow Hobson, and Thomas Kimball; and 1000 acres were voted by the town to Joseph Jewett, in exchange for lands held before in the west parish in Rowley. Most of the other lands were granted by that town to Joseph Chaplin, John Simmons, Samuel Boswell, James Dickinson Maximillian Jewett, in his own right and the right of John Spofford. These divided the lands in various proportions between them in 1671, and were most of them the first settlers of the town. The lands here are uneven, and the soil various though much of it is of the first quality. It rises in several places into large hills, and the powder house hill, so called, affords rich and beautiful prospects of Merrimack river, the village of Haverhill, and the adjacent towns. This town is connected with Haverhill by a permanent and costly bridge, 800 feet in length, built in 1794. It is also connected with Haverhill, by a neat and permanent railroad bridge, on the Boston & Maine railroad. This town is in-

debted for much of its prosperity to the manufacture of shoes.—Though its largest manufactories are in Haverhill, the owners reside here, and many of the people are employed in the business. The first town meeting on record, was held February 20, 1668. The first church was formed Dec. 27, 1682, and the Rev. Zachariah Symmes, was ordained the same day; he died March 22, 1707.—His son, Rev. Thomas Symmes, was installed pastor, December, 1708. He was a man of learning and piety; died October 6, 1725. The east, or second parish, (now Groveland,) was set off in May, 1726, since which time there has been in the west parish, Rev. Joseph Parsons, ordained June 8, 1726, Rev. Samuel Williams, ordained Nov. 20, 1765, Rev. Jonathan Allen, ordained June 8, 1781. Bradford Academy was established in 1803, and is a respectable and flourishing institution; many years under the instruction of Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M., and Miss Abigail C. Haseltine. It is now exclusively devoted to female instruction. Its pupils, male and female, are in many parts of the world as clergymen, lawyers, physicians, missionaries, &c. Mrs. Judson, of the Burman mission, was a native here, and with Mrs. Newell, were pupils of this academy. The Boston and Maine and the Newburyport railroads pass thro' this town. Rev. Samuel Williams, before mentioned, was a

man of learning and talents. He was some time professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Harvard College; removed to Vermont, and wrote an excellent history of that state. Valuation, \$368,278. Here is one Congregational church.

BRANT POINT.

Situated in Massachusetts Bay, opposite to the town of Marshfield.

BRANT POINT.

A cape, forming the western limits of the entrance of the harbor of Nantucket.

BRAINTREE.

NORFOLK Co. 10 miles S. of Boston, incorporated, May 13, 1640. Population in 1810, 1350; in 1820, 1466; and in 1855, 3472. Bounded N. and N. W. by Quincy, E. by Weymouth, S. and W. by Randolph. This town was an early settlement, but the most ancient part of it was set off in 1792, and formed the town of Quincy. It was for some years considered as an appendage of Boston, and called Mount Wollaston, till its incorporation. Here are considerable manufactures of woolen carpets, tacks, paper, carriages, &c. They have a fine water power on the Manaticut river, and Weymouth river has a considerable business and navigable water. The Old Colony railroad has a station in this town. A church was gathered here in 1639, of which Mr. Tompson, a pious

and learned minister, from Lancashire, England, became pastor, and Henry Flint, a man of similar piety, teacher. In 1642, Mr. Tompson accompanied two other ministers to Virginia, to propagate their sentiments, but were obliged to leave the colony for non-conformity to the Episcopal worship. He died Dec. 10, 1666. Rev. Samuel Niles was minister of the second church, ordained May 23, 1711. He published an account of the churches of New-England in 1745. Died May 1, 1762. Rev. Sylvester Sage was ordained here November, 1807, colleague with Rev. Mr. Weld. Edmund Quincy, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and member of the council for 20 years, was born here Oct. 24, 1681. He was an agent for the colony, in England, and died in London, of the small pox, Feb. 23, 1738. There are at present 3 Congregational churches and a Baptist.

BRIDGEWATER.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 28 miles S. of Boston, and 18 N. W. of Plymouth. Bounded N. by W. and N. Bridgewater, E. by Halifax, S. E. by Middleborough, S. W. by Raynham. Its Indian name was Nunketest. Incorporated June 3, 1656. Inhabitants in 1820, 5670; lessened by the incorporation of North Bridgewater in 1821, and contained in 1855, 3363. The settlement of this town was begun in 1651.—

Rev. James Keith was ordained here in 1663, and died in 1719. May 8, 1676, this town was attacked by the Indians, and seventeen houses and barns were burnt. Several other houses were fired, but were quenched by a timely shower of rain. The soil, though not of the first quality, is better than most of the neighboring towns. Within its limits commences that vast field of sand which pervades the southern part of the county. Hon. Hugh Orr, an eminent mechanic in the iron manufacture, was long a resident in this town. He was a native of Lochwinioch, in Scotland.—The casting of cannon and the manufacture of small arms, was carried on by him here during the revolutionary war. It is an active manufacturing town. It has four rolling, slitting and nail mills. Anchors, chain cables, and hollow ware are made here; also cars, coaches, tin ware, soap, paper, boots, shoes, brick, &c. It has 2 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, 1 Swedenborgian, and 1 Episcopal churches. Val. \$1,212,351.

BREWSTER.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town, 88 miles S. E. of Boston, on Cape Cod Bay, inside of the bend of the elbow of that Cape. It was taken from the northern part of Harwich, and incorporated Feb. 19, 1803. Its Indian name was Sawkatuckett. Bounded E. by Orleans, S. by Harwich, W. by Dennis, N. by Cape Cod Bay.

It took its name from Elder Brewster, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, who died April, 1644. He had been in the service of Davidson, the much abused secretary of Queen Elizabeth. He was a man of learning and honesty, and worthy to have his name held in lasting remembrance. A church was formed here Oct. 16, 1700, and Rev. Nath'l Stone ordained the same day. Succeeded by Rev. Josiah Dunscome, in 1755, and Rev. John Simkins, in 1791.—There is a convenient harbor here for small vessels. Salt has been made here to considerable extent, and the mackerel fishing in 1844, was worth \$1600. From ponds covering 1000 acres arises a fine mill stream, well improved. Peat abounds here. Leather, harnesses, wagons and tin ware, are made here. It has 1 Universalist, Unitarian, Methodist and Baptist societies. Val. \$334,828.

BRIGHTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 5 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated in 1807, and contained in 1810, 608, in 1820, 702, and in 1855, 2895 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Charles river, E. by Cambridge, S. by Brookline, W. by Newton. It has Unitarian, Trinitarian, Baptist and Roman Catholic societies. Valuation, \$1,634,725. Brighton is situated on a rising ground, about 95 feet above the level of the sea. It is a beautiful and flourishing town.

It was formerly a part of Cambridge. Sloops and schooners ascend Charles river to this town. The soil is generally rich, and highly cultivated, particularly gardens and nurseries of foreign and domestic trees. Winship's extensive gardens are in this town. There is about 200 acres of marsh on the bank of Charles river. The best road from Boston to this town is the one over the mill dam. The Boston & Worcester railroad passes through this town, which is also the track of the Western railroad. A cattle fair was commenced here during the revolutionary war, and has been increasing in importance from that time to the present.—Cattle for the supply of Boston market are brought in droves to this place, often from two to eight thousand a week. Each Wednesday is the fair day, when the dealers in provisions make their purchases. Here are large manufactories of harnesses, boots and shoes, railroad cars, soap and candles, tin ware &c.

BRIMFIELD.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 75 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated July 14, 1731. Contained in 1810, 1325, and in 1855, 1343 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Western, E. by Sturbridge, S. by Holland and South Brimfield, W. by Monson and Palmer, from which last town it is separated by a principal branch of the Chickopee river. It is 20 miles S. E.

of Springfield. It is situated on the eastern part of the Lime range of mountains, is interspersed with pleasant hills and vallies, and has a prosperous appearance. The town is six miles long and five broad. It formerly included Monson, South Brimfield, Holland, and part of Western. The first settlements were made here in the year 1701. The first minister was Rev. Richard Treat, ordained in 1725. It is a good farming town, possessing a soil of the first quality, and it is finely watered by Chickapee and Quinabaug rivers. Nehemiah Williams, minister of this town, was settled in 1775, and died 1796; he was a distinguished divine, and one of the first members of the American Academy of arts and sciences. Gen. Wm. Eaton was a resident of this town. He was American Consul at Tunis, and distinguished himself by his efforts to maintain the interests of the United States among the Barbary powers. Under authority from our government, he went to Egypt and formed an alliance with Hamet, the exiled Bashaw of Tripoli, crossed the desert of Barca, captured the town of Derne, and had every prospect of becoming master of Tripoli, restoring the exiled Bashaw, and releasing the unfortunate crew of the Philadelphia frigate, had not his course been arrested by a treaty equally disgraceful to the United States, and unjust to the much injured Ham-

et, negotiated by Tobias Lear, by which a large ransom was paid for each man, and the government of Tripoli left in the hands of the usurper. Gen. Eaton died June 1, 1811, aged 47, his death supposed to be hastened by disappointment. Here are several manufactories of leather, shoes, tacks, and other articles. It has a Trinitarian society. Valuation. \$672,008.

BROOKFIELD.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 64 miles S. W. from Boston.—Incorporated Nov. 12, 1673, and contained 3170 inhabitants in 1810; in 1820, after the separation of North Brookfield, it contained 2292, and in 1855, after the separation of West Brookfield, 2007. Bounded N. by New Braintree and North Brookfield, E. by Spencer, S. by Sturbridge, W. by West Brookfield. It is 18 miles W. from Worcester.—This place was called Quaboag, by the Indians. In the year 1660 several of the inhabitants of Ipswich, on petition to the General Court, obtained a grant of land near Quaboag pond, 6 miles square, which was soon after settled and called Brookfield. It was granted on condition that they had 20 families resident there in three years, and made provisions for the ministry; but the grantees having forfeited the first grant, it was renewed in 1667, when six or seven families had settled there. The Indian pro-

prietor, Shattoquis, gave a deed of the land, Nov. 10, 1665. This town suffered much by Indian hostilities. Aug. 2, 1675, it was assaulted by the Indians; their cattle were killed, and all their buildings burnt except one, in which the people were collected for defence. They attempted to burn that by running carts loaded with flaming combustibles against it; but these were quenched by a shower of rain, and they were dispersed by the arrival of Major Willard and a party of soldiers. The siege continued from Monday to Thursday. One man was killed in the house, and one endeavoring to escape from a neighboring house to the garrison.— This attack was commenced by an ambush laid for a party who went to treat with the enemy, of whom they had shot down eight, and pursued the remainder into the town. Capt. Hutchinson died of his wounds, at Marlborough. The town was desolate several years. In 1692, the Indians killed the wife and children of Joseph Wolcott; they also killed one Mason, and captured his family. They were pursued by a party under Capt. Cotton, who killed 14 or 15, and recovered Mrs. Mason, but found her child dead in the woods. John Lawrence was shot dead by the Indians; also Mary M'Intosh, as she was milking her cows. At another time Robert Granger and John Clay were killed, and John Wolcott had a horse shot under him, and was taken prisoner.— The last mischief was done July 20, 1710. A party were attacked who were making hay in a meadow, and Ebenezer Haywood, Stephen and Benjamin Jennings, John Grosvenor, and Joseph Kellog were killed, and John White taken prisoner. He afterwards attempted to escape, and was shot at and mortally wounded. It was forty years from the breaking up of the town and the burning of the first meeting house, to the erection of another. One of the Spartan band who fought with Capt. Lovewell, at Pigwacket, (now Fryeburg, Me.,) named Thomas Ainsworth, was living here in 1793. The Western railroad passes through the town, giving great facilities to the inhabitants. There are three depots of the Western railroad in what was old Brookfield. A church was formed here, and Rev. Thomas Cheney ordained October, 1717; his successor, Rev. Elisha Harding, was ordained in 1749, succeeded by Rev. Joseph Parsons, Nov. 23, 1757, and he by Rev. Ephraim Ward, Oct. 23, 1771. A second parish was formed March 29, 1750; Rev. Eli Forbes was the first minister. A third parish was incorporated April 15, 1756. Rev. Nathan Fisk, was the first minister.— They have now Methodist, Unitarian, Trinitarian, Baptist, and Universalist societies. Some of the localities in which these historical events transpired, were in

those parts of the town which have been set off to form North and West Brookfield. Valuation, \$632,064.

BROOKLINE.

NORFOLK Co. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Boston. It was formerly held as a part of Boston, being mostly owned and cultivated by people of that town. It was then called Muddy river. It was separated from that town and incorporated by its present name, in 1705. It has 4400 acres of land, and 3740 inhabitants. Valuation, \$5,436,854. Bounded N. E. on Charles river, which separates it from Cambridgeport, S. E. on Roxbury, S. W. on Newton and N. W. on Newton and Brighton. There is about 180 acres of salt marsh on the north east part of the town, on the great bay and Charles river. It enjoys a direct communication with Boston, by the Western Avenue or Mill Dam, which leads from the foot of Beacon street, in Boston, to Sewall's point in this town, to which it is a great acquisition. Most of this town is composed of dry and healthy upland, interspersed with detached clusters of trees, parcels of wood, and some rocky acclivities. Much of the soil is rich and highly cultivated. The Worcester railroad passes this town. The roads are solid and pleasant for travelling. In this town were situated the beautiful country seats of Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Hon. Jonathan Mason, Hon. Richard Sullivan, and also of D. Hyslip, T. Perkins, B. Goddard, J. Higginson, N. Ingersol, Esq'srs., and others, which add much to its beauty and respectability, now passed into other hands, while numerous seats now adorn almost every eminence. It will be in close connection with the contemplated extension of Boston westward, and derives population and wealth from its near vicinity. Here are six churches of different denominations. This town, lying across the bay on the west of the city of Boston, and on an eastern declivity presents a highly picturesque and beautiful aspect to the opposite shore.

BUCKLAND.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, incorporated April 14, 1779; contained 1097 inhabitants in 1810, 1037 in 1820, and 1014 in 1855. Bounded N. by Deerfield river, which separates it from Charlemont, E. by Shelburne, S. by Ashfield, W. by Hawley. It is 105 miles W. N. W. of Boston, and 12 W. of Greenfield. It was formerly a part of Charlemont.—Deerfield river is here a fine and pleasant stream, and highly ornamental to the town. The first minister was Rev. Josiah Spaulding, in 1794. Succeeded by Rev. Benjamin T. Clark. It is near the village of Shelburne Falls, and the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad. It has Trinitarian, Methodist, Baptist, and

Universalist churches. Valuation, \$227,773.

BURLINGTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 10 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 24, 1799.—Bounded N. E. by Wilmington, S. E. by Woburn, S. W. by Lexington, N. W. by Bedford. It is at the head of Shawshin river.—It was set off from Woburn, and had in 1855, 564 inhabitants. It is four miles N. W. of Woburn depot. It has a Congregational church. Valuation, \$287,868.

BUTTERMILK BAY.

THE eastern extremity of Buzzard's Bay, between the towns of Wareham and Sandwich.

BYFIELD.

ESSEX Co. A respectable parish, 6 miles S. W. of Newburyport, lying in the towns of Rowley, Newbury, and Georgetown, and contains about 800 inhabitants. Incorporated in 1723.—Most of the soil in this parish is good, and the land is generally well cultivated. Parker river, rising in Andover, and passing through Boxford and Rowley, meets the tide at this place. The falls, which amount to near 40 feet within a mile of the tide, afford numerous and excellent mill sites. At the last of these falls, was erected the first woolen manufactory in New England, and perhaps in America. The business was never carried on to any

great extent, and it has for several years been a manufactory of bedsteads and cabinet work.—Above the factory are numerous mills in active employment. Parker river from this place, becomes navigable for boats and small vessels, to Plum Island Sound, and thence to the ocean. Over this river, in this parish, are Thurlow's bridge, about 100 feet long, and a bridge on the Newburyport turnpike, about 400 feet. Dummer Academy, mentioned in the town of Newbury, is in this parish. It was founded in 1756, by the Hon. William Dummer, lieutenant governor of the state for seven years, and an inhabitant of this parish. He retired from office in 1730. He gave an extensive and valuable farm, and most of his property, for the support of a Latin and Greek grammar school, to be supported forever on the premises. It was opened in 1763. This was the first academy in the state, and was for many years a highly respectable institution.—The Newburyport railroad passes the north part of the parish, and has a depot near the mills. The late judge Parsons, and Ebenezer Parsons, Esq., were natives of this place, and sons of Rev. Moses Parsons, the second minister of the parish. Rev. Moses Hale was a native of Newbury, and settled in the parish of Byfield, about 1702. Mr. Hale was the first minister of this parish. Rev. Moses Parsons was ordained here June 20, 1744; died Dec. 14,

1783. Rev. Elijah Parish was ordained here Dec. 20, 1787; died Oct. 1825. It has now a Trinitarian church. Oct. 23, 1692, Mr. Goodridge, his wife, and two daughters, were killed by the Indians; and two daughters taken captive, but redeemed soon after.

CAMBRIDGE.

MIDDLESEX CO. Post-town, 3 miles N. W. of Boston. Contained in 1810, 2323 inhabitants, and in 1855, 20,473. Incorporated Sept. 18, 1630, and then called Newtown. Incorporated as a city in March, 1846. The name was altered to Cambridge, 1638. In 1630, it was agreed by those who had spent the last winter in Boston, to relinquish the plan of fortifying Boston neck, and build a fortified town at this place. The governor and all the assistants, agreed to build houses here the next year. In the spring of 1631 they pursued their plan; Mr. Dudley completed his house, but Gov. Winthrop, after putting up a frame, took it down and removed it to Boston; which greatly displeased Mr. Dudley. The plan of a fortified town here was soon relinquished on finding that commerce was likely to centre in Boston. This town has been long celebrated as the seat of Harvard College, being the first institution of the kind in North America, and takes its date from the year 1636. It takes its name from Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown, who made the first large

donation, and is considered as having laid the foundation. It was the only college in New England for more than half a century, and was regarded by our fathers as the nursery of the churches. The government of the state, and many private persons, have at different times contributed liberally to its funds. The income of the college, in 1824, exclusive of the receipts from students, was \$22,244. The college buildings are situated on a delightful plain, and are elegant and commodious. University Hall, is built of stone; it is 140 feet long, by 50 broad, and 42 feet high. Hollis Hall, Stoughton Hall, and Holworthy Hall, with Holden Chapel, are all of brick. There is also another new and elegant stone library building erected. The president's house, those of several of the professors, and the Medical College in Boston, all belong to the University. The number of alumni down to the last Wednesday of August, 1825, was 4828. The following persons have held the office of president of the college since its foundation, and were inducted into office the year set against their respective names:

Rev. Henry Dunster,	1640
Rev. Charles Chauncey,	1654
Rev. Leonard Hoar,	1672
Rev. Urian Oakes,	1675
Dr. John Rogers,	1682
Rev. Increase Mather,	1685
Rev. Samuel Willard,	1701
Hon. John Leverett,	1708
Rev. Benj. Wadsworth,	1725

Rev. Edward Holyoke,	1737	30, 1675, "so as nothing be print-
Rev. Samuel Locke,	1770	ed till leave be obtained according
Rev. Samuel Langdon,	1774	to law," &c., their brethren, the
Rev. Joseph Willard,	1781	deputies, thereunto consenting.
Rev. Samuel Webber,	1806	Signed by Edward Rawson. Wm.
Rev. John T. Kirkland,	1810	Torrey, clerk. The first church
Hon. Josiah Quincy,	1829	was formed here and Rev. Thomas
Hon. Edward Everett,	1846	Shepherd ordained Feb. 1, 1636.
Rev. James Walker, now in office.		He was succeeded by Rev. Jona-
There are at present, a presi-		than Mitchel, Aug. 21, 1650. Mr.
dent, and 36 professors in all the		Mitchel was an eminent divine.
departments of science and litera-		He was chiefly instrumental in
ture. There are in the college		introducing what was called the
library 70,000 volumes; Medical,		Half Way Covenant. This church
2,000; Law, 14,000; Theology,		has been favored by a succession
8,700; Astronomical, 1,000; so-		of able and learned ministers,
ciety libraries, 14,300 — in all,		among whom Rev. Abiel Holmes,
110,000 volumes. There were in		D. D., is well known as an emi-
1857, professional and resident		nent divine, and the author of
graduates and scientific students,		"American Annals," a work of
315. Students in the four classes,		great reputation. There are now
382. Total, 697. The first print-		in the city 21 churches, 2 Trini-
ing press in America, was put in		tarian, 7 Unitarian, 3 Baptist, 2
operation here in March, 1639, by		Roman Catholic, 2 Methodist, 2
Stephen Day, at the expense of		Universalist. There are three
Mr. Glover, who died at sea on		principal villages in Cambridge;
his way to America. The first		one near the colleges, Cambridge-
work done was printing The Free-		port, and Lechmere's Point. A
man's Oath; the second, an alma-		bridge extends from Cambridge-
nac; and the third, a new version		port to Boston. It is 3483 feet
of the Psalms, by Eliot, the cel-		long. A fine and level turnpike
ebrated preacher to the Indians.		road leads from this bridge and
Mr. Green was the second printer		Cambridgeport to the colleges.
at this place; and Marmaduke		At Lechmere's point is a glass
Johnson, the third. Johnson		manufactory, where is made the
came over in 1660, to assist in		most elegant and valuable cut
printing Eliot's Indian Bible.—		glass, in this country. The Amer-
May 3, 1665, the General Court		ican army, under Gen. Washing-
passed an order prohibiting all		ton, was encamped in this town,
printing within their jurisdiction,		during the siege of Boston, in
save only at Cambridge. On pe-		1776. Their entrenchments are
tition of Marmaduke Johnson,		still visible in many places. A
the restriction was removed May		horse railroad has been con-

structed from Bowdoin square, Boston, through this city, by Mount Auburn, to Watertown. Though extensive in territory, it is thickly set with fine buildings and beautiful villas. It has kept pace with Boston, and is one of the most delightful places of residence in the state. Valuation, \$10,608,787.

CANTON.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, incorporated Feb. 28, 1797. Contained in 1810, 1353; in 1820, 1268; and in 1855, 3115 inhabitants. It lies 13 miles south of Boston. It is a tract of flat land, lying about 200 feet above the level of the sea. The face of the town is somewhat rough, and not thickly settled. There is but a small portion of arable land in the town, but some extensive meadows. It was formerly a part of Stoughton. The Providence railroad passes through this town, and over one of the first viaducts in the United States, 615 feet long, and cost the company \$93,000. The two easterly branches of Neponset river rise here; one from Puncapog, and the other from Stoughton pond. The Steep Brook Cotton and Woolen factory, in this town was incorporated in 1815; capital, \$50,000. There are now 5 cotton mills, with 11,000 spindles; also manufactories of worsted, silk, iron, copper, cutlery, carriages, pianos, boots, shoes, and tin ware. There are now 5 societies—Trinitarian, Uni-

tarian, Baptist, Universalist, and Roman Catholic. Valuation, \$1,387,372.

CAPE COD.

AN extensive peninsula, on the south side of Massachusetts Bay, composing Barnstable county.—It is shaped like a man's arm, bent inward at the elbow and wrist. It is 60 miles long, and from 1 to 20 broad. The soil is generally sandy and barren, in many places entirely destitute of vegetation. The inhabitants obtain their support mostly from the ocean. The cape is supposed to be wearing away by the violence of the wind and waves. The first voyage made from Massachusetts Bay, round this cape, was in 1622, in the Plymouth Shallop, and the Swan of Weymouth, commanded by Gov. Bradford. He obtained 26 hogsheads of corn at Monomoyk, now Chatham, and Nauset, now Eastham, and returned in safety. The point of the cape is situated in latitude $42^{\circ} 4''$, north, longitude, $70^{\circ} 14''$, west. There are several towns situated on the cape, which see in their alphabetical order.

CAPE ANN.

EXTENDS into the sea on the north side of Massachusetts Bay, and from about the middle of the eastern shore of Essex county.—The cape comprises the towns of Gloucester and Rockport. Squam is also a considerable village. All remarkably well situated for

coasting and the fisheries in which they are largely engaged.

CARLISLE.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town. Incorporated Feb. 18, 1805; formerly a part of Billerica, 20 miles N. W. from Boston; contained in 1810, 672, in 1820, 681, and in 1855, 630 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Chelmsford, E. by Billerica and Bedford, W. by Westford, S. by Concord. It has some manufactures, principally boots and shoes. Concord river separates this town from Bedford. It has a Trinitarian and a Unitarian society. Valuation, \$323,524.

CASTLE ISLAND.

LIES in Boston harbor, three miles from the city. A fort for the defence of Boston has been maintained here from the first settlement of the town. In 1665, Capt. Davenport, commander of this fort, was killed by lightning as he lay on his bed. In 1792, there were 77 convicts confined to hard labor on this island, guarded by 60 or 70 soldiers. The island has since been ceded to the United States; strongly fortified, and garrisoned by United States soldiers.

CARVER.

PLYMOUTH Co. 38 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated June 9, 1790, and has 1205 inhabitants. Formerly a part of Plymouth, by which it is bounded on the E., by Plympton, N., by Ware-

ham S., and by Middleborough W. It was named for Gov. Carver, first governor of Plymouth colony. The inhabitants are rather thinly scattered over its surface. The soil is not of the best quality, and the buildings do not exhibit the thrifty appearance of many parts of the Commonwealth. There is an iron furnace in this town, supplied with ore from a pond in the vicinity, and the town is noted for the number and variety of its iron castings. Here are manufactories of boots, shoes, &c. The first minister was the Rev. Othniel Campbell, in 1734; second, Rev. John Howland, in 1746; third, Rev. John Shaw, in 1807. It has now Trinitarian, Methodist and Baptist churches.

CHARLEMONT.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 110 miles N. W. from Boston, and 25 west from Greenfield; contains 1113 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Rowe and Heath, S. by Hawley and Buckland, E. by Colrain, W. by Florida. Valuation, \$361,311. Deerfield river meanders delightfully through the whole length of this town. This town has fine water power, and is on the railroad route to the projected Hoosic tunnel, which will insure it prosperity when the tunnel is completed. It is a farming town, with considerable manufactures. Taylor's, Rice's, and Hawkes' garrisons, part of a cordon of fortifications, projected by

Col. Williams, in the year 1754, It has an elegant market house, were in this town. In 1755, near a spacious alms house, Monu-Rice's fort, Capt. Rice and Phin- ment and Bunker Hill banks, and heas Arms, were killed, and Titus many other public edifices. One King and Asa Rice, taken prison- of the principal navy yards in ers, and carried to Crown point. the United States occupies near There are now 2 Trinitarian, 1 60 acres in the S. E. part of this Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Bap- city. It is enclosed on the N. by tist societies. Rev. Isaac Bab- a wall of durable masonry, and bit was ordained 1796, left 1798, surrounded on other sides by and Rev. Joseph Field settled; he water. On this space are en- left in 1823, and Rev. Wales closed a large brick warehouse, Tileston was settled in 1825. several arsenals, magazines of public stores, an extensive rope walk, a large brick mansion house

CHARLESTOWN.

MIDDLESEX CO. A port of for the superintendent, and three entry, and a large and flourishing immense buildings, each suffi- city; separated from Boston by ciently capacious to contain a ship Charles river, and connected with of 100 guns, with all the stages that city by a bridge, built in and apparatus for its construc- 1786, 1503 feet in length, and tion. A dry dock has been built Warren bridge, built in 1828, at this place, 335 feet 6 inches 1400 feet long; it has now 21,- long, and the chamber in which 742 inhabitants. It has Mystic the vessels lie, 201 feet long by river on the E., over which Chel- 80 feet wide, and of the depth of sea bridge, near one mile in from 16 to 20 feet. The head of length, connects it with the Salem the chamber, the whole of which turnpike, and with the city of is of hewn granite, is circular, Chelsea; and Malden bridge, and about 50 feet in width, where opened Sept. 28, 1788, 2420 feet the bows of the vessel come. The in length, connects it with Mal- entrance is 84 feet in length by den, and with the Newburyport 60 wide, built also of hewn gran- turnpike. It has a bay of Charles ite. The gates open outwards, river on the W., and is a penin- (like those of a canal lock,) hav- sula, connected with the main land ing an outer slide gate to break by a narrow neck on the north, the motion of the sea. The out- over which a fine road leads to er gate, which slides in crevices Medford and Cambridge. A on either side, is made hollow so part of this town, on the W., has as to float when the water is kept been set off and incorporated by out of it, or sink when let in. It the name of Somerville. It con- will receive the largest ships with tained 4954 inhabitants, in 1810, perfect ease and security. The 6591 in 1820, and 21,742 in 1855. vessel is taken into the chamber

at high tide; the gates are then shut, and the water pumped out by a steam engine, and so remains until the repairs are completed. The whole work cost about \$500,000. The Massachusetts State Prison, is situated in the W. part of this city. It is built of granite, 200 feet long, and 44 wide, and 5 stories high. The yard is 500 feet by 400, enclosed by a wall 15 feet high. It has, since the above was written, been greatly enlarged, and a large new prison built upon a new plan.—Market square is one of the handsomest public squares in New England. There are many respectable stores in this place, and considerable manufactories. This town is one of the oldest in the state. In 1628, Mr. Endecott sent Ralph, Richard and William Sprague, from Salem, to explore the lands between Mystic and Charles rivers. They found a body of Indians here called Aberginians, and one English house, thatched and possessed by Thomas Walford, a blacksmith, who had the honor of being the first European inhabitant of Charlestown. The next English settlements were in 1630, by the passengers in the Arbella, and others of Mr. Winthrop's company.—Mr. Increase Nowell, one of the assistants, settled here, and the first court of assistants was held here Aug. 23, 1630. Thomas Graves was sent here by Endecott, in June, preceding their arrival, to lay out the town in two

acre lots, and build a store house for their accommodation. The first church in the Massachusetts colony, after Salem, was formed here, Friday, July 30, 1630.—This church was removed to Boston, and the first church in this place, dates its origin from 1632. A dreadful fire in the winter of 1651, destroyed the fairest part of the town. June 17, 1775, the ever memorable battle of Bunker Hill, was fought in this town.—This battle, more bloody in its details, more important in its consequences, than any other that has been fought on our soil, has consecrated the heights of this place to everlasting fame. Bunker Hill is situated on the eastern part of the peninsula, and is 113 feet above the level of high water. The redoubt and entrenchments which sheltered the heroes of that bloody day, are still visible, and a monument, composed of the imperishable granite of our hills, stands in the centre of the redoubt, on the battle ground, to point out the spot to unborn generations. It is 25 feet at the base, 12 at the top, and is 220 feet high. The corner stone was laid by Lafayette, June 17, 1825, and its completion was celebrated June 17, 1843. The town was set on fire by the British troops, and in the course of the day and night, reduced to ashes; but the loss is forgotten in the splendid event of the revolutionary contest, and the increased beauty and elegance of the present streets

and buildings. Rev. Francis Bright, first preached in this place, but returned to England in 1630. Rev. John Wilson was ordained here, at the formation of the first church, the same year. Rev. Thomas James, ordained in 1632, and took charge, as pastor of the church here. Rev. Zachariah Symmes, arrived in 1635, and was teacher in the same church. Rev. Thomas Shepard was ordained colleague with Mr. Symmes, April 13, 1639. Rev. John Harvard, founder of the college, preached here a short time, and died here in 1638.—Rev. Jedidiah Morse, author of *Universal Geography*, was many years minister of the first church in this town. Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., president of Yale College, was a son of Major John Cutler, of this town. This has been the principal seat of the ice trade, of which near 50,000 tons are exported annually. The Fresh Pond railroad was constructed, principally to bring ice from Fresh Pond to the wharves of this city. In this originated the Fitchburg railroad, which has extensive depot accommodations here, but the principal passenger station is in Boston, connected with Charlestown by a fine and costly bridge. Here are 12 churches,—2 Trinitarian, 2 Unitarian, 3 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Universalist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic. Valuation, is \$8,624,690.

CHARLTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 60 miles W. S. W. of Boston.—Incorporated Nov. 2, 1754, and contains 2059 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Spencer, E. by Oxford, S. by Dudley and Southbridge, W. by Sturbridge. This town was formerly a part of Oxford, from which it was wholly taken at the date of its incorporation. The lands were rather rough, and hard to subdue, though the soil is strong and productive, and the people are mostly supported by agriculture. There are no rivers, or streams of water of any consequence, in this town, though it is well watered by springs and brooks. Boots, shoes, chairs, and cabinet ware, are made here. The church here was formed in April, 1761, and the Rev. Caleb Eustis ordained the first minister, Oct. 15, the same year; he was dismissed Oct. 29, 1776, and the Rev. Archibald Campbell, ordained Jan. 8, 1783; Rev. Erastus Learned, in 1796; Rev. Edward Whipple, in 1804; Rev. John Wilder, in 1827; Rev. William H. Whittemore, in 1833, and Rev. Isaac Barbour, in 1836. It has now Trinitarian, Methodist, and Universalist societies.

CHATHAM.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town, incorporated June 11, 1712. Contains 2560 inhabitants. It makes the S. E. point or elbow of Cape Cod. It is surrounded by water,

except on the N. W. where it is bounded by Harwich. This town is diversified with hills and valleys, ponds and swamps. It has a good harbor, opening to the south, defended by a long beach, which extends from Chatham, several miles along the coast of Chatham and Orleans. The soil is sandy, and destitute of fruit trees or wood. There is some salt meadow. The sands are frequently shifting, both by the violence of the wind and waves, and changes the entrance to the harbor, and in many places covers the soil, and discourages agriculture. The place was anciently called Monomoyk, and was visited by Gov. Bradford, in the Plymouth Shallop, to purchase corn, on their first voyage round Cape Cod. In 1665, most of the lands were purchased of the Indians, by Wm. Nickerson. It was considered as a town in 1686, and sent a representative to the General Court, in 1691. In 1774 they owned 27 vessels engaged in the cod fishery. It is a place of considerable wealth. Some of the land is elevated, and Nantucket may be seen from this town in a clear day. A church was gathered here, June 15, 1720, and the Rev. Joseph Lord, ordained. He died in 1748. Rev. Stephen Emery was ordained in 1749. Rev. Thomas Roby, 1783. Rev. Ephraim Briggs, 1796. There are now Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Universalist churches. Valuation, \$484,718.

CHATHAM BEACH.

A reef of sand extending several miles along the eastern extremity of Cape Cod,

CHELMSFORD.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, incorporated May 29, 1655, and contained in 1820, 1535 inhabitants, and in 1855, 2140. It lies 26 miles N. W. of Boston.—Bounded N. by Merrimack river, which separates it from Dracut, N. E. by Lowell, E. by Tewksbury, S. E. by Billerica, S. by Carlisle, W. by Westford, N. W. by Tyngsborough. There is a handsome village around the original place of worship, and another fine village, at the head of Middlesex Canal, at its junction with the Merrimack, just above Lowell, called Middlesex village. A romantic bridge at the head of Pawtucket falls, connects this town with Dracut. The manufacture of glass has been carried on for many years at the last mentioned village. The granite of this town is much used, and highly valued for building. University Hall, Cambridge, many houses in Boston, and the Presbyterian church, at Savannah, Ga., are built of this stone. A pond in this town, many years ago, on attempting to sink the outlet for the purpose of drawing more water for a mill, was suddenly discharged. One man was drowned, and other workmen narrowly escaped from the rushing torrent. The lands here are uneven, and not of the

first quality. The buildings are mostly in good order. The first grant of this town was in 1653, to some persons in Woburn and Concord. It then included Westford and most of Lowell. The settlement was commenced here in 1653. The first town meeting was held 1654. In 1656, Rev. John Fiske, and a majority of the church in Wenham, removed to this town, and founded their church here. Mr. Fiske died Jan. 14, 1677. Rev. Thomas Clark, was ordained 1677, and died Dec. 7, 1704, aged 52. Rev. Samson Stoddard was ordained July 25, 1706, and died Aug. 23, 1740.—Rev. Ebenezer Bridge, was ordained May 20, 1741; died Oct. 1792, aged 76. Rev. Hezekiah Packard, was ordained Oct. 16, 1793, and dismissed July 5, 1802. Rev. Wilkes Allen, was ordained Nov. 16, 1803, and to him the town is much indebted for having commemorated their worthy ancestors, and done ample justice to the present generation, in his history of the town. It has now 1 Trinitarian, 2 Baptist, 1 Free-will Baptist, and 1 Universalist churches. Valuation, \$958,369.

CHELSEA.

SUFFOLK Co. Three miles N. E. of Boston. It was called Winnisemit by the Indians. It was annexed to Boston, and considered as a part thereof for many years, and then called Romney Marsh. It was incorporated as a town, Jan. 10, 1738, and contained in 1820, 642, and in 1855, 10,151 inhabitants. It was incorporated as a city, April 13, 1857, having shown that it contained more than 12,000 inhabitants. The passage from thence to Boston, is over Winnisemit ferry, or over Chelsea bridge, through Charlestown, and over Charlestown bridge.—Chelsea is bounded N. W. by Mystic river, N. by No. Chelsea, S. by Boston harbor, E. by Winthrop. Most of the territory of this ancient town was set off in 1846, to form the town of North Chelsea. The present territory comprises but about 1000 acres. It has grown rapidly for several years, and is still growing. It has considerable business, but is mostly a place of residence for those who do business in Boston. The surface of the body of the town is broken into small eminences, with easy acclivities, convenient for culture. A horse railroad leads to Chelsea through Charlestown, and a bridge connects this city with East Boston. A Marine Hospital was built here in 1827, and now occupies an elevated site. This building is constructed of grey granite, is elegant and capacious, and beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the city and harbor of Boston. Rev. Phillips Payson, was minister of this town; ordained Oct. 21, 1757; a distinguished divine and scholar. The societies of nearly all denominations have increased in proportion to the growth of the place.—

There are now within the city, 14 societies. Valuation, \$3,475,161.

CHESHIRE.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 130 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated March 14, 1793, and contains 1532 inhabitants. Settled in 1767. Bounded S. E. by Windsor, S. W. by Lanesborough, N. W. by Ashford, N. by Adams, E. by Savoy. A fine branch of Hoosic river passes through the town. It has one cotton mill, and made in 1856, 663,848 yards of cloth. They make also railroad cars, leather, and cabinet ware.—The Cheshire glass manufacturing company, was incorporated in 1809; capital \$200,000. The Boston glass company have works here. The first church in this town was formed in 1769, and Elder Peter Werden settled the next year. Cheshire is situated on the Pittsfield and North Adams railroad, and is an active and growing town. It has 2 Universalist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist societies. Valuation, \$516,586.

CHESTER.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 120 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 31, 1765. It has 1255 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Worthington and Middlefield, E. by Huntington, S. by Blandford, W. by Becket. The S. E. corner of the town touches on Westfield River, and two fine branches, one rising in Washington, and the other in Worthing-

ton, pass from N. W. to S. E. through this town. There are two fine villages in this town, both on the Western railroad.—Chester village lies 20 miles W. of Springfield. Factory village is 7 miles further W. Chester has one factory of 1500 spindles, and other manufactories. It has 2 Congregational Trinitarian, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation, \$423,265.

CHESTERFIELD.

HAMPSHIRE Co. 105 miles from Boston, 12 W. of Northampton. Incorporated June 11, 1762, and contains 950 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Goshen, E. by Williamsburg, S. by West Hampton and Huntington, W. by Worthington. It is finely watered by the north branch of Westfield river. The channel of Agawam river, in the west part of this town, may be regarded as a curiosity. It is worn into the solid rock in places near 30 feet deep, and may be traced from the bridge near 60 rods, appearing as if cut by human hands. This town occupies the eastern ridge of the Green Mountain range.—Grass and corn succeed well here. The geology of this town is somewhat interesting. Emeralds are found here weighing from one ounce to six pounds; their shape is that of a hexangular prism, sometimes 12 inches in diameter. Beryl is also found here. There was a Congregational church formed here in 1764, and Rev.

Benjamin Mills ordained same year. There are now Congregational Trinitarian, Baptist, Methodist and Freewill Baptist societies. Valuation, \$384,115.

CHILMARK.

DUKES Co. Post-town. Incorporated Oct. 30, 1714, and has 676 inhabitants. This town forms the S. W. end of the island of Martha's Vineyard. It is bounded on the N. E. by Edgartown and Tisbury, and on all other parts by the ocean. From Chilmark to Edgartown, is 12 miles; to Boston, via New Bedford, is 83. The N. W. point of the town, and also of the island, is called Gay Head; the S. point is called Squibnocket Head. The Indian name was Nashuakemmiuck.—Noman's Land, and several others of the Elizabeth Islands, comprise a part of this town.

CHIPPAQUIDICK.

THE eastern part of Martha's Vineyard, separated from the main island by a narrow strait, having Oldtown harbor on the N. W., Mattakies bay to the S. W., and the ocean on the E.

CLARKSBURGH.

BERKSHIRE Co. Town. Incorporated March 2, 1798. It lies 120 miles N. W. from Boston, 35 miles N. of Lenox. Bounded N. by Vermont, E. by Monroe, S. by Adams, W. by Williamstown. It contains 424 inhabitants. It is an oblong square, having its

greatest length from east to west. A considerable part of the town lies on the Hoosic mountain, and is covered with woods. A considerable mill stream crosses this town from Vermont to Hoosic river, and a powder mill has lately made 375,000 lbs. of powder, in a year. It is mostly a farming town. Settled, 1769. Valuation, \$94,835.

CLARK'S COVE,

PUTS up from Buzzard's Bay, between the towns of Dartmouth and New Bedford.

CLINTON.

WORCESTER Co. A flourishing post-town, on the Worcester and Nashua railroad, 35 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated in 1849, and contains 3636 inhabitants.—Bounded E. by Bolton and Berlin, S. by Boylston, W. by Sterling, N. by Lancaster. It was set off from Lancaster. It lies on the Nashua river, which furnishes a fine water power, and it is deeply engaged in manufactures. Brussels carpets, Ginghams, figured counterpanes, and fancy cassimeres, are made here. The factory buildings are on the bank of the Nashua, and being of peculiar construction, cover more than four acres of ground. About 800 hands are employed, who keep in operation 21,000 spindles and 600 looms, and produce between 4 and 5 million yards annually. The Bigelow Carpet Co., turn out 150,000 yds.

of Brussels carpeting, of a quality unsurpassed. The Lancaster Quilt Co. produce 70,000 counterpanes annually. Cotton consumed in 1856, 1,295,000 lbs. It has excellent schools, and handsome churches, of Congregational Trinitarian, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, and Roman Catholic denominations. Valuation, \$909,148.

COHASSET.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 20 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated April 26, 1770. Bounded N. E. by the ocean, S. E. by Scituate, W. by Hingham. It contains 1879 inhabitants. It was formerly a part of Hingham.—Cohasset rocks, which consist of several small islands, and sunken rocks, lie about 3 miles N. E. of Cohasset harbor. They have proved fatal to many vessels. A light house was lately erected here by the United States. It stood on iron pillars, drilled deep into the rock, between which the waves were to pass, but the storm of Aug. 16, 1851, carried away the structure, and two keepers lost their lives. A new light house is now erecting, of stone, after the fashion of the Eddystone lighthouse, on the coast of England. This is a work of time, as no work can be done on the rock, but in calm weather and at low tide. The town has 2 Congregational and 1 Unitarian societies. Valuation, \$746,872.

COLERAINE.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 105 miles N. W. of Boston. Settled in 1746. Incorporated June 30, 1761. Contains 1604 inhabitants. Bounded N. by the state line, which separates it from Halifax, Vt., E. by Leyden, S. by Shelburne, W. by Heath. It is finely watered by the east and west forks of the north branch of Deerfield river. It was granted in the year 1736, and then called Boston township, and settled soon after, by a colony from the north of Ireland. David Morrison was captured by the Indians, in this town. Morrison's and Lucas' garrigons, in the war of 1754, were in this town. May 7, 1746, Matthew Clark, with his wife and daughter, and two soldiers, were fired upon by the Indians. Clark was killed, and his wife and daughter wounded. One of the soldiers returned the fire, and killed one of the enemy, which gave them a check, and the wounded were brought into the fort and saved. July 4, 1746, John Morrison and John Henry, were wounded, a house burnt, and some cattle killed, near North river. March 21, 1759, John M. Cown and wife, were captured, and their son killed. The town was named in honor of Lord Coleraine, of Ireland. The first settlers were Irish Presbyterians. A Presbyterian church was formed, and Rev. Alexander McDowell, settled in 1753. It has now 2 Bap-

tist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Congregational Trinitarian societies.—It has good water power, and 2 cotton factories of 7500 spindles, with manufactories of ploughs, leather, palm leaf hats, &c. Valuation, \$642,893.

COLES RIVER.

A small stream and creek in the town of Swanzey.

CONCORD.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, and one of the shire towns of the county. It lies 18 miles N. W. of Boston, on both sides of Concord river. It was incorporated in 1635, and contains 2251 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Carlisle, W. by Acton, S. by Sudbury, S. E. by Lincoln, and N. E. by Bedford. It was called Musketaquid, by the Indians, whom it was purchased. It was settled the same year. It has Trinitarian, Unit. and Univ. societies. The compact part of this town is near the centre, and comprises a square or common, with four streets or outlets, which are thickly settled with dwelling houses, stores, two good taverns, several boarding houses, a court house, and jail. The river runs north from Sudbury, through this town, and is joined by the north branch, about half a mile west of the court house. The high grounds are loam mixed with gravel; the plains are light and sandy, with some fine meadows on the river banks. The surface of the town is comparatively level. This town is noticeable as the scene of one of the first skirmishes of the revolutionary war. On the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn, proceeded with a detachment of soldiers to this town, for the purpose of destroying some military stores deposited here. After having killed eight men, and dispersed the militia, at Lexington, they came to this place, and destroyed a few articles, but were so vigorously assailed by the militia collected from the neighborhood, that they retired precipitately, and would probably have been captured had they not have been met by a strong reinforcement.—The principal action was at the bridge, near the centre of the town, between the Concord militia and the British Light Infantry. Major Butrick, and Capt. Davis, of Acton, were killed, and several British soldiers. In this expedition, the British had 65 killed and 180 wounded. The Americans had 50 killed and 34 wounded. Such was the issue of this memorable day, and such the commencement of the revolutionary war. The provincial congress met in the town in 1774, and the general court have met here on several occasions. This is a good farming town, and well supplied with manufacturing industry.—It has 1 cotton and 1 woolen mill, and boots, shoes, wagons, sleighs, and other articles are made here. The Fitchburg rail-

road passes through this town. The town is level, and though lying on Concord river has but small water power. Val. \$1,262,803.

CONWAY.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 100 miles from Boston. Incorporated June 17, 1767, and contains 1784 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Deerfield river, which divides it from Shelburne, E. by Deerfield, S. by Williamsburg, W. by Ashfield. It lies about 7 miles W. of Connecticut river, and the N. E. corner is washed by Deerfield river. It was originally a part of Deerfield. This town is in a hilly region, and has good water power. There are 1 woolen, and 3 cotton mills.—Bags, cutlery, chairs, leather and other articles are made here. Rev. John Emerson was the first minister, ordained 1769. It has Congregational, Baptist and Methodist churches. Val. \$679,492,

CUMMINGTON.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 110 miles from Boston. Settled in 1770. Incorporated June 23, 1779. Contains 1004 inhabitants. Valuation, \$375,196. Bounded N. by Plainfield, E. by Goshen, S. by Worthington, W. by Windsor and Peru. It is watered by the north branch of Westfield river, which discharges into that river at Huntington. It is a manufacturing town, of considerable note. The Cummington cotton factory, and the Cummington

cotton and woolen factory, were incorporated in 1816, with capitals of \$70,000 each. It has manufactories of satinets, chairs, leather, palm leaf hats, &c. The first minister was Rev. James Briggs, ordained 1779; succeeded by Rev. Roswell Hawkes, in 1825. There are 3 Cong., 1 Universalist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist societies. Val. \$375,196.

CUTAHUNK ISLAND.

ONE of the Elizabeth islands, lying at the mouth of Buzzard's bay. It is about one mile in extent, and lies nearly in a line between Gay Head and Horse Neck Beach.

DALTON.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 10 miles N. E. of Lenox, and 120 W. of Boston. Incorporated March 20, 1784, and contains 1064 inhabitants. It is situated near the head of the eastern branches of the Housatonic river. Bounded N. by Cheshire, E. by Hinsdale, S. by Washington, W. by Pittsfield. It was formerly a part of Pittsfield. The surface is level, or of moderate elevation. The soil is good, and produces abundantly all the fruits of the climate. The settlements are mostly farm houses, with no considerable village. Cotton and paper are manufactured to considerable extent in this town.—It has Congregational Trinitarian and Methodist societies. Valuation, \$451,247.

DANA.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 75 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 18, 1801. Taken from Greenwich, Hardwick, and Petersham. Bounded N. E. by Petersham, E. by Barre, S. E. by Hardwick, S. W. by Greenwich, W. by Prescott, N. W. by New Salem. A branch of Swift river passes from Petersham, S. W. through this town. It has some manufactories of palm leaf hats, corn brooms, &c. It has 1 Congregational Trinitarian, 1 Universalist, and 2 Methodist societies. Valuation, \$211,153.

DANVERS.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 15 miles N. E. from Boston, and 3 N. W. of Salem, to which town it formerly belonged, being then called Salem village. It was incorporated as a district in 1752, and as a town, June 16, 1757.—Bounded E. by Wenham, S. by South Danvers, N. by Middleton and Topsfield, W. by Lynnfield. It was named for Lord Danvers, a distinguished English lawyer. It contained in 1820, 3547 inhabitants; now 4000, after the separation of South Danvers, with a population of 5348. The early history of this town is intimately interwoven with that of Salem; many of the most important events having transpired within the present bounds of Danvers, among which the "Salem Witchcraft," stands conspicuous. The first germ of this appeared in

the family of Mr. Parris, then pastor of the Salem village parish. The delusion soon spread through most of the towns in the county, and to Boston, and its vicinity. Many innocent victims were sacrificed on the altar of ignorance and superstition. The residence of Gov. Endecott was on a beautiful tract of fertile land, in the eastern part of this town, and is still owned by his descendants. On this farm is now growing a pear tree, which was brought from England, and planted there by the governor, about 1628. It still continues to bear fruit. The Putnams and Proctors were among the first settlers, and several tracts of excellent land, owned by them, have never been alienated, and are held by their descendants, of the 6th and 7th generations. This town took an early and active part in the struggle for independence. In the fall and winter previous to the commencement of hostilities, Gov. Gage, and a regiment of British troops, were quartered here, and so alienated the minds of the people, as to ripen them for the events which followed. Two companies from this town were actively engaged in the battle of Lexington, and seven young men, named Samuel Cook, Benjamin Deland, George Southwick, Jotham Webb, Henry Jacobs, Ebenezer Goldthwait, and Perley Putnam, were slain on that memorable day. The soil of this town, is of good quality, and mostly in a high

state of cultivation, furnishing a large part of the fruits and vegetables to Salem market. Several manufactures are in a flourishing state here. Shoes are manufactured here in great quantities. The works of the Salem iron factory, are located in this town.—The company was incorporated in 1800, with a capital of \$300,000, and the manufacture of anchors, and the rolling and slitting of iron, has been carried on here for many years, to great extent. The machinery is moved by tide water. The Danvers and Beverly iron factory, incorporated in 1803, capital \$300,000 is located here. The machinery of this factory is moved by tide water, which also affords good navigation. The Danvers cotton manufacturing company, was incorporated in 1823, with a capital of \$150,000. A woolen manufactory, owned by Mr. Crowninshield, has done considerable business. Several creeks or branches of Bass river, penetrate into this town; two of them are navigable for vessels of considerable burden, up to the two principal villages, one of which is now known as Danversport.—There is a fine village at the plains, which has a church, a bank, and depots on the Newburyport and Essex railroads. The town is rapidly increasing in population and business. Maj. Gen. Israel Putnam, equally distinguished for his courage and patriotism, was a native of this town. The house in which he was born is still standing, and owned by persons bearing the same family name. The Hon. Samuel Holton, a distinguished member, and sometime president of the first Congress, was a native of this place. A large part of this town was set off in 1855, to form the town of South Danvers, to which some parts of the above history may apply. Some of those slain at Bunker Hill, may have resided within the limits of South Danvers, but we have struck out that part in our former edition, which relates exclusively to the southern part. The Peabody Institute, which is located in South Danvers, is a donation of George Peabody, of London, equally to both towns. Valuation, in the year 1858, \$2,144,100. The first church was formed here Nov. 19, 1689, and the Rev. Samuel Parris, ordained. He was dismissed, June, 1696, on account of his concern in the strange delusion of that period. Rev. Joseph Green, was ordained Nov. 10, 1698, died Nov. 26, 1715.—Rev. Peter Clark, D. D., was ordained June 5, 1717; died June 10, 1768. Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, was ordained Dec. 23, 1772. Died Jan 18, 1826. Rev. Milton P. Braman, ordained April 12, 1826; now in office. [*See So. Danvers.*] A Baptist church was gathered under the care of the Rev. Benjamin Foster, July 16, 1793. Rev. Thomas Green, was the first pastor, and contin-

ued till Nov. 22, 1796. Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, was ordained in 1802. Elected president of Waterville College, Me., in 1818. Rev. James Boswell, was ordained June 9, 1819, and continued till April 5, 1820. Rev. Arthur Drinkwater, was ordained Dec. 7, 1821. There were in 1857, 2 Congregational Trinitarian, Baptist and Universalist societies.

DARTMOUTH.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, two offices, 62 miles S. of Boston.—Incorporated June 8, 1664, and contains 3658 inhabitants. The towns of Westport, New Bedford and Fairhaven, were formerly parts of this town. Its Indian name was Aponiganset. Pesquamanset river, is navigable near the centre of the town. The surface of the town is uneven, and the soil usually good. Dartmouth was destroyed by the Indians, at the commencement of Philip's war, about 1675. The cellars of Russell's garrison, on the bank of the Aponaganset river, are still visible. They are about a mile from its mouth, and within the present town of New Bedford. About 160 Indians, who had been induced to surrender at this place, were sold into slavery, which greatly aggravated the war. Although the most ancient and flourishing portions of the town have been cut off to form new towns, it is still a place of respectable size, and some business. There are three con-

siderable villages in the town,—North and South Dartmouth, and Smith's Mills. It has valuable fisheries. There are Congregational Trinitarian, Baptist, Methodist, and Freewill Baptist societies. Valuation, \$2,279,942.

DEDHAM.

NORFOLK Co. Post town, and shire town of the county. Incorporated Sept. 1636. Situated 10 miles S.W. of Boston. Bounded N. by Charles river, E. by Neponset river, which separates it from Milton, Canton, and Sharon, S. by Walpole, and W. by Dover. It contains 5640 inhabitants. The most compact part of the town is toward the northern boundary, on the borders of Charles river, and has a court house, jail, house of correction, bank, taverns, stores, and many dwelling houses of the first respectability. There are also many villages and scattered settlements within the town. The highest land is about a mile south west of the centre of the town, and is about 400 feet above the level of the sea. There is a great variety of soil, some high and healthy arable land, some covered with pine woods, and some low and swampy. The land is easy of culture, and some farms are highly improved. The Providence railroad passes through this town. Mother brook, is a good mill stream, and leaves Charles river in this town, and passes over into Neponset river, in Dorchester. It is an artificial

canal, made about 1640. On it are located the mills of the Norfolk cotton manufacturing company, incorporated in 1808, with a capital of \$100,000; also, the Dedham cotton and woolen factory, incorporated in 1814, with a capital of \$400,000. The manufactures of this town are extensive,—cotton wool, hollow ware, hats, cards, soap, sugar refined, cars, carriages, leather, &c. This was the 16th or 18th settlement made in New England. The first settlers came from several parts of England, and were mostly unknown to each other. The place was called Contentment previous to its incorporation. Within the territory, formerly belonging to this town, which in 1637 contained only 30 families, are now the towns of Medfield, Wrentham, Needham, Bellingham, Walpole, Natick and Dover. The first church was the fourteenth in the colony, and was embodied Nov. 8, 1638; and then consisted of only eight persons. Rev. John Allen was the first pastor. He died Aug. 25, 1671. To him succeeded Rev. William Adams, Rev. Joseph Belcher, Rev. Samuel Dexter, Rev. Jason Haven, Rev. Joshua Bates, and Rev. Abram Lamson. A second church was incorporated Sept. 2, 1728, and Rev. Thomas Balch, ordained June 30, 1736. Rev. Jabez Chickering, succeeded him, and was ordained July 3, 1776, and died March 12, 1812. The west parish was formed Jan. 10,

1736, and Rev. Josiah Dwight installed. To him has succeeded Rev. Andrew Tyler, Rev. Thomas Thacher, and Rev. John White. There are at present nine houses of public worship. The county buildings are extensive and elegant. Agriculture is flourishing, and it is a highly desirable place of residence. Val. \$2,999,518.

DEERFIELD.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 98 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated March 24, 1682; contained 1570 inhabitants in 1810, 1868 in 1820, and 2768 in 1855. It is finely situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, with Deerfield river, a large and beautiful stream, meandering through the centre of the town; and on this the principal village is situated, on an elevation spreading from the foot of Deerfield mountain. The principal street runs from north to south. The buildings are good, and present a neat and thrifty appearance. There is much interval of the best quality, on the banks of Deerfield river; and no place can boast of larger crops or fatter cattle. This town is bounded N. by Greenfield, W. by Conway, S. by Whately, and E. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Sunderland. It is a fine farming and manufacturing town, and has factories for cutlery, cars, leather, shoes, palm leaf hats, and other articles. The Pocumtuck Indians were settled here. Their deed

of the lands is dated Feb. 24, 1694, the place was attacked by 1664. The land was granted in Castine and a number of Indians; a Mrs. B. with her school proprietors, was held at Dedham, narrowly escaped, but they were in 1670, and the settlement commenced soon after. It was a frontier town, for many years, and suffered much by the Indians. Sept. 1, 1675, one James Eggleston, was killed; Sept. 12, Samuel Harrington. Sept. 18, the same year, Capt. Lathrop, with 80 men, was sent to guard some teams, while conveying some wheat from Deerfield to Hadley, was attacked by 700 or 800 Indians, and all cut off but seven or eight. Capt. Mosely, came on from Deerfield with his company, but arrived too late to save Lathrop. He fought the whole body, till Maj. Treat, with 160 Mohegins, arrived, when they were repulsed. The place is called Bloody Brook to this day. A monument to commemorate this event was erected in 1838. May 18, 1676, the fall fight, so called, took place, when Capt. Turner, and 37 men were killed, and a great slaughter made of the enemy.—[*See Montague.*] Sept. 19, 1677, Sargent Plympton and others were taken prisoners, and Plympton afterwards burnt near Chumblee. June, 1693, Hepzibah Wells and three daughters were knocked on the head and scalped, one of which recovered, and Thomas Broughton, with his wife and children, were killed. Oct. 13, Martin Smith was taken and carried to Canada. Sept. 15, 1694, the place was attacked by Castine and a number of Indians; a Mrs. B. with her school narrowly escaped, but they were beaten off. Aug. 18, 1695, Joseph Barnard was mortally wounded. Sept. 16, 1696, John Gillet and John Smead were captured, the house of Daniel Belding assaulted, and his family killed or taken. July, 1698, Nathaniel Pomroy was killed. Oct. 8, 1703, Zebediah Williams and John Nims, were taken and carried to Canada. The night of Feb. 29, 1704, was the climax of their sufferings; the whole town, except one house, was taken, between 40 and 50 killed, and 110 taken captive, among whom was the Rev. John Williams, minister of the place, whose interesting narrative will keep this night in perpetual remembrance. Two of Mr. Williams' children, and his negro woman, were killed at the house. Mrs. Williams was killed the 2d day, at what is now Greenfield. The Indians were attacked by the English in their retreat, and their commander, Rouville, sent forward orders to kill all the prisoners, but fortunately his messenger was killed before delivering his message.—Mrs. W. was found and buried at Deerfield. Mr. W. with his family were redeemed and returned, except one, who staid with the Indians, was married, and left descendants. The house that was defended successfully was soon after burnt by accident.

The house of Capt. Sheldon, in which the prisoners were collected on the fatal morning, was fired, but quenched and saved, and is still standing, and in good repair, owned by Col. Hoyt. A small church bell taken here was carried to Lake Champlain, and buried; afterwards taken up and carried to Canada, and is now hanging on an Indian church, at St. Regis. In the museum of the academy is preserved the pistol which Mr. Williams snapped at the breast of the Indian who seized him, as he rose from his bed. May 11, 1704, John Allen and his wife were killed. Aug. 1708, one man was killed and another taken. Oct. 26, Ebenezer Field was killed near Bloody Brook. April 11, 1709, Mehusman Hinsdale was taken, and carried a second time to Canada; in May, John Wells and John Burt were killed. June 22, Joseph Clesson and John Arms were taken; Jonathan Williams and Matthew Clesson, mortally wounded. July 30, 1712, Samuel Andres was killed, and others taken. June 27, 1724, Ebenezer Sheldon, Thomas Colton, and Jeremiah English were killed.— July 10, Timothy Childs and Samuel Allen were wounded. Aug. 25, 1725, Deacon Field and others were severely wounded, but escaped. Here was a depot of provision and stores in the war of 1754, commanded by Major Elijah Williams. The Connecticut River railroad traverses this town. A settlement was commenced here in the year 1670, and Rev. John Williams, ordained in 1686; succeeded by Rev. Samuel Willard, and Rev. Tertius S. Clark, and others. Here are 3 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist societies.— Valuation, \$1,000,556.

DENNIS.

BARNSTABLE CO. Post-town, 2 offices. 97 miles S. E. from Boston, and 8 from Barnstable. Incorporated June 19, 1793, and contains 3497 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Barnstable bay, E. by Harwich, S. by the ocean, and W. by Yarmouth. This town was taken from Yarmouth at its incorporation. Bass river rises in a pond on the west of this town, and runs south into the sea, between this town and Yarmouth, affording some water power. There are several ponds in this town, covering 450 acres of its surface. The soil is generally unproductive, except in the north part of the town, where Indian corn, onions, and some other vegetables grow well. Scargo hill, in this town, is the highest land in the county. 48 vessels of 2130 tons were employed in the mackerel fishery in 1856. Vessels are built here, also cars, carriages, pumps, &c. The manufacture of salt was commenced here in 1776, by Capt. John Sears. The water is raised from the sea into vats, by wind mills, and evaporated by the sun, till the

salt being more than sufficient to saturate the remaining liquid, chrysalizes. In 1802, the works were calculated to produce more than 40,000 bushels of salt annually. Glauber's salts, Epsom salts and Magnesia, are also produced from the same water. Salt made in 1856, 19,000 bushels.— This town was named in honor of Rev. Josiah Dennis, who was settled here in 1727. It has 5 Methodist, 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation \$798,934.

DIGHTON.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, two offices. Incorporated in 1712, and contains 3658 inhabitants.— It lies 38 miles S. of Boston. It was originally a part of Taunton, from which town it was taken at its incorporation. It is finely situated on the west side of Taunton river, which separates it from Berkley. Bounded E. by the river before named, N. by Taunton, W. by Rehoboth, S. by Somerset and Swanzey. The Bristol cotton manufactory, situated in this town, was incorporated in 1812, capital \$100,000.— This town has now 1 cotton mill with 3000 spindles. They also manufacture thread, paper, tacks, brads, carriages, shoes, &c. It has Trinitarian, Unitarian, Baptist and Methodist churches. Valuation, \$517,487.

DORCHESTER.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, ad-

joining South Boston, which was formerly the N. E. corner of this town. Incorporated Sept. 7, 1630, and contains 8357 inhabitants. Bounded N. by a straight line, on South Boston, E. on Mass. Bay, S. E. on Neponset river, which divides it from the towns of Quincy and Milton, to the junction with Mother brook, then by said brook to Dedham line. S. W. by a line on Dedham, N. W. by Roxbury and South Boston bay. The Old Colony railroad traverses the town, and offers ample accommodation. The town is thickly settled, composed of a rich soil, and highly cultivated. The roads are hard and in good repair, and their sides thickly set with farm houses and country seats. There are few hills, and those of easy ascent, and their sides covered with fruit and other trees, giving the town a fine and picturesque appearance. Thompson's island and Moon island, belong to this town. There are about 600 acres of salt marsh in the town, and 1500 acres of woodland in the north west part. There are five dams across Neponset river, on the border of this town, to hold the water for the use of a cotton factory, several paper mills, and other machinery. The Dorchester cotton and iron factory, was incorporated in 1811, with a capital of \$100,000. There is at present one cotton mill; cotton consumed 492,000 lbs. There are also made anchors, chain ca-

bles, iron ware, britannia ware, starch, paper, trunks, harnesses, cars, cordage, candles, chocolate, chairs, &c. This was one of the earliest settlements in the state, and was next after Plymouth and Salem, being a few months prior to the settlement at Charlestown, though in the same year, 1630, by Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Rossiter, and others, with Mr. Maverick, and Mr. Warham, for their ministers. A fort was built at Rock Hill for the defence of the place. In 1636, the church and people of this town, in a body, concluded on a removal to a place on Connecticut river, now Windsor, Conn. Mr. Maverick died in the spring previous to the removal; Mr. Warham followed the fortunes of his flock, and lived to see a flourishing plantation, and died in 1670. Those who emigrated were about one hundred, men, women, and children. They were fourteen days performing the journey, through the trackless wilderness; living upon the milk of their kine, and provisions carried from their former home.—Numbers still continued in the place, and a new church was formed in August the same year, and Rev. Richard Mather, chosen teacher. In 1699, a church was formed here, and Rev. Joseph Lord ordained its pastor, which removed in a body to South Carolina, with a view to the carrying the pure gospel into those parts. The conduct of a servant maid of Mr. Minot's, of this town, in 1675, is worthy of record. Being left at home on a sabbath, she perceived an Indian attempting to break into the house. She hid two children under brass kettles, and ran up into a chamber to charge a gun, but the Indian fired first and missed her; she then fired and wounded him in the shoulder, but he still persisted in entering the window, when she clapped a shovel full of live coals to his face, when he fled, but was so marked as to be known, when found dead in the woods, five miles distant. This town was the scene of important operations during the war of the revolution. On the night of March 4, 1776, works were raised on the heights in this town; 1200 men and 200 teams were employed in their construction, and so prodigious was the labor, that in the morning the whole seemed to the British, like enchantment, and had an important effect in rendering the situation of the British, in Boston, untenable, and convincing them of the spirit and enterprise of the Americans. The British commander is said to have observed: "The rebels have done more here in one night, than my whole army would do in a fortnight." He soon removed his army from Boston. Among the distinguished natives of this town, was the Rev. Thomas Clapp, President of Yale College. It is a suburb of Boston, and is in most parts thickly settled. South Boston was a part of Dorchester, and

Milton, Canton, Stoughton and Sharon were also taken from this town. Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, and Rev. John Codman, have been distinguished ministers of this town. There are 3 Unitarian, 2 Trinitarian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Roman Catholic churches. Val. \$6,785,916.

DOUGLAS.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town. incorporated in 1746. It lies 47 miles S. W. of Boston. Bounded N. by Sutton, E. by Uxbridge, S. by the state line, which separates it from Thompson, Conn., W. by Dudley. It is watered by a branch of the Blackstone, called Mumford river. It contains 2323 inhabitants. Valuation, \$678,709. This town was an original grant to the first settlers, who were mostly from Sherburne, in the county of Middlesex, and was called New Sherburne till its incorporation, when it took its present name, in honor of William Douglas, M. D., a proprietor and benefactor. It is well watered with springs and rivulets, and irrigation has been practiced here to considerable advantage. There is much good interval land on Mumford river. The Indians formerly had wigwams and a fort on a hill near the meeting house. A church was gathered here Nov. 11, 1747, and Rev. Wm. Phipps, ordained Dec. 16, the same year. His successor was Rev. Isaac Stone, ordained Oct. 30, 1771,—

DOVER.

NORFOLK Co. A small town, 14 miles from Boston, 7 from Dedham, from which it was taken by its incorporation, July 7, 1784. It contains 725 inhabitants.—Bounded W. by Charles river, which separates it from Sherburne, N. by the same river which divides it from Needham, E. by Dedham, S. by Medfield, and N. W. by Natick. The surface of this town is uneven, and much of it is covered with woods. The roads are crooked with some acclivities. There are some considerable iron works, with slitting, paper, grist, and other mills, on Charles river, and other streams. Also, manufactories of brushes, boots and shoes, snuff and tobacco, building stone, whips and wooden ware. The bearing from the old state house, Boston, to Dover meeting house, is south 62° west, and the exact distance 13 miles, 6 furlongs and 10 rods. A church was formed here in 1747, and Rev. William Phips, ordained; succeeded by Rev. Ralph Sanger. Here are now Trinitarian, Unitarian, and Baptist churches. Val. \$295,704.

DRACUT.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town,

incorporated Feb. 26, 1701, and contains 1966 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Hampshire line, which separates it from Pelham, E. by Methuen, S. by Merrimack river, which separates it from Chelmsford, Lowell, and Tewksbury, W. by Tyngsborough. This town is pleasantly situated on the north bank of Merrimack river; has a tolerably good soil, is well watered by Beaver brook, which crosses it from New Hampshire, and many smaller streams. That part of the town which is contiguous to Lowell, has greatly increased in inhabitants. A fine and picturesque bridge, was built many years ago, from this town to Chelmsford, over the head of Pawtucket falls. The piers are founded on the rocks that divide and break the falls, and the arches springing from rock to rock, and the water foaming beneath, has a wild and romantic appearance. Another elegant and costly bridge, just below, connects this town with Lowell. It was built in 1826, is about 500 feet long, and presents a very pleasing appearance. There is good farming, and manufactures of cotton, woolen, sail duck, twine, &c.—Here are 3 Congregational Trinitarian, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation, \$1,019,706.

DUDLEY.

WORCESTER Co. Post town, 55 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 2, 1730, and contains 1528 inhabitants. Bounded

S. by Connecticut line, which separates it from Thompson, E. by Douglas, N. by Charlton and Oxford, W. by Southbridge. This town was named in honor of Paul and William Dudley, who were among the first proprietors in 1660. This town is finely watered by French or Stony river, which rises in Leicester, and after passing Oxford and Dudley, enters the state of Connecticut, and after crossing the whole breadth of the state, enters Long Island sound, at New London, where it is called the Thames. Quiniboag river rises in Connecticut, enters this state, and making a circle through several towns, re-enters that state from this town, through the western part of which it passes, from Charlton to Connecticut line. These rivers afford fine seats for manufactories, and are improved accordingly. A merino wool factory, was established here in 1812, with a capital of \$100,000. The Dudley woolen factory was incorporated in 1824; capital, \$150,000. The Tufts manufacturing company, in this town, operate on a capital of \$100,000, commenced in 1824, and employ 50 or 60 hands. Hon. Aaron Tufts was principally concerned in this establishment, and also a principal wool grower in this part of the state, having 500 sheep. Here are now two woolen mills; wool consumed 85,000 lbs.; 1,000,000 yds. of linen, valued at \$1,000,000 made here, also saddles, fire arms, leather, boots

and shoes. A society of Christian Indians formerly resided at this place. This is a fine farming town; the lands are good, and well watered by rivers, springs and ponds. One of the ponds is near five miles long, and one mile wide, extending into Charlton.— The first church was formed here, by European settlers, in 1732. and Rev. Perley Howe, was ordained in 1735. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Gleason, Oct. 31, 1744. Rev. Joshua Johnson succeeded him, Dec. 1, 1791. Here are Trinitarian, Methodist, and Unitarian churches. Valuation, \$651,391.

DUNSTABLE.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 37 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 15, 1683, and contains 583 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Dunstable, N. H., E. by Tyngsborough, S. by Tyngsborough and Groton, W. by Pepperell. The lands here are tolerably good, though not of the first quality. They are rather level, and the meeting house is pleasantly situated. The growth of the wood is pine, oak, walnut, and chestnut. Nashua river washes the N. W. corner of this town, then passes into New Hampshire. Capt. John Lovell, (or Lovewell, as his name was formerly written,) the hero of Pigwacket, and six of his men were from this town. He had distinguished himself in several bloody fights with the Indians,

and taken several scalps, for which he received a bounty of £100 each, from the treasury of the colony. In February, 1724, he and his followers surprised and killed a party of ten Indians as they were sitting around a fire, and received £1000 for their scalps in Boston. In April, 1725, Capt. Lovell and Lieut. Joseph Farwell, Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, Ensign John Harwood, Sergeant Noah Johnson, Robert Usher, and Samuel Whiting, from this town, Ensign Seth Wyman, Thomas Richardson, Timothy Richardson, Ichabod Johnson, and Josiah Johnson, of Woburn; Ebenezer Davis, Josiah Davis, Josiah Jones, David Melvin, Eleazar Melvin, Jacob Farrar and Joseph Farrar, of Concord; Chaplain Jonathan Frye, of Andover; Sergeant Jacob Fullum, of Weston; Corporal Edward Lingfield, of Derry; Jonathan Kittredge, and Solomon Kies, of Billerica; John Jelts, Daniel Woods, Thomas Woods, John Chamberlain, Elias Barron, Isaac Lakin, and Joseph Gilson, of Groton; Ebenezer Ayer, and Abiel Asten, of Haverhill; with several others, who returned without reaching the field of action, to the number of 46 in all, set out for Pigwacket, then the residence of the celebrated Indian chief, Paugus. On the 8th of May, having reached the borders of a pond in what is now Fryeburg, Maine, they were attacked by about 80 Indians, with all the fury of the most deter-

mined hostility, and the exultation of expected victory. The heroic band maintained the fight from morning till night, when the enemy withdrew, having three fourths of their number killed or wounded. Of Lovell's party, himself and eight more were dead, four were groaning with the agony of mortal wounds, several were wounded less severely, nine remained unhurt, and one had fled at the onset. Lieut. Robbins was left mortally wounded on the field of action; Lieut. Farwell, Chaplain Frye, Davis, and Jones, proceeded about a mile and a half when they failed, and were left; the two former perished. Davis and Jones, after inexpressible suffering, reached a place of safety. The pond alone, by protecting their rear, saved them from total destruction. Capt. Tyng, of Massachusetts, after a few days proceeded to the spot, to bury the dead; 13 were interred on the field, and their names inscribed on the trunks of the trees, but more durable records perpetuate the remembrance of the sanguinary conflict. Mr. Frye, graduated at Harvard College, in 1723, and died greatly lamented. The author of the New Hampshire Gazetteer, says Lovell was from Dunstable, N. H. Perhaps he is correct, but as he has not related the story, and as both towns join, and both then belonged to Massachusetts, it is retained. This is principally a farming town. It has Congrega-

tional Trinitarian and Universalist churches. Valuation, \$361,061.

DUXBURY.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 27 miles S. E. by S. from Boston. Incorporated June 7, 1637, and contains 2620 inhabitants.—Bounded N. by Marshfield, E. by Plymouth harbor, S. by Kingston, W. by Pembroke. The Indian name of this town was Matakeeset. Capt. Standish, the first military commander of New England, was one of the first settlers, and lived on a nook of land, in the south east part of this town. In 1780, Samuel, a grandson of John Alden, died here, aged 93, being 161 years after his grandfather signed the Plymouth compact. It is a healthy town; in 1793, there were 20 persons here over 80 years of age. Standish died and was buried here in 1656. His sword, and those of Carver and Brewster, are preserved in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical society. Rose, the wife of Standish, died during the mortality at Plymouth, the first winter. A tradition is handed down, that Standish procured the mediation of his friend, John Alden, to procure for him the hand of one Priscilla Mullens; but Miss Mullens intimating that his addresses for himself would be more acceptable than for his friend, Alden took the hint, and Standish was jilted. This was no small disappointment, as New England did

not then, as at present, abound with fair candidates, but the arrival of a lady in the Ann, soon after, to whom his addresses were acceptable, healed the wound. A union was effected in the next generation, by a marriage between Alexander, the son of Standish, and Sarah, the daughter of Mrs. Alden. Part of Marshfield was taken from this town in 1640; part of Bridgewater in 1656; Pembroke in 1711; part of Kingston, in 1726; and Hanson, in 1811. Its name is supposed to be derived from Duxbury, an ancient seat of the family of Standish in England. The soil is generally warm and sandy, and some, especially in the south east part of the town, is fertile. A hill which was a part of Standish's farm, affords a rich and variegated prospect. A number of vessels are owned in this town, and most of the inhabitants live by commerce and fishing. Here are manufactures of tacks and brads, harnesses, trunks, boots, shoes, tin ware. Vessels are built here. The first minister was Rev. Ralph Partridge, settled 1637, and died 1658. Rev. Mr. Thomas succeeded Mr. Partridge, and Rev. Ichabod Wiswell, succeeded him; he was pastor about 30 years, and was in England in 1691, as agent for the colony. His successor, Rev. John Robinson, was settled Nov. 18, 1702, and died in 1739, aged 64. Rev. Samuel Veazie succeeded him, and was in the ministry eight years. Rev. Chas.

Turner was his successor, and was in the ministry 17 years.—Rev. Zedekiah Sanger was settled in 1776, and was dismissed in 1785. Rev. John Allyn was ordained in 1788. Rev. Benjamin Kent succeeded. Here are now 3 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Universalist churches. Valuation, \$1,076,363. Capt. Benjamin Church, the celebrated warrior against the Indians, was born here in 1639,—son of Joseph Church.

DUXBURY BEACH.

A long and sandy neck, extending several miles along the N. E. side of Duxbury bay and Plymouth harbor. An eminence on the S. E. extremity of this beach, is called the Gurnet, on which a light house is erected.—Souquish Island, in the harbor, was formerly joined to the Gurnet by a neck of sand, but the waters have prevailed and separated them.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

PLYMOUTH Co. Town, 20 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated in 1823, and contains 2932 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Abington, E. by Hanson. S. by Bridgewater, W. by West Bridgewater. It was taken from Bridgewater at its incorporation. The settlement here commenced in 1685. The first minister was Rev. John Angier, ordained 1724, died 1787. Succeeded by his son Samuel, 1763, and Rev. Jas. Flint, 1806. There are now 1

Unitarian, 2 Trinitarian, 1 Swedenborgian, and 1 Methodist churches. It is watered by Beaver and Satucket rivers, and is largely engaged in manufactures. It has rolling and slitting mills. Hollow ware, anchors, chain cables, steam engines, tacks, fire arms, brass and tin ware, boots, shoes, trunks, leather, &c., are made here. Val. \$814,600.

EASTHAM.

BARNSTABLE CO. Post-town, 89 miles by land, from Boston, but a much shorter distance by water. Incorporated June 2, 1646, and contains 808 inhabitants. Valuation, \$185,714.—It is situated on Cape Cod, and extends across the Cape, being bounded N. by Welfleet, S. by Orleans, E. by the main ocean, and W. by Cape Cod bay; both of which may be seen at once from the road in passing through this town. There is some tolerable land in the east part of the town, but most of it is barren sand.—The soil is blown away in places, ten feet deep, and presents an aspect of remarkable sterility.—There are several salt ponds and some swamps. The Nauset Indians were seated here; they had a christian society, and continued many years after the settlement by the English. Rev. Mr. Treat, minister of the English church, preached to them. In 1693, there were 505 adult Indians, within the bounds of this town. This place was settled in 1644, by a

number of the most respectable people of Plymouth. They had become dissatisfied with their situation, on account of the poor-ness of the soil, and after several meetings, had resolved to remove in a body, if a better place could be found, and Nauset (!) was preferred by most of those who were for removal; but a majority not agreeing to a removal to this place, liberty was given to those who preferred it, to remove. Mr. Thomas Prince was the leader of this settlement, and was afterwards many years governor of the Plymouth colony. A church was soon formed, in 1646, but they were not able to support a minister till 1672, when Rev. Samuel Treat was ordained. Mr. Treat is entitled to the first rank among the early ministers of New England. Not only his own society, but the Indians, revered him as a father and a friend. He spoke and wrote their language with the greatest facility. At his funeral, the Indians entreated the favor of carrying his corpse in their turn, and expressed the tenderest affection for the man who had broke to them the bread of life. Rev. Samuel Osborne, succeeded Mr. Treat in 1718. The town was afterwards divided into several societies, and in 1776 it contained 1900 inhabitants; but it was greatly reduced by the revolutionary war. There are now Trinitarian, Unitarian, and Methodist churches. Salt made here in 1846, 13,700 bushels. Bar

iron, chain cables, leather &c., cotton consumed, 132,800 lbs.—are made here. There are three vessels engaged in the mackerel fishery.

EASTHAMPTON.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 90 miles W. from Boston. Incorporated June 16, 1809, and has 1386 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Northampton, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Springfield, W. by Southampton. The Farmington canal passes along its north and west borders. Here are numerous manufactures of harnesses, trunks, wooden ware, leather, boots, shoes, &c. This town was taken from Northampton at its incorporation, and its history is consequently blended with that town. The first church was established in 1785; the Payson church in 1852. Here is a richly endowed seminary, founded by Hon. Samuel Williston.—Valuation, \$434,564.

EASTON.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, two post offices. 22 miles S. W. from Boston. Incorporated Dec. 21, 1725, and contains 2748 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Stoughton, S. by Raynham, Taunton and Norton, W. by Marshfield, E. by North and West Bridgewater.—The manufacture of iron has been carried on extensively in this town. Iron ware, shovels, spades, hoes, carriages, boots and shoes are made here. There are six cotton mills, with 2390 spindles;

The Easton cotton and woolen factory, was incorporated in 1815, and the Easton lead and silver mining company, in 1825, with a capital of \$80,000. This town was formerly a part of Taunton. Here are Trinitarian, Unitarian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic societies. Valuation, \$707,887.

EAST POINT.

Is the southern extremity of the town of Gloucester, and lies east of the entrance of Gloucester harbor.

EDGARTOWN.

DUKES Co. Post-town, and port of entry; also shire town of the county, on the island of Martha's vineyard, 100 miles S. S. E. of Boston, 14 miles from the main land. Long. $70^{\circ} 26'$ west, Lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$ north. It has 1895 inhabitants. It is situated on a strait, between the main island and the island of Chippaquiddick. It has a good harbor, well secured by the last named island from eastern storms. It has 12 vessels, of 3863 tons, employed in the fisheries, belonging to the port, and is much resorted to as a place of refuge, for vessels approaching the coast. Edgartown township, includes the island of Chippaquiddick, and is bounded west by Tisbury, and on all other sides by the ocean. They manufacture salt, sperm candles, pumps, tin ware, boats, &c. The first church was formed here in 1642,

and Rev. Thomas Mayhew was minister till 1657. It was mostly of Indians, who, by the Mayhew father and son were nearly all converted. A new Congregational church was formed here in 1841. It has now Trinitarian, Methodist, and Baptist churches. Valuation, \$670,834.

EGG ROCK.

LIES off Lynn bay, between Nahant and Marblehead.

EGREMONT.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 130 miles S.W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 13, 1760, and contains 992 inhabitants. Bounded W. by New York line, N. by Alford, E. by Great Barrington, S. E. by Sheffield, S. by Mount Washington. It lies on the eastern declivity of the Taghannuc mountain, and discharges its waters by several streams into the Housatonic river. There is a large pond in the northern part of this town, and a smaller one near the centre. This town was first settled by the Dutch, and afterwards by the English, about 1730. A church was organized in 1770, and Rev. Eliphalet Steele, settled. It is principally a farming town, but has most of the domestic manufactures. It has Baptist, Congregational Trinitarian, and Methodist churches.—Valuation, \$453,165.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS.

SEVERAL small islands extend-

ing S. W. from Barnstable Co., and making the S. E. side of Buzzard's Bay. They lie S. E. of Bristol Co., and S. W. of Martha's Vineyard. The three largest islands are named Nashawn, Nashawenna, and Presque Isle. Bartholomew Gosnold, landed here in 1602, and named these islands for Queen Elizabeth, and intended a settlement, but could not persuade his people to remain. There are 16 islands in all, and they belong to Dukes Co.—Some of them are not inhabited. They are situated between $41^{\circ} 24'$, and $41^{\circ} 32'$ N. lat.; and $70^{\circ} 38'$, and $70^{\circ} 56'$ of west long.

ENFIELD.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 81 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 15, 1814, and contains 1036 inhabitants. Bounded E. by Greenwich and Ware, S. and W. by Belchertown, N. by Pelham and Prescott. Taken from Greenwich and Belchertown. Swift river, a main branch of the Chickapee passes through the town, and adds much to its beauty and importance. The Swift river cotton and woolen manufactory, is located in this town. It was incorporated in 1825, with a capital of \$80,000; and the Enfield cotton and woolen yarn manufactory, in 1826. There are now 2 cotton mills, with 1400 spindles, 2 woolen mills, and other useful manufactures. It has Congregational Trinitarian, and Methodist churches. Val, \$470,685.

ERVING.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 95 miles N. W. from Boston. Contains 471 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Northfield, E. by Orange, S. by Miller's river, and W. by Connecticut river. It is finely situated at the junction of these two beautiful streams. It has cabinet and chair manufactories. The Vermont and Massachusetts railroad passes this town. It is a good farming town. Valuation, \$154,821.

ESSEX.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 25 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 15, 1819, and has a population of 1668 inhabitants. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, has some trade; has been extensively engaged in the fisheries for many years, and carries on ship building at present, to a great extent. 23 vessels, of 2960 tons, were launched here in 1826. A canal has been cut across the marshes, from Ipswich bay, which makes it convenient to raft timber, plank, &c., from Merrimack river, through Plumb Island sound, to this place. A creek of some magnitude, which puts up from Squam bay, affords the navigation enjoyed by this town. Essex was formerly a part of Ipswich. It was incorporated as a parish in 1679, and called Chebacco, by which name it was known till its incorporation as a town, in 1819. The church here was formed Sept. 6, 1681, and

Rev. John Wise, the first minister, was ordained in 1682; died April 8, 1725. His successor, Rev. Theophilus Pickering, was ordained Oct. 23, 1725, and died Oct. 7, 1757; a second society was formed Jan. 20, 1745, and a church established May 20, the same year, and Rev. John Cleaveland ordained Feb. 25, 1747.—Rev. Nehemiah Porter, was ordained over the first church, Jan. 3, 1750, and dismissed June, 1756. The two churches and societies were reunited under Mr. Cleaveland, in 1774, and have continued together to the present day. Mr. Cleaveland died April 22, 1799. Rev. Josiah Webster, succeeded Mr. C., Nov. 13, 1799, and was dismissed July 23, 1806. Rev. Robert Crowell, was ordained Aug. 10, 1814. Mr. Wise was among the most distinguished clergymen of New England. He was a champion of both civil and religious liberty. In 1688, he had the honor of being imprisoned for remonstrating against the taxes, imposed by Sir Edmond Andros, without an assembly, and after the revolution, he brought an action against Mr. Dudley, the chief justice, for denying him the privilege of the Habeas Corpus act. He published a vindication of the church government of New England, being a kind of commentary upon the Cambridge platform. Here are manufactories of cotton, cordage, harnesses, boats, spars, carriages, boots and shoes. It has

Congregational Trinitarian, Free-will Baptist, and Universalist churches. Valuation, \$633,895.

FAIRHAVEN.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 48 miles S. of Boston. Formerly a part of Dartmouth, till the incorporation of New Bedford, in 1787; then a part of that town, till it was incorporated as a separate town, Feb. 22, 1812. It contains 4693 inhabitants. It is bounded N. and E. by Rochester, S. by Buzzard's bay, W. by Acushnet river, which separates it from New Bedford. It is a neat and flourishing town, has some commerce, a respectable academy, several stores, and many good private houses. A bridge 3960 feet long, uniting several islands, which, with the abutments, make 2960 feet more, connects this place with New Bedford. The settlement of this place, was begun in 1764, and it became a considerable village before the revolution. The British troops landed for the purpose of destroying it, Sept. 5, 1778. It was abandoned in a cowardly manner by those to whom its defence had been confided, but was defended and saved from destruction, by the intrepidity of Maj. Israel Fearing, and a few others encouraged by his example and exhortations. It has 46 vessels, of 15,500 tons, in the whale fishery, 2 cotton factories, and manufactories of iron ware, shovels, cars, carriages, boots, shoes, &c. The distance from Boston, over the Old Colony railroad, is 61 miles. It has 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Baptist, and 1 Quaker churches. Valuation, \$3,248,990.

FALL RIVER.

BRISTOL Co. 52 miles S. from Boston, 18 N. E. from Newport. Bounded N. E. by Freetown, E. by Dartmouth, and S. by Tiverton, R. I. Incorporated 1803, and called Troy. Changed to Fall River in 1834, and incorporated as a city, April 12, 1854.—It has had a rapid growth, and contains 12,680 inhabitants. It has a fine location for navigation and water power, where Taunton river falls into Narraganset bay. It has 8 cotton mills, with 106,584 spindles, and makes per annum, 3,000,000 yds. of sheeting, 18,985,000 yds. of printing cloth and prints, and 19,000,000 yds. of calico. They also manufacture 1,600,000 yds. of linen. 2 flouring mills; 60,000 bbls. flour made in 1846. Also, nails, castings, brass work, hats, caps, &c. Vessels are built here, and in connection with the Old Colony and Fall River railroads, this is a favorite route by steamer from Boston to New York. The area of the ponds which serve as reservoirs to the factories is 5000 acres, and the stream descends 130 feet in half a mile, the factories being built on separate dams. Six ships and one brig were lately engaged in the whale fishery, and numerous smaller vessels are

engaged in the coasting business. Here are 12 churches, many of them large and elegant,—2 Congregational Trinitarian, 3 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, 1 Presbyterian, Friend, and Swedenborgian. Valuation, \$6,091,250.

FALMOUTH.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town, two post offices, 72 miles S. E. from Boston. Incorporated June 4, 1686, and contains 2613 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Sandwich, E. by Marshpee, S. by the ocean, W. by Buzzard's bay. The land is mostly level, except a chain of hills in the west part of the town. The soil is thin, but superior to most towns on the cape. There are near forty ponds in the township, which add great variety, and some of them much beauty to the scenery; many of them are fresh, and some of them are salt; one of the largest is connected with Waquoit bay.—This bay affords a safe and convenient harbor, but the entrance is narrow, and somewhat choked with sand. Wood's Hole, in the S. W. extremity of the town, is an excellent harbor, having 3 to 6 fathoms of water. Most of the buildings of this town are in the south part, along the sound, and have a fine view of the water, and the island of Martha's Vineyard, 6 or 8 miles distant, to the south. Sixty vessels were owned in this town, in 1802.—It has two woolen mills. There

are 3 vessels employed in the whale fishery. Alewives, shad, and salmon are taken here. 9000 bushels of salt were made here in 1856; also saddles, harnesses, boots, shoes, and tin ware. Here are 4 Congregational Trinitarian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, and 1 Friends societies. Valuation, \$954,466.

FITCHBURG.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 42 miles N. W. of Boston, and 25 N. E. of Worcester. Incorporated Feb. 3, 1746, and contains 6486 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Ashby, E. by Lunenburg, S. by Leominster, W. by Westminster and Ashburnham. This town is finely watered by Nockege river, one of the branches of the Nashua, which rises in several large ponds in Ashburnham, and passes through the whole breadth of this town. It also receives two other fine streams, which rise in Gardner and Westminster, which renders this one of the finest towns in the county for manufactures. The Fitchburg cotton manufactory was incorporated in 1807, since which the manufacturing business has greatly increased, and is at present extensive. The Fitchburg railroad has built up the town. It is now a shire town; courts have lately been established here. Here are extensive cotton factories; valuation of cloth, per annum, \$252,000. Woolens, scythes, brass castings, and paper, are made

here. This town was formerly a part of Lunenburg. The surface of the town is somewhat hilly and uneven, but the soil is productive, and the people industrious and thriving. A church was formed here, and Rev. John Payson ordained Jan. 27, 1768. Rev. Samuel Worcester, ordained 1797.—He afterwards settled at the Tabernacle church, Salem; then secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and died at Brainard, Cherokee nation, June 7, 1821. Next to Worcester, it is the largest and most thriving town in the county, and is the central point for a very extensive railroad transportation from Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Here are 2 Congregational Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist churches. Valuation, \$2,039,864.

FLORIDA.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 120 miles N. of Boston, and 25 N. E. of Lenox. Incorporated June 15, 1805, and has 612 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Monroe, E. by Zoar, S. by Savoy, W. by Adams. Hoosic mountain, a summit of considerable altitude, lies to the N. W., between this town and Adams, and Deerfield river takes its rise on the eastern declivity of the mountain in this town. This is one of the newest settlements in the state, and remained unincorporated till it was made a town, in 1805. The

lands are uneven, and in a great degree uncultivated. The much talked of Hoosac tunnel, for which the state has authorised a loan of \$2,000,000, and which is now in course of excavation, is in this town. It has Second Advent and Baptist societies. Valuation, \$145,049.

FOXBOROUGH.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 24 miles S. W. from Boston. Incorporated June 11, 1778, and contains 2570 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Walpole, E. by Sharon, S. by Mansfield, W. by Wrentham. It was formerly a part of Wrentham, Walpole, and Stoughton. Rumford river and Cocasset river, branches of Taunton river, are considerable streams in this town. A cotton manufacturing company, whose works are located in this town, was incorporated in 1815; capital, \$50,000. There are now two cotton mills, with 800 spindles, besides most other useful manufactures, and the most extensive manufactories of straw in the state. The Boston and Providence railroad passes through the town. Rev. Thomas Kendall was the first minister, ordained 1786. John Shepherd, was a native of this town, who died at Attleboro', in 1809, aged 100 years. Here are Trinitarian, Baptist, and Universalist societies. Val. \$648,072.

FRAMINGHAM.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town,

20 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated June 25, 1700, and contained 2037 inhabitants in 1820, and 4676 in 1855. Bounded N. by Sudbury, E. by Natick, S. E. by Sherburne, S. by Hopkinton, W. by Marlborough and Southborough. It is finely watered by Sudbury river, a principal branch of the Concord river, which passes from S. W. to N. E., nearly central through this town. It lies on the Worcester and Western railroad, which, since 1833, has greatly enlarged and built up the town. It is now one of the most flourishing towns in the county. The Framingham cotton and woolen manufactory was incorporated in 1813; capital, \$50,000. The Saxon manufactory was incorporated in 1824. This company purchased the Leicester factory the same year, and the stock was united in the same corporation, by act of court, Feb. 8, 1825; capital, \$150,000. There are now extensive manufactories of flannel, blanketing, and worsted goods, cars, coaches, trunks, tin, straw bonnets, &c. Another large manufactory was put in operation in 1826. The land is various in quality, some of it good. The buildings are mostly handsome, and in good repair.—A part of Long pond,—now Cochituate lake,—which supplies the Boston aqueduct, is in this town. Rev. John Swift was the first minister; ordained 1745. It now has 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Baptist, and 1 Universal-

ist societies. A flourishing academy was maintained here by private enterprise, many years. One of the normal schools, on which the state is lavishing large sums of money, is located here. It has 70 female scholars. Valuation, \$1,910,613.

FRANKLIN.

NORFOLK CO. Post-town, 26 miles S. W. from Boston. Incorporated March 2, 1778, at which time it was taken from Wrentham, and contains 2043 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Medway, E. and S. by Wrentham, W. by Bellingham. This town is finely watered by Charles river and its numerous branches, and is a flourishing manufacturing town. The Franklin cotton manufacturing company was incorporated in 1813; capital, \$200,000. It has 4 cotton mills, with 3700 spindles. It has extensive manufactories of boots and shoes; also of straw bonnets and hats, to the amount of \$579,000 worth per annum. This town was named in honor of Dr. Franklin. A private hospital, for the relief of persons requiring medical and surgical aid, has been conducted here several years, chiefly by Dr. Nathaniel Miller, an eminent physician and surgeon of this place. In 1675, a party consisting of 42 of Philip's Indians, being encamped in this town, they were attacked by Capt. Ware, and thirteen men. Twenty-four of the enemy were killed, and the

rest fled. A church was formed here in 1738, and Rev. Elias Haven, ordained. Succeeded by Rev. Caleb Barnum, in 1760, and by Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, in 1773, a well known theologian.—It has now Congregational Trinitarian and Methodist churches. Valuation, \$648,436.

FREETOWN.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town 40 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated July, 1688, and contains 1585 inhabitants. Bounded W. by Berkley, N. W. by Middleborough, E. by Rochester, S. E. by New Bedford, S. W. by Fall River, W. by Taunton river.—The Indian name was Assonet, and it was first settled in 1659.—Assonet village, at the head of a bay of that name, is the principal place of business. It has good mill seats, and manufactories of nail rods, axes, boots, leather, and fire arms. The first preacher here was Rev. William Way. It has Congregational, and Freewill Baptist churches.—Valuation, \$565,096.

GARDNER.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 58 miles N. W. from Boston.—Incorporated June 27, 1785, and contains 2183 inhabitants. It is bounded N. W. by Winchendon, N. E. by Ashburnham, S. E. by Westminster, S. W. by Templeton. This town was formed of the four adjoining corners of the towns by which it is bounded.—

The face of the town is uneven, but it possesses a good soil for grass and most other products.—Otter river rises in this town and Templeton, and passes off into Miller's river. It is here a considerable stream, and there is some good interval and meadow land upon it. This town has been greatly improved by the passage of the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad through it.—It has manufactories of chairs, cabinet work, bricks, &c., and is a thriving town. A church was formed here Feb. 1, 1786, and Rev. Jonathan Osgood ordained. He continued their *pastor, teacher* and *physician* for thirty years. He sustained a reputable ministerial character, and was an active fellow, and several years counsellor and censor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He died in 1825. There are now 2 Congregational Trinitarian, and Baptist churches. Valuation, \$558,389.

GEORGETOWN.

ESSEX Co. Post town, 30 miles from Boston. Incorporated in 1839, and contains 2042 inhabitants. It was the west parish in Rowley, and in 1800 contained but 500 inhabitants. The Newburyport railroad intersects the town, and branches here to Haverhill and Danvers, and on the Boston and Maine road to Boston. It is actively engaged in the boot and shoe business, with several stores, and manufac-

tories of clothing, tin ware, lasts, river, by making a great bend, carriages, &c. It is a good farm- passes on two sides and washes ing town, and handsomely situat- half the circumference of the ed. Bald Pate hill is said to be town, and spreads beauty and fer- the highest land in the county, tility along its banks. Miller's and has a fine prospect. Parker falls are in the Connecticut, ad- river passes several fine ponds, joining this town. An immense from one of which the Pentucket dam across the river, to overcome ice is taken and distributed, and these falls, is a great curiosity.— much valued. John Spofford, May 18, 1767, several hundred who came from England with Mr. Indians had seated themselves Rodgers, to Rowley, in 1638, around the falls between this town came up to this town with his and Montague for the conveni- family in the spring of 1669. He ence of fishing. During the died in 1678, leaving a family night, a party of 160 English, from whom all of the name in from Hadley and Deerfield, ap- the country have originated. Rev. proached the camp entirely un- James Chandler was ordained discovered, till they poured a vol- here, Oct. 18, 1732; died April ley of shot and balls among the 16, 1788. Rev. Isaac Braman, sleeping inhabitants of the wig- ordained June 7, 1797; died Dec. wams. The slaughter was dread- 26, 1858; their two terms of of- ful,—the ground streamed with fice extended over 116 years. A blood. Many rushed into their Baptist society was formed here canoes without oars, and were in 1754. These are now the on- carried down the falls to certain ly churches. Val. \$715,213. destruction. 300 Indians, and 37 English were slain. The Con-

GILL.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 90 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 28, 1793. Population, 733. Bounded N. by Bernardston and Northfield, E. and S. by Connecticut river, W. by Fall river, a stream of considerable magnitude which rises in Vermont, and separates it from Greenfield. It is a fine tract of land, gradually rising to the north and west as it recedes from the river. It was originally a part of Deerfield. No town could be more beautifully situated. The

town. It has manufactories of cars, carriages, palm leaf hats, corn brooms, and leather. The first minister here was John Jackson; ordained 1798. It has Congregational Trinitarian and Methodist churches. Val. \$293,209.

GLOUCESTER.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, and port of entry, 30 miles N. E. of Boston, and 16 miles N. E. of Salem. Incorporated May 22, 1639, and has 8935 inhabitants. It is situated on Cape Ann, at the

northern extremity of Massachusetts bay. It contains 2 banks, a custom house, and several hotels. It is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the state, employing 300 vessels, and 3500 men. The harbor is open and accessible to large ships at all seasons. The bay fishery is carried on with great spirit and to a large amount. The north eastern part of the town was set off in 1840, and named Rockport. Cape Ann harbor on the south side, and Squam harbor on the north, nearly cut off the cape, and a canal of one mile in length completed the separation about the middle of the township. 282 vessels, in the cod and mackerel fisheries, were owned here in 1855. Tonnage, 19,950 tons. It is bounded on the W. by Essex and Manchester, and on all other sides by Rockport and the ocean. The face of the town is rocky and uneven; the roads to and between the principal settlements in many places are narrow and crooked. Much of the town is unfit for cultivation. This is one of the earliest settlements in New England. A fishing station was commenced here in 1622, by Mr. White and others, from Dorchester, in England. In 1625, Roger Conant, who had been one of the first settlers of Nantasket, was chosen to superintend and manage the affairs at Cape Ann, to which place he removed, together with Mr. Lyford, a preacher, who was invited to be minister of the

plantation; but Mr. Conant's stay here was short, for in 1626, he and most of his company, removed to Naumkeag river, (now Beverly.) Soon after this, Mr. Blinman, who had been a minister in Wales, went with a few people from Green's harbor, near Plymouth, where he had been seated a short time, and settled at this place, which was the first permanent settlement, and the place was soon after incorporated, and called Gloucester. There was a tribe of Indians dwelling on the cape, at the arrival of the English. Their sachem's name was Masconomeco, who went on board the Arabella upon the arrival of the company, in 1630, to bid the people welcome. The fisheries are carried on here with great industry and success, so that the town is greatly enlarged and improved, though the villages of Sandy Bay and Pigeon Cove have been set off. It has nine religious societies. Valuation, \$2,369,251.

GOSHEN.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 103 miles W. from Boston, and 12 N. W. from Northampton. Incorporated May 14, 1781, and has 471 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Ashfield, E. by Williamsburg, S. by Chesterfield, and W. by Cummington. A northern branch of Westfield river heads in this town. Several minerals, and among others the emerald is found here. It is a farming town,

with good pasturage and much timber. There is a manufactory of tools here. Rev. Samuel Whitman, was ordained here in 1788. It has 1 Congregational, and 1 Baptist churches. Valuation, \$178,995.

GRAFTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 40 miles S. W. of Boston, and 8 S. E. of Worcester. Incor. April 18, 1735, and has 4409 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Shrewsbury, E. by Upton and Westborough, S. by Northbridge and Sutton, W. by Millbury. The S. W. corner of the town is watered by Blackstone river, and the Blackstone canal also touches upon this town. Its principal water privileges are at the outlet of Quinsigamond pond, which with four other ponds, covers 2000 acres of land, and are commanded by a single dam, and serve as reservoirs for the flood waters of the spring freshets, and furnish an ample supply of water for manufacturing purposes in the driest seasons. The whole fall of water at this place is 51 feet. It has 7 cotton mills, with 28,904 spindles. Cloth made, 6,589,882 yds. per annum. Shovels, spades, forks, hoes, tin ware, boots and shoes are also manufactured. The Indian name of this place was Hassannameset.—In 1674, there were twelve families of praying Indians here, and the town was reserved for their use. In 1731, the Indians had

so decreased that the lands were mostly owned by the whites, and at the date above mentioned, it was incorporated with town privileges. A church was formed here in 1731, and Rev. Solomon Prentice ordained. His successors have been Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, ordained June 6, 1750,—Rev. Daniel Grosvenor, ordained Oct. 19. 1774, They now have Trinitarian, Unitarian, 2 Baptist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Methodist churches. The Worcester and Providence railroads pass here, and they have fine villages on the Quinsigamond and Blackstone rivers. It is a fine farming town. Valuation, \$1,356,063.

GRANBY.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 90 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated June 11, 1768, and contains 1001 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Amherst, E. by Belchertown, S. by Ludlow, W. by South Hadley. A small stream, rising from a pond in Belchertown, and running west along the foot of Mount Holyoke, waters the northern borders of this town. Another stream rises from two ponds in the south part of Granby, runs west, and discharges into the Connecticut, in South Hadley. Woolens and paper are made here. This was formerly a parish of So. Hadley. A church was formed, and Rev. Simon Backus, ordained in 1762. It has 2 Congregational and 1 Methodist societies. Valuation, \$395,537.

GRANVILLE.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 120 miles S. W. of Boston, and 18 S. W. of Springfield. Incorporated Jan. 25, 1754, and contains 1316 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Russell and Blandford, E. by Southwick, S. by Connecticut line, and W. by Tolland. It is a handsome and flourishing town. This township was sold to James Cornish in 1686, for a gun and sixteen brass buttons. Settled in 1738. The first minister was Rev. Moses Tuttle, ordained 1747. Succeeded by Rev. Jedediah Smith, in 1756. It has 2 Congregational and 1 Baptist churches. Valuation, \$384,000.

GRAND ISLANDS.

A cluster of small islands between Tuckinuck and Muskegat, at the western extremity of Nantucket.

GREAT BARRINGTON.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 125 miles S. W. of Boston, and 14 S. of Lenox. Incorporated June 30, 1761, and contains 3449 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Stockbridge, E. by Tyringham, S. by Sheffield, W. by Alford and Egremont. It is finely situated on the Housatonic river. It is mostly built on a single street, on the western bank, and part on another street, on the eastern bank. The soil of this place is of the best quality, and the surface handsome. Monument mountain, in the northern part of this

town, is a prominent object in the landscape. Two considerable streams, coming the one from West Stockbridge, and the other from Alford, enter the Housatonic from the west, in this town.—Here are 1 cotton mill, 1 woolen mill, a furnace for pig iron, and most of the common manufactures. The county court sat here from 1761 to 1787. Beautiful variegated marble is found here. There are 2 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist societies. Valuation, \$1,288,176.

GREENFIELD.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 95 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated June 9, 1753. It had 2945 inhabitants at the last census, but is yearly increasing.—Bounded N. by Leyden and Bernardston, E. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Montague, and Fall river, which divides it from Gill, S. by Deerfield, and W. by Shelburne. This is a beautiful and flourishing town, situated on an elevated plain, and built principally on two intersecting streets; the main one running east and west, parallel with Green river, and at about two miles above its junction with the Connecticut. The houses are generally handsome, some of them elegant, and several of them brick. It is the shire town of Franklin Co. The number of traders and mechanics is considerable, and the town exhibits an appearance of sprightliness and activity.—

There is a court house, a jail, the Indians, a few rods south of and several houses for public the spot where the court house worship. This town is principal- now stands. In 1766, a party of ly composed of an extensive Indians killed Shubael Atherton, plain, twelve miles in length, and and captured David Graves and four or five in breadth, most of Nathaniel Brooks. Graves was which is good land, but especial- killed soon after, and Brooks nev- ly along the banks of Green riv- er returned. The Greenfield in- er, where it is excellent. In this stitute, a school for young ladies, town terminates the range of has attained a high character un- green stone trap formation, which der the Misses Stone. Connee- commences near New Haven, and tient River and the Vermont and composes much of the geological Massachusetts railroads intersect character of the middle parts of at this place. Here is an exten- the state. A bridge of four arch- sive manufactory of cutlery, 600 es across the Connecticut, con- doz. knives and forks being made nects this town with Montague. daily. It has 2 Congregational, This town was formerly a part of 1 Unitarian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Deerfield, and partook with that Episcopal societies. Valuation, town in the horrors of Indian \$1,072,389.

warfare. The French command- er, Rouville, with his French and Indian forces, and their prison- ers, encamped here the first night after the destruction of Deerfield, after a march of about four miles from that town to the meadows on the bank of the river. Mrs. Williams, wife of Rev. Mr. Wil- liams, was killed here soon after wading through the river, she be- ing too weak to travel. Here she was soon after found, and carried back to Deerfield and bu- ried. In June, 1723, Eleazar Sheldon, Thomas Cotton, and Jeremiah English, a friendly In- dian, with others, being out on a scouting party, were shot at and killed, but the remainder of the scout coming up, the Indians fled. Aug. 25, 1725, Deacon Samuel Field was shot at and wounded by

GREEN RIVER.

A branch of the Hoosic, which takes its rise in New Ashford and Hancock, and passes through Williamstown into the Hoosic.

GREEN RIVER.

A fine stream rising in Guil- ford, Vt., and passing through Leyden and Greenfield, in this state, enters the Connecticut at the latter place.

GREEN'S HARBOR.

AN inlet from Massachusetts bay, at the south end of Duxbury beach, in the town of Duxbury.

GREENWICH.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, two offices; 75 miles W. of Bos- ton, 22 E. of Northampton. In- corporated April 20, 1754, and

has 803 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Prescott, E. by Hardwick, S. by Enfield, and W. by Enfield and Prescott. It is pleasantly situated between the east and west branches of Swift river, and a smaller and middle branch pass through the town, in which there are two fine ponds. Woolen goods, scythes, palm leaf hats, &c., are made here. This town was settled by a colony from the north of Ireland, and many of their descendants still remain in the town. There is a Congregational society.

GROTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. A beautiful and flourishing post-town, 35 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated May 29, 1655, and has 2745 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Dunstable, E. by Westford and Tyngsborough, S. by Harvard, and W. by Nashua river, which separates it from Shirley and Pepperell. The land in this town is of an excellent quality, strong and productive, and is particularly well adapted to grass, especially the intervals on the Nashua. Oak and walnut, though they do not grow well in towns a few miles to the north west, do well here. There is a fine and handsome village, situated on one principal street, which runs from the S. E. to the N. W. through the town. This street is on an extensive and regular swell of land, and enjoys a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country.

In the village are an academy, many handsome dwelling houses, several merchants' stores, and shops of most kinds of mechanics; the whole arranged with a taste displayed by few country villages. This was one of the first settlements in this part of the country—was a frontier town for many years, and much exposed to the dangers and alarms of Indian warfare. It was attacked by the Indians, March 2, 1676, and again by about 400 Indians, March 13, the same year. Most of the people escaped to the garrisons, giving up their property to the enemy. The town was wholly burnt, except four garrison houses. One man was killed, and one of the Indians left dead in the town. Groton academy has been in operation several years. It has a male and a female apartment, and has at different times varied much in its degree of usefulness. An ancient Congregational society has been nearly coeval with the existence of the town. Of this church and society, Rev. Daniel Chaplin, D. D., was pastor for more than forty years, till 1826, when a majority of the society having become Unitarians, and having the control of the meeting house, Dr. Chaplin, with a majority of the church and a minority of the society seceded. A new society was formed, of which he, with Rev. John Todd, were colleague pastors. There are now Trinitarian, Unitarian, and 2 Baptist societies.

The Fitchburg, the Worcester and Nashua, and the Stony Brook railroads, form a grand junction in the south part of this town, to which they have brought business and population. Valuation, \$1,-451,025.

GROVELAND.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 33 miles by railroad N. E. from Boston. Incorporated with Bradford in 1675, as a 2d parish in 1727, and as a town, March 8th, 1850. It is bounded N. by Merrimack river, E. by West Newbury, S. by Georgetown and Boxford, and W. by Bradford. Population, 1367. The settlement of Bradford commenced in 1649, which probably extended into this town. Extensive grants were made within its limits, in 1658, to Ezekiel Rogers and Samuel Phillips, which tracts were soon after settled by the Hardys and Parkers. Other lands were granted by the town of Rowley in 1664 and 1671, and settled. The soil is good, variegated with hill and dale, and is extensively wooded. Johnson's pond is a fine sheet of water, between this town and Boxford, and there being 60 feet fall between the pond and river, furnishes fine water power, on which several mills and a flannel factory are situated. The tide flows six feet, and the river is navigable to this place for vessels of 200 tons, loaded. Vessels were formerly built at several shipyards in this town, but the business has been superseded since 1821, by the manufacture of shoes, though it has many advantages for the former business. The boot and shoe business has prevailed, and is increasing, and with farming employs most of the inhabitants.—The Newburyport railroad passes through the town, and connects it with Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem, and Boston. The first church was established here in 1727, and Rev. Wm. Balch ordained 1728; died 1792. Rev. Ebenezer Dutch was ordained Nov. 17, 1779; died Aug. 4, 1813. Rev. Gardner B. Perry, ordained Sept. 28, 1814; now in office. The three pastorates extend 146 years. Merrimack academy was established here by private enterprise in 1821, and has rendered much service to the cause of education. Here are Congregational, Independent and Methodist societies. Valuation, \$397,079.

HADLEY.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 90 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated May 20, 1661, and contains 1928 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Sunderland, E. by Amherst, S. by South Hadley, W. by Connecticut river, which divides it from Northampton. The river here makes an elegant circle to the west, and adds a rich tract of interval to Hadley, which would have been cut off by a straight course. A beautiful and costly bridge connects this town with

Northampton ; re-built in a neat rived at Boston, July, 1660. They and handsome manner in 1826.— w re well received by Governor It is covered in from the weather Endecott, and the principal gen- and forms a useful connection tlemen of the town, and resided with the Connecticut River rail- some time at Cambridge; but road. The principal street ex- finding themselves unsafe, they tends from north to south across departed and arrived at New Ha- the neck of the isthmus. It is ven, March 7, 1661, and lodged one mile in length and sixteen at the house of the Rev. Mr. Da- rods in width, and almost a per- venport. The governor of Mas- sachusetts received a royal man- at each end, affords a beautiful date requiring their apprehension, prospect. The church here is an and Kellond and Kirk, two zeal- elegant and costly structure. A ous royalists, received a commis- small stream called Fort river, sion to go through the colonies crosses this town from Amherst in search of them, and with the to the Connecticut. This town reluctant aid of the officers of was settled by people from government searched New Haven. Weathersfield, Hartford, and Seasonably informed of every Windsor, in Connecticut, in 1654. plan by the friendly republicans It formerly embraced both sides of the colonies, they secreted of the river, and included the themselves in various places about towns of South Hadley and Sun- New Haven—first in a mill, af- derland on the eastern, and terwards in a natural cave at Whately and Hatfield on the West Rock. They remained in western bank. This town was that vicinity three years, when a for many years the secret retreat more secure retreat was provided of the Generals, Goffe and Whal- by their friends at the house of ley, two of the judges who voted the Rev. Mr. Russell, of this for the execution of king Charles town. They arrived here Octo- I. After the restoration of ber, 1664. The house of Mr. Charles II. to the throne of Russell was on the main street, England, those who sat upon near the centre of the village, that memorable trial were ex- the east chamber of which was emptied from the general amnes- their residence, from which a door ty, and many of them seized and opened into a closet back of the tried at the old Bailey, and chimney, whence a secret trap promptly executed. Edmund door opened into an under clos- Whalley, who had served as a et, from which was a private pas- Major General, and Wm. Goffe, sage to the cellar, to which they who had served as a Brigadier could descend in case of search. General, in Cromwell's army, In this seclusion, unknown to all made their escape hither, and ar- the people of the town, except

Mr. Russell's family, Peter Tilton, hundred Indians, but they were Esq., and a Mr. Smith, and un-repulsed by Connecticut and Massachusetts troops. June 12, 1676, it was again assaulted by a few confidential friends, they re-1676, it was again assaulted by a sided more than fifteen years.—large body of the enemy, but Whalley, who was an aged man, they were again driven back by and father-in-law to Goffe, died, Maj. Talcott and his company.—and was buried here in the cellar. The first minister of this town Goffe left Hadley soon after was the Rev. John Russell, before Whalley's death, and little is fore mentioned, settled in 1659. known of his history afterwards. It has 3 Congregational churches. Here, also, another of their com- It has manufactories of paper, panions in prosperity, and now in palm leaf hats, tools, corn brooms, adversity, joined them. and re- and other articles. Valuation, mained sometime. This was \$904,424.

Col. John Dixwell, another of the judges, who was obnoxious to the same penalties. He left Hadley, and settled at New Haven, and settled at New Haven, and his grave-stone bears this inscription: "J. D. Esq., deceased March 18, 1688-9, in the 82d year of his age." The town was attacked by the Indians, Sept. 1, 1675, during the time of public worship. The people were thrown into the utmost consternation, but the enemy were repulsed by the courage and good conduct of a venerable stranger who was suddenly noticed among them. He put himself at their head, led them on, dispersed the enemy, and then disappeared.—This deliverer was for many years supposed to be an angel sent expressly for their deliverance; but that stranger was General Goffe. Oct. 19, the same year, the town was assaulted by seven or eight

HALIFAX.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 34 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated July 4, 1734, and has 789 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Hanson, E. by Plympton, S. by Middleborough, W. by East Bridgewater. It was called Monponset by the Indians. It is composed of scattered plantations, upon a soil of sand and loam, and was formerly parts of Plympton, Middleborough and Pembroke. Monporset pond lies near the centre of the town, and another of considerable extent in the N. W. corner of the town. It is watered by two branches of Taunton river. The eastern part of the town is a fine and extensive plain. The western is composed of gradual swells and vallies.—The houses are generally ancient, and neither the buildings nor farms exhibit much appearance of recent improvement. The Old Colony railroad passes through

the town. The first minister was Rev. John Cotton, in 1735; died in 1789. It has Congregational, Baptist, and Universalist societies. Valuation, \$255,884.

HAMILTON.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 26 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated June 21, 1793, and contains 896 inhabitants. Bounded E. by Essex, S. by Wenham, W. by Topsfield, and N. by Ipswich. This, though small, is a neat and pleasant town. It is composed mostly of farms and farm houses. The soil is good, and the surface sufficiently level for beauty or utility. It lies on the Eastern railroad, from Boston and Salem to Ipswich, Newburyport, and the state of Maine. This town was originally a part of Ipswich. It was incorporated as a parish, Oct. 14, 1713. The church was embodied Oct. 27, 1714, and then called the third church in Ipswich. Mr. Samuel Wigglesworth was ordained the same day, and died Sept 3, 1768, in the 80th year of his age, and 54th of an able and faithful ministry. His successor, Rev. Manassah Cutler, L.L. D., was ordained Sept. 11, 1771, and continued till 1824, having, with his predecessor, supplied the desk for one hundred and seven years. Dr. Cutler was an eminent divine, philosopher, and statesman. He represented Essex north district for several years in the Congress of the United States. It has one woolen

mill; boots and shoes are made here. It has a Congregational Trinitarian church. Valuation, \$452,403.

HANCOCK.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, two post offices, 150 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated July 2, 1776, and contains 848 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Ashford, E. by Pittsfield and Lanesborough, S. by Richmond, W. by New York line. This is a strip of land about 3 miles in breadth, and extending along the western boundary of the state for more than 20 miles. The New Lebanon springs are near the western line of this town. There is a family of Shakers, being a branch of the contiguous establishment at New Lebanon, N. Y., within the bounds of this town. Here are 3 woolen mills, for broadcloth, satinett, blanketing, &c. Iron castings, shoes, and brooms are made here. It has 1 Baptist society. Valuation, \$355,151.

HANOVER.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 22 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated June 14, 1727, and contains 1674 inhabitants. Bounded N. and E. by Scituate, S. by Pembroke and Hanson, W. by Abington. North river, a stream of some magnitude, divides this town from Pembroke, on which are 2 furnaces, where chain cables, hollow ware, and wrought iron articles are made. Shoes, soap, and

candles, are also made here. A Congregational church was gathered here, Dec. 5, 1788, and Rev. Benj. Bass, ordained. Vessels are built here, and reach tide water at Scituate. At Four Corners is a handsome village. Valuation, \$550,089.

HANSON.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 24 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated in 1820, and contains 1231 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Abington and Hanover, E. by Pembroke, S. by Halifax, and W. by East Bridgewater. It was formerly a part of Pembroke. It has a tack and brad factory, a stone quarry, and a tannery. It has a Congregational society; Rev. Gad. Hitchcock was ordained in 1748. Val. \$376,786.

HARDWICK.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 70 miles W. of Boston, and 20 N. W. of Worcester. Incorporated Jan 10, 1737, and contains 1535 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Barre, S. E. by Ware river which divides it from New Braintree, S. by Ware, W. by Greenwich, N. W. by Dana. This town has Ware river on the E., and Swift river on the W., but no considerable streams within the town. The face of the land is uneven, but the soil is fertile and adapted to grass and fruit trees. This tract of land was bought of John Magus and Lawrence Nassowanno, Indian sachems, by

John Lamb and others, in 1686, for £20 lawful money. Brig. Gen. Timothy Ruggles was a resident and wealthy citizen of this town. He was next to Gen. Johnson in command in the battle which resulted in the defeat and death of the Baron Dieskau. He adhered to the British interest at the commencement of the revolution. When he left Hardwick, he abandoned his property, consisting of five farms, on which he used to keep thirty horses, a park of deer, and much other stock, and it was confiscated by the government. He settled in Nova Scotia, and was rewarded for his loyalty and losses by the king. A church was formed here, and Rev. David White ordained Nov. 17, 1736. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Holt, June 25, 1789. Here is one tannery, also manufactories of carriages, shoes, harnesses, ploughs, &c. There are Trinitarian, Unitarian, and Methodist societies. Valuation, \$829,396.

HARVARD.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 30 miles N. W. of Boston, and 20 N. E. of Worcester. Incorporated June 29, 1732, and had in 1820, 1597 inhabitants; now, 1532. It was taken off from Lancaster, Stow, and Groton, at its incorporation, and named in honor of the founder of Harvard college. Bounded N. by Groton, E. by Littleton and Boxborough, S. by Bolton, W. by Nashua riv-

er, which divides it from Lancaster and Shirley. The soil is good, especially for fruit, and is surpassed by none in the vicinity.—Agriculture is the principal business of the inhabitants. There are several saw, grist, and paper mills on a small stream that passes near the middle of the town. There is a large pond in the southern part of the town, and a small one in the north west, remarkable for its depth, being from 80 to 90 feet. The Worcester and Nashua railroad intersects the town. A church was formed here Oct. 10, 1783, and Rev. John Secomb, ordained; succeeded by Rev. Joseph Wheeler, Dec. 12, 1759; Rev. Daniel Johnson, Nov. 1, 1769; Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor, June 19, 1782; Rev. William Emerson, May 23, 1792. Here are 1 Trin. 1 Unit., 1 Bap., 1 Meth., and 1 Univ. societies. Valuation, \$741,352. The following letter gives some account of the Shakers in this town. It was written in 1828, but is essentially correct now,—the numbers being lately 200.

Friend Spofford: On the 17th inst., we were shewn your communication, by the post master, and have made the following sketch of our establishment and its location. The establishment of the United Society, commonly called Shakers, is located in the north east part of Harvard, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a north easterly direction from the Unitarian and Trinitarian meeting houses, in Harvard; five miles from the post office in Littleton, on a westerly course, and about 6 miles from Groton on a southerly course; their lands extend into Groton on the north, and to Littleton line on the east. The establishment consists of a large tract of land, of a strong, rugged soil, abounding in some parts with granite, of a superior quality for mill stones, from which many have been quarried. The growth of wood consists chiefly of red oak, together with some hickory, white oak, chesnut, pine, and maple. The water privileges of the society are not great, being situated on a flat stream which flows through extensive meadows, many acres of which they own. The main village, where the meeting house stands, is located in a hollow, surrounded by high lands, on all sides crowned with wood, except at the north, where it opens through a deep ravine. The society subsists by agriculture, horticulture, and the manufacture of wooden ware, and leather, and a few articles in the line of hardware. Several acres are cultivated for the purpose of raising garden seeds, and a variety of medicinal herbs, roots, barks and flowers, which, with a variety of extracts, are prepared in the nicest manner, according to the most approved directions. The society and their lands, constitute a school and highway district, which has its district officers in the society, including the school teachers; and the chief of

the medical practice in the society is performed by its own members. The buildings consist of a meeting house for public worship, an office for the transaction of business with persons not of the society, and for the entertainment of visitors, six large dwelling houses, a schoolhouse, 10 workshops for males and females, seven barns, a tannery, a grist and saw mill, besides other necessary out-buildings, all located within the distance of a mile and a half.—The society is composed of about 175 members, including about 40 minors, chief of whom came in with their parents. 140 of the above members have been added to the society since 1810; in the same time the deaths in the society amount to about 60, chief of whom were over 60 years of age. The society support their own poor, besides paying their assessment towards town paupers.—They manufacture their own clothing, except hats, and some fine cotton, and may be considered in a flourishing condition.

JOSEPH HAMMOND.

HARWICH.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town, 79 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 14, 1694, and has 3699 inhabitants. Bounded E. by Chatham, N. by Brewster, S. by the ocean, W. by Dennis. It was part of Brewster till 1803.—It is situated on easy declivity, inclining towards the south, has a tolerable soil, and presents a

handsomer aspect than most other towns on the cape. Long pond, of considerable magnitude, lies on the north line between this town and Brewster. The Satucket Indians formerly dwelt here, numbering 500 in 1694. It was settled in 1647, by emigrants from Eastham and Plymouth.—It had recently 28 vessels, of 2440 tons, engaged in the mackerel fishery. Alewives, shad and salmon are taken here. It has three handsome villages. A handsome academy was established here in 1844. Here are 3 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Congregational society. Valuation, \$524,699.

HATFIELD.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 95 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated May 11, 1670, and contains 1162 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Whately, W. by Williamsburg, S. by Northampton, E. by Connecticut river, which divides it from Hadley, of which town it was a part previous to its incorporation. The Connecticut River railroad intersects this town. The soil of this town is various, consisting in part of rich interval, part of valuable upland, and part of pine plain. The people are mostly farmers, and have an appearance of ease, retirement, and domestic industry.—The houses are built mostly on two streets, about a mile in length, one running north and south, the other east and west;

the former lies along the interval, and the houses are built where the river once had its channel.— This town was attacked by six or seven hundred Indians, May 30, 1676. They burned twelve houses without the fortification, and attacked the centre of the town, but they were driven off by the assistance of 25 young men, who came over from Hadley to their relief. The Indians left 20 of their number dead on the ground. The same year 100 English and 20 Indians were killed at a place called Sugar Loaf hill. Sept. 19, 1677, they were attacked again by the Indians, as the people were assembled at the raising of a house. They killed and captured about 20, mostly women and children; among these were the wives of Benjamin Wait and Stephen Jennings, who having obtained a commission from the government for ransoming prisoners, went to Canada, and paid 200 pounds for their ransom, and returned with them through the lakes to Albany. This town has been singularly unfortunate in their political movements,—having protested against the patriotic resolutions proposed by Boston and other towns, at the beginning of the revolution, by a unanimous vote, and in having been the place of meeting of delegates from 50 towns, who assembled in 1786, to consider grievances, and organize an opposition to the government, and concert the movement commonly known as Shay's insurrection.— Since which, however, its patriotism has been undoubted, and its representation in the general court highly respectable. The first minister in this place was the Rev. Hope Atherton. He was chaplain of the forces under Capt. Turner, in the war of 1675, and was at the battle at the falls of Montague, May 18, 1676. In the disastrous retreat from that place, he was separated from the troops, and lost in the woods.— Despairing of finding his way home, he attempted to give himself up to the enemy, but they fled at his approach, probably from a superstitious reverence for his clerical dress. But at length finding the river, he followed it to Hatfield, where he arrived in safety, to the great joy of the people, who considered him dead. Mill river passes through the town. It has several mills, and a large manufactory of corn brooms. Here is a Congregational society. Val. \$756,290.

HAVERHILL.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 30 miles N. of Boston. Incorporated 1645, and contained in 1855, 7940; in 1859 about 10,000 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Hampshire line, E. by Amesbury, S. by Merrimack river, which separates it from Bradford, Groveland, and West Newbury, W. by Methuen and Salem, N. H. This is a handsome and flourishing town. The principal settlement

is at the head of sloop navigation, on the northerly bank of the Merrimack river, 20 miles from its mouth. It is situated on a southern declivity, which descends gently from a considerable elevation, to the river's brink. It consists of about 1100 buildings, mostly handsome, and some elegant. Here are several extensive brick blocks, three and four stories high, 4 banks, 12 houses for public worship, 4 brick school houses, a town house, and about 120 merchant stores. An elegant and costly bridge, 800 feet long, connects this village with Bradford. It was first built in 1794, by Moody Spofford, Esq., inventor and architect, but the frame being exposed to the weather, soon decayed, and it was rebuilt in 1811, in the most permanent manner; and being covered from the weather, has since proved strong and durable. It consists of three arches, and a draw supported by abutments, and three massy stone piers, sunk in the bed of the river. There are considerable manufactures of hats and carriages. Ship building was formerly carried on, but discontinued, being superseded by the great increase of the manufacture of shoes and boots, which has changed the whole aspect, and tripled the population of the town, since 1828. Value of boots and shoes in 1856, \$2,782,930. Here are also manufactures of organs, lasts, tacks, awls, and tin ware. Steam, saw, and planing mills.

This village is supplied with water, by an aqueduct from a fine and clear pond, in the rear of the town. Four miles below, is another settlement, usually called East Haverhill, similarly situated on the north bank of the Merrimack; here is a tavern, several stores, and thirty or forty dwelling houses. A bridge across the river, near 1000 feet long, was built in 1796, and was kept passable with repairs, till March, 1818, when it was carried away by the ice; a new one was built in 1828. This bridge connects this village and the eastern part of Haverhill with West Newbury. The west and north parishes also, contain many good farm houses, and valuable farms. The Boston and Maine rail road reached this town in 1829, affording great facilities for business which have been fully improved, it being now one of the most active towns in the state and rapidly improving. A weekly newspaper now called the Haverhill Gazette, has been issued here, most or all the time since 1793, a second weekly paper has been issued since 1821, and a tri-weekly was commenced in 1859. The settlement here commenced in 1640. The Indian deed is dated Nov. 15, 1642. The place was then called Pentucket, and the grant originally extended six miles north of the river, and fourteen miles along its banks, including what is now Methuen, in this state; and Salem, Atkinson, and Plaistow, in New Hampshire.

This was a frontier settlement, for near half a century, and suffered much by the Indians ; and scarce a year passed from 1689 to 1708, in which some were not killed or captivated. A family were destroyed in 1691. In 1695, Isaac Bradley, aged 15, and William Whitaker, aged 11, were captured and carried to Winnepi-seogee Lake. They escaped in the night, and followed a branch of Saco river to Saco fort, and returned in safety. In 1697, fourteen persons were killed, eight of them children. March 15, 1698, they came upon the town, burned nine houses, and killed and captured about 40 persons, among whom was Mrs. Hannah Duston, whose capture they had afterwards ample cause to regret.— She was at the time confined to her bed with an infant six days old, and with her nurse, Mary Niff, and infant, fell an easy prey, while her husband and seven children, narrowly escaped to a garrison. The child was soon dashed against a tree and killed. The Indians divided into several parties for subsistence ; and Mrs. Duston and her nurse, and a boy taken from Worcester, fell to the lot of a family of twelve, with whom they travelled through the wilderness to an island at the mouth of Contecook river, in the town of Boscawen, N. H., where they encamped for the night.— Just before daylight, finding the whole company in a profound sleep, she arose and armed her- self and companions with the Indian tomahawks, which they wielded with such destructive effect, that ten of the twelve were instantly despatched ; one woman escaping, whom they thought they had killed, and a favorite boy, was designedly left. They took the scalps of the conquered enemy, and taking a canoe for their own use, and cutting holes in one or more that were left, to prevent pursuit, they descended the river, and arrived here in safety. She received a reward of £50 from the treasury of the colony. Feb. 4, 1704, Joseph Bradley's house was surprised and taken ; Mrs. Bradley was taken captive after having killed one of the enemy, with boiling soap ! She was sold to the French, and redeemed by her husband, after a cruel captivity, which was the second which she had suffered.— Aug. 29, 1708, is the most remarkable day in the history of this town. About 250 Indians having passed the garrison undiscovered, fell upon the town at break of day. Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, minister of the town, his wife and child, Capt Simon Wainwright, Capt. Samuel Ayer, and about 40 others were slain ; several houses were burned, and some prisoners captured. Mr. Rolfe fell, bravely defending his house, and his family ; and might perhaps have defended them successfully, but for the cowardly conduct of three soldiers, who slept in the house for its defence,

and who basely begged mercy a regiment during the French of the merciless, while Mr. Rolfe war of 1763, but embracing the endeavored in vain to rouse their side of the king at the commence- courage to defend themselves and ment of the revolution, he left the family ; they were killed and Haverhill in the autumn of 1774, deserved it. The door of Mr. and soon after embarked for Eng- Rolfe's house, with the mark of land. Dr. Nathaniel Saltonstall, the Indian hatchets, and the ball second son of Judge Saltonstall, holes through which he was was a highly respectable physi- wounded, was burnt with the first cian of this town. Hon. Nath'l parish church, in which they had P. Sargent commenced the prac- long been preserved. His ser- tice of law here, and rose to be vant maid, Hagar, preserved his Chief Justice of the Supreme two daughters, by covering them Court. Samuel Blodgett, Esq., with wash tubs, in the cellar, one was a native of Woburn, but an of whom was afterwards Mrs. enterprising citizen of this town. Hatch, of Dorchester, and the He was at the taking of Louis- other, Mrs. Checkley, of Boston. burg. in 1745. He was an in- The Indians fled upon a false genious mechanic, and construct- alarm being raised by some of ed the first canal, at Amoskeag the inhabitants, and have never falls. He died in August, 1807, since disturbed the town. Among aged 85. The posterity of Wil- the principal inhabitants of this liam White, one of the first set- place, have been the family of tlers, have been numerous and Saltonstall. Nathaniel, grandson highly respectable. Hon. Bailey of Sir Richard Saltonstall, grad- Birdett, Hon. Leonard White, uated at Harvard College, in Hon. John Varnum, and Hon. 1659, and settled here on the beau- James H. Duncan, of this town, tiful farm, half a mile east of the have represented Essex north bridge, now belonging to the district in the Congress of the heirs of the late Col. Samuel W. United States: A steamboat, be- Duncan. He was an assistant in ing the first that ever moved on 1686, and one of the council un- the bosom of the Merrimack, der the charter of William and was built here, and descended Mary. Gurdon Saltonstall, gov- the river to Newburyport, for the ernor of Connecticut, was his first time, April 7, 1828; ano- son, and was born here March er, called the Lawrence, built at 29, 1666. Richard Saltonstall, Newburyport, made trips on the grandson of Nathaniel, was a river in 1816 and 1817. Others judge of the superior court till of smaller dimensions continued his death, Oct. 20, 1756. Col. Rich- to run till superseded by the New- ard Saltonstall, son of the judge, buryport railroad, September, also resided here ; he commanded 1851. The first church was

formed Oct. 1645, and Rev. John Ward, ordained. He has been succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, Jan. 1693; Rev. Joshua Gardner, Jan 10, 1711; Rev. John Brown, May 13, 1719; Rev. Edward Barnard, April 27, 1743; Rev. John Shaw, March 12, 1777; Rev. Abiel Abbot, June 8, 1795; Rev. Joshua Dodge, Dec. 21, 1808; and Rev. Dudley Phelps, Jan. 9, 1828. The north parish was set off in 1728, and forms a society in connection with Plais-tow, N. H. The first minister was Rev. James Cushing, ordained 1730; succeeded by Rev. Gyles Merrill, March 6, 1765; he died April 27, 1801; and after a vacancy of 25 years, succeeded by Rev. Moses Welch, November, 1826. The west parish was formed, and Rev. Samuel Bach-eller ordained July, 1735; suc-ceeded by Rev. Phinehas Adams, in 1770; and Rev. Moses G. Grosvenor, November, 1826. The east parish was formed in 1743, and Rev. Benjamin Parker or-dained in 1744; succeeded by Rev. Isaac Tompkins, in January, 1797. The North Congregation-al church was organized March 30, 1859, making the 6th Con-gregational church. The first Bap-tist church in the county, was gath-ered here by Rev. Hezekiah Smith, in 1765. He was succeeded by Rev. William Bachelder, in No-vember, 1805. There is a second Baptist church and society, hav-ing a handsome house of worship near the Rocks Village. The

third Baptist church and society was formed in 1859. Valuation, \$2,243,497. (1859,) \$5,414,450.

HAWLEY.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 120 miles N. W. of Boston. In-corporated Feb. 7 1792, and contains 774 inhabitants. Bound-ed N. by Charlemont, E. by Buck-land, S. by Plainfield, and W. by Savoy. It has an elevated situa-tion on the Green Mountain range, and is well watered by several branches of Deerfield river. Rev. Jonathan Grant was the first minister. It is princi-pally a farming town. Leather and palm leaf hats are manufac-tured here. It has 2 Congrega-tional churches. Val. \$273,212.

HEATH.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 125 miles N. W. of Boston. In-corporated Feb. 14, 1785, and contains 741 inhabitants. Bound-ed N. by Vermont line, E. by Coleraine, S. by Charlemont and W. by Charlemont and Rowe.—One of the cordon of forts built in the year 1744, for defence against the Indians, was situated in this town, and called *Fort Shirley*. There is a Congrega-tional and a Baptist society in this town. It is principally a farming town. Many of its young people leave for distant cities and manufacturing villages. Palm leaf hats, leather, lumber and butter produced here. Val-uation, \$273,212.

HINGHAM.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 14 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 2, 1635, and contains 4256 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Boston bay, E. by Cohasset, S. by Scituate and Abington, W. by Weymouth. This is a handsome and compact village, exhibiting proofs of wealth and taste. It is built at the head of an arm of Massachusetts bay. The surface of the land here is unpleasant, being broken by elevations of rock. It was settled in 1663. It is accommodated by the South Shore railroad. It is a place of considerable trade and manufactures, and has some navigation, 20 vessels of 1495 tons being employed in the mackerel fishery. There is a respectable academy in this town. The manufacture of wooden ware has been carried on here for many years. A company engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas, was incorporated in 1825, with a capital of \$75,000. Here are rolling and slitting mills. Chain cables, hollow ware, axes, ploughs, hats, cordage, salt, cars, carriages, spars, chairs, and other articles are made here. Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln was a native of this town. He was born in 1733, and was appointed General in the army in 1777. He was wounded at the taking of Burgoyne, Oct. 7, 1777. Commanded a division at Yorktown, at the capture of Cornwallis. He died May 9, 1810. Rev. Ebenezer

Gay was pastor of the church here 69 years; died in 1787.—Rev Daniel Shute was an eminent minister of this town; died Aug. 30, 1802. It has 1 Trinitarian, 3 Unitarian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation, \$1,570,886.

HINSDALE.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 125 miles W. from Boston, and 10 E. from Pittsfield. Incorporated June 21, 1804, and contains 1361 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Windsor, E. by Peru, S. by Washington, and W. by Dalton. It is situated on the Western railroad, which has much improved the town. It has manufactories of woollens, leather, shovels, tin ware, and other articles. Settled about 1762. This town was taken from Dalton, and what was then called Partridgefield, now Peru, at its incorporation. It is situated on the high lands near the heads of the Housatonic and Westfield rivers. It is a farming town. The first church was gathered by Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, who settled here in 1795. It has 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist churches. Val. \$403,324.

HOLDEN.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 51 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Jan. 9, 1740, and contains 2114 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Sterling, E. by West Boylston, S. E. by Worcester,

S. W. by Paxton, and N. W. by Southbridge, and unites with the Rutland and Princeton. It is situated on elevated ground.—There are several ponds in this town, and the river adds much to its beauty. The first minister here was Rev. Ezra Reeve, settled in 1765. Here are Congregational and Baptist societies.—Valuation, \$787,834.

HOLLISTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 25 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated in 1724, and has 2894 inhabitants. Bounded W. by Hopkinton, N. by Framingham, E. by Sherburne, S. E. by Medway, S. by Bellingham, S. W. by Milford. This town was formerly a part of Sherburne. The soil is good, and generally well cultivated and fenced with stone wall. Its water privileges are valuable, and it is a manufacturing town, with several extensive factories. The Holliston cotton and woolen manufactory was incorporated in 1813, and the Holliston cloth manufactory in 1814, with capitals of \$100,000 each; 600,000 yds. of cloth made in 1846. This town was first settled in 1710.—In 1724 there were 34 families. It was named in honor of Thomas Hollis, of London. The first church was gathered here, Oct. 31, 1728, and Rev. James Stone ordained Nov. 20, the same year. He, with many of his people, died of a malignant fever in 1742.—Rev. Joshua Prentice was ordained May 18, 1743, and dismissed 1784. Rev. Timothy

HOLLAND.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 75 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated July 5, 1796, and then taken from Brimfield. It has 392 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Brimfield, E. by Sturbridge, S. by Connecticut line, and W. by South Brimfield. The Quina-boag river passes from Connecticut northwardly through this town, and making a large circle in this state, leaves it again at

Dickinson, ordained Feb. 18, 1789, and died July 6, 1813. Rev. Joseph Wheaton, ordained Dec. 6, 1815, and died Feb. 4, 1825. They have now Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist societies. A great sickness prevailed here in December, 1753, and January, 1754; the deaths were 53 out of a population of 400. From two to five were buried in a day for many days. Dec. 31, seven, and Jan. 4, ten lay unburied; supposed by some to have been generated by violent passions, excited by fierce contentions in the law. Harnesses, boots and shoes, tin ware, lumber, soap, &c., made here. Val. \$821,596.

HOLYOKE.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 180 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated March 14, 1850, and has 4639 inhabitants. It was taken from West Springfield at its incorporation, by which it is bounded on the S. and by Connecticut river on the E. It is 8 miles N. of Springfield. The Hadley Falls Co., chartered April, 1848, with a capital of \$4,000,000, have constructed a dam 1018 feet long and 30 feet high, and laid the foundation of a great manufacturing city, having at their command all the waters of the river, with a fall of 60 feet. The water can be used twice over, making a hydraulic power to an immense extent. The streets are laid out to cross at right angles. The churches, dwellings, &c., are sit-

uated on a fine elevation. They have 3 cotton mills, 268 feet long 68 feet wide, and 5 stories high, with 53,000 spindles, and make 12,519,000 yds. per annum; also machinery for fine lawns and silks. They have a machine shop, 448 feet by 60, and 3 stories high. There is also machinery for woollens, paper, and many other articles. It is on the Connecticut River railroad. This town has an elegant hotel, and 7 churches—2 Baptist, 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Unitarian. With the growth of the country, and proper encouragement to manufacturing industry, this must, in a few years, be one of the largest manufacturing cities in the country. Valuation, \$1,812,854.

HOPKINTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 32 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Dec. 13, 1715. Population, 3934. Bounded N. by Southborough, E. by Sherburne and Holliston, S. by Milford and Upton, and W. by Westborough. The main branch of Concord river rises in this town; also branches of Charles and Blackstone rivers. The land here is large swells, well watered, and good for grazing and orcharding. There is a fine pond in the west part of the town. It has many domestic manufactures, but it is mostly a farming town. Here is good stone for building and other purposes. A society of christian Indians was

formerly gathered and settled here, consisting of 12 families; their teacher was Job, an Indian. The lands here were purchased of the natives by President Leverett, of Harvard College, to perpetuate the legacy of Edward Hopkins, Esq., for whom the town was named. The lands were leased to the first settlers, and rents have been paid for some of them, to Harvard College, nearly or quite to the present time. A church was gathered here Sept. 2, 1724, and Rev. Samuel Barnet ordained pastor. Died Dec. 11, 1772. Rev. Elijah Fitch was ordained colleague with Mr. Barnet, Jan. 15, 1772, and died Dec. 18, 1788. Rev. Nathaniel Howe was ordained Oct. 5, 1791. Here are now Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Universalist societies. Valuation, \$887,091.

HUBBARDSTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 60 miles W. of Boston, and 20 N. E. of Worcester. Incorporated June 13, 1767. Population, 1744. Bounded N. E. by Westminster, S. E. by Princeton and Rutland, S. W. by Barre, and N. W. by Templeton. Several branches of Ware river take their rise in this town, most of which meet in Barre, the next lower town, and this river unites with the Chickapee, in Palmer. This town is agreeably interspersed with hills and vallies, a large proportion being meadow and inter-

val. The upland is good for grass, but rather cold for grain and fruit. This town was originally included in the grant of Rutland, and was named at its incorporation, in honor of Thomas Hubbard, Esq., of Boston.—A church was formed here June 13, 1770, and Rev. Nehemiah Parker ordained the same day.—There are Trinitarian, Unitarian, and Methodist churches. Valuation, \$643,503.

HULL.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 9 miles S. E. from Boston. Incorporated as a town, May 29, 1644, and has 202 inhabitants. Bounded on all sides by water, except a narrow isthmus which joins it to Hingham. It is a neck of land which stretches north from Cohasset rocks between four and five miles, and is from forty rods to half a mile in width. It consists of five small eminences connected together by ridges of sand and pebbles. On one of these eminences, called Nantasket, is the settlement, which consists of a meeting house, and a few scattered dwellings. Winthrop's journal says, "Nantasket being made a town, and having 20 houses and a minister, was named Hull." The minister is supposed to have been Mr. Matthews. Rev. Zachariah Whitman was ordained here Sept. 18, 1670, and died Nov. 5, 1726. Rev. Samuel Veazie was ordained April, 1753, and dismissed July, 1763. There is

steamboat communication between this place and Boston, during the summer months. Valuation, \$117,823.

HUNTINGTON.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 107 miles W. of Boston, 12 W. of Northampton. Incorporated as Norwich in 1772;—name changed in 1850. Bounded N. by Chesterfield, E. by West Hampton, S. by Montgomery, W. by Chester. A branch of West-field river passes through the town. It has manufactories of satinets, axes, paper, and other articles. It is principally a farming town; accessible from Chester depot, on the Western railroad. It has 2 Congregational, 2 Methodist, and 1 Baptist churches. Valuation, \$241,678.

HYANNIS.

A post village and parish on the northern shore of Cape Cod, in the S. E. part of Barnstable and Yarmouth.

IPSWICH.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, and one of the shire towns of the Co. 27 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated Aug. 5, 1634, and contains 3421 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Rowley, W. by Boxford and Topsfield, S. by Hamilton and Essex, and E. by the ocean. There is a large and compact village on both sides of Ipswich river, about two miles from its mouth. It consists of

a court house, jail, three houses for public worship, a probate office, a young ladies' academy, hotel, several stores, and about 200 dwelling houses. The two parts of the town are united by an excellent stone bridge, composed of two arches, turned with stone on to a pier standing in the bed of the river. This bridge was built in 1764, by the influence, and under the direction of Judge Choate, to whose memory it is a lasting and honorable monument. The site of the settlement is too uneven for beauty, and somewhat deformed by immoveable rocks. The land in most parts of the town is excellent, and a large part of the people are farmers, who reside upon small home lots in town, and own the lands for some miles around, which are nearly destitute of inhabitants. The town extends across Plum Island, and large tracts of salt meadow. The Eastern railroad passes through this town. The County Commissioners, and Probate Court, hold sessions here. This town has an ancient appearance, though there are many modern and handsome buildings. Here is 1 cotton mill with 3000 spindles, also a manufactory of hosiery. Value made in the year 1856, \$13,300. It is possessed of many natural advantages. Ships of considerable burden come up to the lower part of the town, and falls in the river above furnish convenient and extensive

water power. Small vessels are built here, also carriages, soap, candles, boots, shoes, tin ware, now in office. It will be observed that several of these are coed from ancient time, for the temporary, being colleague manufacture of lace ; the apparatus or pastor and teacher, as was atus for which was as common formerly practiced. The south among the ladies of Ipswich, as or second parish, was incorporated the needle and distaff in other ed in 1747, and Rev. John Walparts of New England ; more ley ordained the same year ; disthan 42,000 yards were made missed Feb. 22, 1764. Succeeded here in 1790 ; but the lace pil- ed by Rev. Joseph Dana, D. D. low and bobbins have vanished, Nov. 7, 1765, who continued in with the spinning wheels. The the ministry 64 years, till Feb. jail, erected many years since, of 1828. Rev. Daniel Pitts is now stone, has been converted into a in office. There are at present 2 house of correction for the coun- Congregational, and 1 Methodist ty. A settlement was commenced here in March, 1633, by John Winthrop, a worthy son of the

governor, and twelve men, of which number were Wm. Clark, Robert Coles, Thomas Howlet, John Biggs, John Gage, Thomas Hardy, William Perkins, Mr. Thorndike, and William Sargent. Rev. Nathaniel Ward, was the first minister, settled in 1634; he returned to England after one or two years, and was succeeded by Rev. John Norton, in 1636 ; removed to Boston, 1653 ; Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, Feb. 20, 1638; died July 2, 1655 ; Rev. Thomas Cobbet, 1656, died Nov. 1685.— Rev. William Hubbard, 1657, to Sept. 14, 1704 ; Rev. John Denison, 1687, died 1689 ; Rev. John Rogers, Oct. 12, 1692, died Dec. 28, 1745 ; Rev. Jabez Fitch, 1703 to 1724 ; Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, Oct. 18, 1727, died May 1775 ; Rev. Levi Frisbie, Feb. 7,

KINGSTON.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 32 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated June 16, 1726. Population 1574. Bounded N. E. by Duxbury, S. E. by Plymouth, S. W. by Plympton, N. W. by Pembroke. Jones' river, a considerable stream, crosses the town from a pond in the corner of Halifax, to Plymouth harbor. Here is 1 cotton mill with 750 spindles.— Rolling and slitting mills, also chairs, cables, and hollow ware are made here, also tacks, brads, trunks, and harnesses. It lies on Plymouth Harbor, and is much concerned in the fisheries, had 10 vessels, catch of Codfish 1856, 7000 quintals. The soil here is fertile, and the surface agreeably diversified. There is a lofty eminence near Plymouth line, called Monk's Hill. The buildings here

are many of them good, and the place appears sprightly and agreeable. Hon. Wm. Seaver, was a resident of this town. Ebenezer Cobb, born at Plymouth March 22, 1694, died here Dec. 8, 1801, aged 107 years, 8 months, and 6 days. He was 10 years contemporary with Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England. The first minister was the Rev. Joseph Stacy, in 1720. Here are now 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Baptist churches.

LAKESVILLE.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 37 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated May 13, 1853. It has 1188 inhabitants. It has a depot at the junction of the Fall River and Cape Cod railroads. It is bounded N. E. by Middleborough W. by Berkley, S. E. by Free-town. Valuation with Middleborough, from which town it was taken at its incorporation. It has a considerable village, with 1 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 1 Freewill Baptist societies.

LANCASTER.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, and the oldest town in Worcester Co. lies 35 miles N. W. of Boston, and 15 miles N. E. of Worcester. Incorporated May 18, 1653. Has 1728 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Lunenburg and Shirley, E. by Harvard and Bolton, S. by Clinton, West by Leominster and Sterling. It is finely situated on both sides of Nashua river, which passes near the centre of the town; the rich interval along the banks of the river, are extremely fertile and beautiful. They are annually overflowed and enriched, and prove a mine of wealth to the inhabitants. There are considerable eminences in the back ground, and the whole is agreeably diversified. Slates of a good quality are found here; they were wrought and carried to Boston in large quantities, as early as 1752; but the profits have been so reduced by competition, that the quarry has remained undisturbed for many years. Andalusite, earthy marl, and several other minerals, are found here.—Several expensive bridges over the Nashua and its branches, are maintained by this town. The manufacture of cotton was commenced here in 1809. There is now 1 cotton mill, with 1600 spindles. Pianos, combs, harnesses, trunks, soap, candles, bricks, boots, shoes, and tools made here. The plantation was commenced here in 1643; the lands were purchased of Sholan, Sachem of the Nashaways, by Thomas King, John Prescott, Harmon Gareet, Thomas Skidmore, Stephen Day, and others. There were nine families here at its incorporation, in 1653. The first town meeting was held in 1654. Checks and plaids are made here; also, coach lace, counterpanes, webbing to the value of \$100,000, leather, palm leaf hats, copper pumps,

chairs, cabinet ware, and lead pipe to the annual value of \$100,000. This town is on the Nashua and Worcester railroad. Its affairs were managed by three commissioners, appointed by the general court, from the year 1657 to 1653. Their names were Simon Willard, Edward Johnson, and Thomas Danforth. This was a frontier town, and suffered by the Indians. Aug. 22, 1675, eight persons were killed. Feb. 10, 1676, Philip, and Sagamore Sam, with 1500 Indians, fell upon this town in five distinct bodies, at the dawn of day ; after killing several persons in other parts of the town, they fell upon the garrison house of Mr. Rowlandson, the minister, with incredible fury.—The house then contained 12 persons, who defended it with determined bravery for two hours ; but the Indians filling a cart with combustibles, and setting it on fire, approached the house in the rear, where it was encumbered with wood, and was soon in flames, and the people reduced to the hard necessity of surrendering, to avoid perishing in the flames. One man only escaped, the rest were killed on the spot, or reserved for torture. Mr Rowlandson escaped, being absent at Boston, to obtain a force to defend the town. Mrs. Rowlandson was among the captives ; her narrative, published after her return, was formerly read with much interest, but is now rarely met with. Seventeen of Mr. R's family connexions were killed or taken ; several persons were killed or taken, in other parts of the town, to the number of 55 in all ; and much plunder. The other garrisons were successfully defended ; but the people soon left the town, and it was desolate till 1680. July 18, 1692, the Indians murdered the family of Peter Joslin, consisting of his wife and three children, and a widow Whetcomb. In 1695, Abraham Wheeler was killed by Indians lying in ambush. July 11, 1697, Rev. John Whiting and 20 others were killed, but the garrisons were successfully defended. July 31, 1704, Lt. Nathaniel Wilder, Abraham How, John Spaulding, and Benjamin Hutchins, were killed. The people fled to the garrisons, and the enemy burnt the meeting house and killed many cattle and other stock.—Oct. 26, 1704, a party of Indians being in the vicinity, Mr. Gardner, their preacher and pastor elect, offered to stand sentry, to relieve the soldiers, who were greatly fatigued. Coming out of the box late in the night, he was mistaken by one Samuel Prescott for one of the enemy, and shot dead ! to the great grief of Prescott, and the inhabitants of the town. Oct. 15. 1705, Thomas Sawyer and son, and John Bigelow were taken and carried to Canada. Sawyer obtained the liberty of himself and companions, by building a saw-mill on the river Chamblee, for the Gov-

ernor, being the first saw-mill in the richest luxuriance, extending Canada. July 16, 1706, Jonathan White was killed. Aug. 5, 1710, Nathaniel and Oliver Wilder were attacked while at work in the field, and an Indian servant killed but the men escaped. The first minister here was Rev. Joseph Rowlandson; ordained 1658, and removed by the destruction of the town in 1676. Succeeded by the Rev. John Whiting, 1688; who was killed by the Indians, 1697. Andrew Gardner, preacher and pastor elect, 1701; killed Oct. 26, 1704. Rev. John Prentice, March 29, 1708. Rev. Timothy Harrington, Nov. 16, 1748. Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, Oct. 9, 1793. Here are now 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation \$674,224.

LANESBOROUGH.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 125 miles from Boston. Incorporated June 20, 1765. Population 1285. Bounded N. by Ashford, E. by Cheshire, S. by Pittsfield, W. by Hancock. Part of the waters of this town, descend the Housatonic to Long Island Sound, and part descend by the Hoosac to the Hudson. There is a large pond on the line between this town and Pittsfield. The township lies principally on two hills, and an interjacent valley.—The hill on the east is a spur of Saddle mountain; that on the west, of the Taghannuck. Both the hills and valley, are beautiful; the latter is a vast meadow of

the productions of the climate.—It is mostly a farming town, and the farms and buildings are in good order. Great quantities of white marble are found and wrought in this town. There is 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopal societies.

LAWRENCE.

ESSEX Co. City. Set off from Methuen and Andover, and incorporated as a town, April 19, 1847. In 1845, the territory of this city contained a farming population of perhaps 50 inhabitants, the soil was thin and of but little value, and some of it was sold to the company, to promote the object of building a city here, for \$16 an acre. It lies on both sides of the Merrimack river. In July, of 1845, not a building had been erected; laborers were removing the soil as a commencement of the canal, which now conveys its deep, black current, 90 feet wide, over one and a quarter miles of dry, sandy soil, to supply the vast machinery of some of the largest cotton mills, paper mills, and machine shops in the United States. July 2, 1845, the writer visited the spot; the soil was removed for the canal, from the turnpike, down 40 or 50 rods. A deep ravine conveyed the water from the swamps back to the river, where now a culvert

conveys it under the streets and canal. At the lower end of the canal the ground was eight or ten feet below what is now the bottom of the canal. The river flowed in its accustomed channel, being then but a rapid of half a mile, without any defined fall or cascade. In 1846, he examined the naked bottom of the river, between the bridge and the dam, where the bed of the river was worn into innumerable pot-holes, or mortars, by the stones, which, moved by the everrestless waters, had been ground smooth, and worn the bed into cavities. Oct. 14, 1847, the first waters fell over the dam at its present height, and Feb. 24, 1848, the first wheel was moved by the waters of the canal. The dam is of solid masonry, 900 feet long, 36 feet thick at the bottom, and 30 feet high from its foundation, and raises the water of the river 26 feet above its former level. This immense and costly work, containing 20,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, laid in cement, was completed, in a little over two years, and is apparently as permanent as the ledges of rock on which it is founded, and against which it abuts at either end. On this canal have now been erected six of the most extensive cotton and woolen mills in the country,—the Bay State, hereafter to be known as the Washington mills, the Atlantic, and the Pacific mills, being among the largest in the world. The six contain 127,644 spindles, consume 7,544,704 pounds of cotton, and make 19,981,000 yds. of cloth per annum. These factories contain also woolen mills, in which is manufactured 2,218,000 lbs. of wool per annum, comprising almost every variety of clothing and carpetings. Here are extensive printing establishments for calicos, delaines, and fancy wear. The Bay State Shawls are known over America and Europe, 161,934 of which, valued at \$647,736, were made in 1856.—The water, from the foot of the canal, is conveyed in iron pipes across the Spicket river, and carries two extensive paper mills, in which, by the most perfect machinery, rags, after being sufficiently bleached and ground, are converted in two or three minutes from a watery fluid into paper ready for use. A very extensive machine shop, 500 feet long, and 4 stories high, formerly owned by the company who own the dam and canal, is capable of manufacturing immense quantities of machinery, but has not heretofore been profitable. A large piano factory, on Spicket river, has lately been appropriated to the manufacture of hats.—Here are also extensive manufactories of lumber, doors, sashes, blinds, cards, belts, and almost every other article. Lawrence was incorporated as a city March 21, 1853, having then about 13,000 inhabitants. In 1855, it had 16,081. An elegant city hall, costing near \$50,000, has been

built of brick; an elegant and costly stone jail and house of correction, costing nearly, \$100,000, has been some time in use, and a brick court house, at the expense of the county and city, is just completed. The plan of the city is regular, and includes a common of 17 acres, ornamented with trees, with a pond and fountain. It has railroad accommodation by the Boston & Maine and the Manchester and Lawrence road. A bridge was built across the Merrimack, over the rapids at this place, in 1796. It has been several times rebuilt above the piers,—once in 1847, and again, on an entirely new plan, in 1858. A fine and permanent railroad bridge was built in 1846, and a new bridge, half a mile below, was built in 1857.—This city has had the most rapid rise, from a few farms, to its present number of inhabitants and valuation, of any town or city in New England, or perhaps in America. Its water power is adequate to a great enlargement of its manufactures, and with sufficient protection, and wise and prudent management, it is probably destined to be the second manufacturing city in the country. It has 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Methodist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Baptist societies. Val. \$5,903,716.

LEE.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 120 miles W. of Boston, and 5

S. E. of Lenox. Incorporated Oct. 21, 1777, and contained in 1855, 4226 inhabitants. Bounded N. W. by Lenox, N. E. by Washington, E. by Becket, S. by Tyringham and Great Barrington, and W. by Stockbridge. It is finely situated on both sides of the Housatonic river, which is here a large and powerful stream, and affords great facilities for manufacturing purposes. There are 20 paper mills in this town, which consume annually 5000 tons of rags. Value of paper, \$1,000,000. There are also three woolen factories, two furnaces, two forges, and a powder mill.—These are situated on the Housatonic river. It has numerous other manufactures, besides inexhaustible quarries of marble and limestone; and iron ore is found here in abundance. Here are 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 2 Baptist, and 1 Episcopal societies. Valuation, \$966,320.

LEICESTER.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 46 miles W. of Boston, and 6 S. W. of Worcester. Incorporated Feb. 15, 1713, and contains 2589 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Paxton, E. by Worcester and Auburn, S. by Oxford, and Charlton, and W. by Spencer. This is an uneven town, and situated on an elevated situation, between the sea shore and Connecticut river. French river, a principal branch of the Thames, and branches of Connecticut and

Blackstone rivers, head in this town. There are several considerable hills, which afford a fine prospect. The soil is deep and strong. Clay predominates, and it is better adapted to grass than grain. Manufactures of various kinds, flourish here. Cards were made here about 1785; and the business has greatly increased; there are now 12 establishments, and \$175,000 value are made annually. The manufacture of cloth was commenced here in 1814,—Here are 6 woolen mills; 744,317 lbs. of wool are consumed in making cassimere, satinet, flannel, &c. Leicester academy was incorporated March 23, 1784. It was founded by Col. Jacob Davis, and Col. Ebenezer Crafts, and has been richly endowed by the generosity of other individuals. A principal and assistant are employed. It is much frequented, and is highly respectable. A bank was established here in the year 1826; capital, \$200,000.—The centre of this town is on the height of land between Connecticut river and the eastern waters. Though this town was granted in 1713, it was not fully invested with town privileges till 1721.—The town of Spencer, and parts of Paxton and Ward, were formerly included in this town. Half of the township was given to John Stebbins and others, making 50 families who were the first settlers. The people here were active, and made great sacrifices to promote the revolution. The company left the line of the regiment (which had halted by some mismanagement,) to rush into the battle of Bunker Hill. The families of Earle, Denny, and Henshaw, have been numerous and highly respectable in this town. Rev. David Parsons was the first minister; ordained Sept. 1721.—His ministry was a scene of contention; he died here in 1737, and ordered his body to be buried on his own farm, that it might not mingle with the dust of his people. Rev. David Goddard was ordained June 30, 1736; died Jan. 19, 1754; Rev. Joseph Roberts was ordained Oct. 23, 1754; he was soon dismissed and removed to Weston; he had some talents, and was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of Massachusetts; he afterwards became soured by misfortunes, lived as an hermit, and dressed as a beggar, though he left bags of money in his house at his death, which was in April, 1811, aged 91. Rev. Benjamin Cordin, ordained Nov. 23, 1763; dismissed June 30, 1794. Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, (afterwards president of Amherst and Williams colleges,) was ordained Jan. 19, 1798; dismissed Oct. 28, 1811. Rev. John Nelson was ordained March 4, 1812. A society of Jews resided here, and had a Synagogue, from 1777 to 1783; they came here from Newport, to avoid the dangers of the war. They were respectable, and much valued by

the people of the town. Aaron Lopez, Jacob Revera, and Abraham Mendez, were among the most respectable of the number. No one now remains; "the synagogue is desolate, and the grass waves in the courtyard." A society of Baptists was gathered here about 1738; chiefly by the instrumentality of Dr. Thomas Green, a physician of some note, and their first minister; succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Foster, in 1772; died Aug. 26, 1798. Rev. Isaac Beals, Rev. Nathan Dana, and Rev. Peter Rogers, have succeeded each other in this church. Here are now 1 Congregational, 1 Unitarian, 2 Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic societies. Val. \$1,219,330.

LENOX.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, and shire-town of the Co., 125 miles west of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 26, 1767, and has 1921 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Pittsfield, E. by Washington, S. E. by Lee, S. by Stockbridge, W. by Richmond. It is handsomely situated on the Housatonic river. The Stockbridge and Pittsfield railroad passes through this place. It is principally built on one street, upon a ridge, declining pleasantly to the east and west, but interrupted by several ravines, crossing it at right angles. Here are two houses for public worship, a court house of brick, of handsome architecture, an academy, a jail, and about one

hundred houses, several stores, mechanics' shops, and many other buildings, handsome, and in good repair. The place has an appearance of activity and prosperity. It is surrounded by romantic mountain scenery, and is one of the finest of our inland towns; the soil is of an excellent quality. Iron ore is found here in great abundance, and wrought to some extent. There is a furnace here for the casting of hollow ware.—This vicinity abounds with primitive white limestone; and white marble is so plenty, as to be used even for door steps and foundations. Pig iron, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, glass, trunks, carriages, &c., are made here. It has Congregational, Methodist, and Episcopal churches. Valuation, \$524,500.

LEOMINSTER.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 46 miles W. of Boston, and 19 N. of Worcester. Incorporated June 23, 1740, and has 3201 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Fitchburg and Lunenburg, E. by Lancaster, S. by Sterling, W. by Princeton. A principal branch of Nashua river passes through this town, and affords valuable water privileges. The land here is more level than most of the neighboring towns, and the soil is of an excellent quality. There is good stone for building in the western part of the town. Alum rock, with green crystals of copperas, is also found. The Fitch

burg railroad passes through the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of the principal village. Good clay for bricks is found here, and manufactured in large quantities. The manufacture of combs has been carried on here to a great extent for many years; 180 workmen are employed, and combs to the value of \$130,000 per annum, are manufactured. There are also made, paper, pianos, chairs, tin ware, boots, shoes, &c. This town was originally a part of Lancaster, and shared with that place in the difficulties and dangers of the early settlement. The first church was formed here Sept. 14, 1743, and Rev. John Rogers ordained. Many became dissatisfied with Mr. Rogers, and he with his adherents withdrew, and formed a separate parish, till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1788, when the parish was dissolved, and re-united with the first, over which Rev. Francis Gardner had been ordained, Dec. 22, 1762. There are now Congregational Trinitarian, Unitarian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches. Valuation, \$1,244,051.

LEVERETT.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, two post offices, one of which, established in 1828, is named No. Leverett Office, 85 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated March 9, 1774, and contains 982 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Montague, E. by Shutesbury, S. by Am-

herst, W. by Sunderland. It was formerly a part of Sunderland. Here is a manufactory of net. Scythes, hoes, &c. made here. A small stream in Wendall, makes a through this town and the Connecticut at Montague. It is principally an agricultural town. Here are Congregational, Baptist, and Freewill Baptist societies. Valuation, \$266,100.

LEWIS' BAY.

PUTS up from Hyannis between the towns of Bay and Yarmouth, on Cape Cod.

LEXINGTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 10 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated March 20, 1780, has 2549 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Woburn and Needham, S. E. by West Cambridge, S. W. by Waltham, W. by Lynn, N. W. by Bedford. The face of this town is uneven, the northerly part is mostly covered with wood. There are several good farms, and extensive meadows on the branches of the Stoughton river, several of which are in this town. A branch of the Fitchburg railroad runs through this town. Here flowed the first blood in the cause of American Independence. A detachment of British soldiers were sent at daylight on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, to take or destroy a quantity of military stores collected at Concord. They were

the command of Col. Smith and Gilford, enters this state, and divides Leyden from Colrairie ; aj. Pitcairn. On reaching and passing through Greenfield, the militia company and passing through Greenfield, exercising on the common. enters Deerfield river in Deerfield. Charcoal, lumber, &c. are sh officer rode up and or- field. Charcoal, lumber, &c. are them to disperse, but not manufactured here. Here are 3 instantly obeyed, he dis- Methodist societies. Valuation d his pistol and ordered \$199,365.

LINCOLN.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 16 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated April 19, 1754. Contains 721 inhabitants ; bounded N. by Bedford, E. by Lexington, S. E. by Waltham, S. by Weston, W. by Sudbury, N. W. by Concord, of which it was a part. It has a station on the Fitchburg railroad. The surface of this town is rather uneven and encumbered with rocks. The soil is not of the first quality, and much of it is yet covered with wood. The principal settlement is in the vicinity of the meeting-house. The ground here is elevated, being 470 feet above the level of the sea. The town is 5½ miles long, and 3 miles wide. There is a large pond in the N. W. part of the town ; the waters of which descend to Concord river. The first minister was Rev. William Lawrence, 1748. It has 1 Trinitarian, and 1 Unitarian churches. Valuation \$482,822.

LEYDEN.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town.— 6 miles N. W. of Boston, 6 N. of Greenfield. Incorporated Jan. 22, 1809, and has 653 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Vermont, E. by Bernardston, S. by Greenfield, W. by Coleraine. A stream rises in Marlborough, t., and passing through Halifax

LINEBROOK.

A small parish, lying part in Rowley and part in Ipswich. Incorporated in 1746. There is a small house for public worship ; several good farms, and a tolera-

ble soil. The first minister was Rev. George Leslie, from Scotland ; educated at Harvard college ; ordained in 1749, and dismissed in 1779. He was a respectable preacher. Rev. Gilbert T. Williams was ordained in 1789, and dismissed in 1813. The church here was for a long time a waste place, but has lately much revived, and sustains a Congregational preacher.

LITTLETON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 28 miles N. W. of Boston, 10 N. W. of Concord. Incorporated Dec. 3, 1715 ; has 985 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Westford, S. E. by Acton, S. by Boxborough, W. by Harvard, N. W. by Groton. This place was called Nashabah by the Indians, who had a society consisting of 10 families here, who received Christianity, and had a teacher named John Thomas. There are several ponds of some magnitude, but no stream of consequence. It is principally a farming town.—First minister was Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, settled in 1717. This town is on the Fitchburg railroad, 35 miles from Boston.—Here are 1 Baptist, 1 Trinitarian, and 1 Unitarian societies. Valuation \$471,879.

LONGMEADOW.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 97 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 13, 1783. Contains 13/ inhabitants. Bounded N.

by Springfield, E. by Wilbraham, S. by Enfield, Conn., and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from West Springfield. The Indian name of this place was Massacsic. It was originally a part of Springfield, from which it is distant 4 miles. The Hartford and Springfield railroad passes through the town.—Here is an extensive manufactory of covered buttons. It has no ponds or streams of consequence, but a beautiful situation, and a fine soil ; and the inhabitants are mostly supported by agriculture. Here are 2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation \$845,966.

LOWELL.

MIDDLESEX Co. A beautiful and flourishing city, situated at Pawtucket falls, on the Merrimack, and contains 37,558 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Merrimack river, E. by Tewksbury, S. and W. by Chelmsford. It is situated on the right or southerly bank of the river, and the great canal makes a large part of it into an island. In 1822, the Pawtucket canal was purchased by a manufacturing company, and enlarged for the purpose of conveying the waters of the river to be used for manufacturing purposes. In 1826, most of the territory was set off from Chelmsford ; in 1832 an addition was made from Tewksbury, and in 1836 it was incorporated as a city. Its rise to its present size, as the third

city in New England, has been more rapid than that of almost any city in the old thirteen states. The writer of this article has frequently passed on the old river road,—now Merrimack street,—when the whole area of the present city was pastures, and fields, and orchards, and when half-a-dozen farm and out houses would nearly number its buildings. Its rise and progress has been one of those miracles of enterprise and industry to which the war of 1812, the tariff of 1816, 1824, and 1828, gave the great impulse. The transformation of this tract of barren soil into a city of brick and mortar, with a concourse of citizens, with all the appendages of a large city, in the short space of 36 years, seems little short of a miracle. Its population is larger than that of Boston in 1820, given in our last edition, two hundred years after its foundation, with all the advantages of being the capital of the state and the metropolis of New England.—The Locks and Canal Co. commenced operations here, and sold most of the land and water power to other companies and individuals. Previous to their operations, there was but a single set of mills, for domestic purposes on the falls of the Merrimack, and Hurd's factory for woollens, and Whipple's powder mills, on the Concord river, which passes through the city since the annexation of a part of Tewksbury, on its eastern bank. The manufac-

turing interest is the great business which gave rise to and sustains the city, and has concentrated on this spot, not only its vast machinery and operatives, but an immensity of other business of all kinds necessary to furnish the buildings for, and supply the wants of nearly or quite 40,000 people. The great canal takes the waters of the Merrimack, above the falls and dam, and conveys it round the south side of the city to Concord river, into which a small part of its mill powers and waste waters fall; but three lateral canals across the city to the bank of the Merrimack, below the falls, convey water to most of the factories. Another magnificent canal has lately been constructed from the dam, in or within the bank of the river, and separated from it, either by the natural rock through which the canal is cut, or in most places by an immense wall of stone masonry, 12 feet thick, and 20 to 30 high, on which there is a walk, securely railed in by an iron railing, from which is obtained the best view of the natural fall, while within the separating wall rolls a deep, black stream, 90 feet wide, by a short route to replenish the waters in the two upper canals, to which it furnishes not only water sufficient for the factories on them, but reverses their currents, and sends a supply to the lower parts of the main canal. This is emphatically the spindle city, and the whirl of ma-

chinery may be heard at all hours of business in all parts of the city. There were recently eleven corporations,—Locks and Canals, Merrimack, Hamilton, Appleton, Lowell, Middlesex, Suffolk, Tremont, Lawrence, Boot, and Massachusetts, several of which are named from the early projectors and promoters of the enterprise. There are 35 mills, generally 150 feet long, 45 wide, and 5 stories high, having 350,000 spindles, consuming 37,000,000 lbs. of cotton, and making 98,000,000 yds. of cloth per annum. There are also 2 print works, making 21,000,000 yds. of calico; 5 woolen mills, consuming 1,914,955 lbs. of wool, and making near 1,000,000 yds. of broadcloth and cassimeres per annum; and 2 carpet mills, consuming 1,994,000 lbs. of wool, and making 1,223,654 yds. of carpeting. Cotton and woolen goods are the great manufacturing interests of Lowell, but having command of all the constant water power of the Merrimack, with a fall of 35 feet, it produces almost every article made in the country; among which are paper, gunpowder, steam engines, iron and brass ware, cards, chronometers, cars, enamelled leather, and boots and shoes. The Supreme and Superior Courts are held here, and the court house and jail are elegant and costly stone buildings. The number of persons employed in these manufactories, is very great. In the cotton mills alone were employed in 1856, 2105 males, and 7349 females, besides 372 in the calico printing works. Many of the private dwellings in the city are elegant and costly, and to those who have so lately seen the naked earth, and rocks, on which they are situated, they seem like enchanted castles. Here are 22 religious societies, of all denominations; 5 Congregational Trinitarian, 3 Unitarian, 3 Methodist Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 3 Roman Catholic, 2 Universalist, 1 Free-will Baptist, and 2 Advent, many of which have elegant and costly churches. They have eight or ten newspapers published in the city, of which the Lowell Journal was the first established, and the legitimate successor of the Chelmsford paper, which first occupied the ground. The schools in Lowell, are among the first in the State, the appropriation was recently one dollar for every man woman and child in the city.—The Boston and Lowell railroad was opened in 1833. There is now railroad communication in all directions. The Pawtucket bridge at the head of the falls has been in use for half a century. The Central bridge, from the lower part of the city to Dracut, was built in 1826. Valuation \$16,497,395. Here the red man sat in Council, in ages unknown to us; here in more modern times they listened to the doctrine of Christianity, from the Apostle Eliot. Here they had the sagacity to fix the seat of

their tribes, where the fish could be caught at the falls of the Merrimack and Concord, and where a light soil could be easily cultivated. Here they dwindled away before the presence of the white man, and doubtless many of their bones rest beneath the foundation of the city.

LUDLOW.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 90 miles S. W. of Boston, 10 N. E. of Springfield. Incorporated Feb. 28, 1774, and has 1191 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Granby and Belchertown, E. by Palmer, S. by Chickapee river, which separates it from Wilbraham, W. by Springfield. The Chickapee here is a large and beautiful stream, and adds much to the beauty of the place; several smaller streams water the town. It was formerly part of Springfield.—Rev. Antipas Steward was the first minister, in 1793. Here is 1 woolen mill! also, a cotton factory with 3000 spindles, cotton consumed 204,400 lbs. 699,000 yds. of cloth made. It is a hilly, farming town. A station on the Western railroad accommodates the town. Here is 1 Congregational and 2 Methodist churches. Valuation \$459,837.

LUNENBURG.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 45 miles N. W. of Boston, 26 N. of Worcester. Incorporated Aug. 1, 1728, and contains 1224 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Town-

send, E. by Shirley, S. by Lancaster and Leominster, W. by Fitchburg. This town is watered by several small branches of Nashua river, but none of much magnitude. The soil here is good and the lands productive. This town was granted by the General Court in 1719, and named for one of the titles of George II. King of England. The first settler here was Samuel Page, who died in 1747, at a great age. Many of the first settlers were from Ireland. In 1764, the town of Fitchburg was taken from this town. The name of Edward Hartwell, Esq. deserves mention as a benefactor of this town. In the summer of 1749, two soldiers stationed here, were killed by the Indians, and the family of Mr John Fitch, was captured. The first church was formed here, and Rev. Andrew Gardner installed May 15, 1728; dismissed Feb. 22, 1732; succeeded by Rev. David Stearns, April 18, 1733; he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Payson, Sept. 8, 1762, Rev Zabdiel Adams, was ordained Sept. 5, 1764. It is principally a farming town.—Palmleaf hats are made here, value \$2400. It has a pleasant village near the centre, 5 miles from Shirley station on the Fitchburg railroad. It has 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Methodist societies. Valuation \$636,547.

LYNN.

ESSEX Co. City, 10 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated as a

town, Nov. 1637, and contained in 1820, 4515 inhabitants. Incorporated as a city April, 1850. and has now 15,713. Bounded E. by Salem. N. by Danvers and Lynnfield; W. by Saugus, S. by the ocean. This city is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Mass. Bay, with Saugus river on the west, and has a small and convenient harbor. The land here is of the first quality, in the city it is level and handsome; there is considerable of salt meadow on Saugus river, and wild and immoveable ledges of precipitous rocks in the back ground. The Eastern railroad passes through, and has two stations in the city. A bank was incorporated in 1814, and 2 others since. Iron works were established here in 1645, which for several years supplied most of the iron used in the colonies. A few of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, and one vessel of 300 tons, is engaged in the whale fishery. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ladies' shoes, of which more than 9,000,000 pairs are made annually. Lynn has long been the principal seat of the manufacture of ladies' shoes, and continues to carry it on to a great extent. Value of shoes and boots made here in 1856, \$4,165,529. Here is also made almost every article of domestic manufacture common in New England. The settlement here was begun in 1629. Its increase was rapid, and several other towns were first settled from this. The first church was gathered in 1632, and Rev. Stephen Bachelder "*admitted*" pastor, dismissed in 1635; Rev. Samuel Whiting was installed in 1636, and died in 1679; his colleague for several years was Rev. Thomas Cobbett. He was succeeded by Rev. Jeremiah Shepherd. Hon. Jon. Humphrey, was an inhabitant of this town. He was an assistant, married the lady Susan, daughter of the earl of Lincoln, and sister of the lady Arabella, and came over in 1632; removed in 1640 to the Bahama islands. Hon. John Burrill, judge of the county court, and speaker of the house of representatives, died here of small pox, Dec. 10, 1721. The oldest legible tombstone here, is that of John Clifford, who died June 17, 1698.—Granite, suitable for millstones, abounds in this town. Lynn beach is a great curiosity. (*See Nahant.*) Lynn is a curious mixture of city and country. The compact part of the city is composed almost entirely of mechanics, with such trade as is necessary to supply so large a population. When our former edition was published, it ranked but as a thriving town. It has much excellent soil, and is still one of our best farming *cities*. It has large tracts of salt meadow, and good resources for manure, and its variety of trades, fisheries, and farming interest, render it more self-sustaining and independent than any city in the state. Here

are now 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 5 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Universalist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Christian, 1 Friends, and 1 Free churches.—Valuation, \$4,148,989.

LYNNFIELD.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 12 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated July 3, 1782, and has 883 inhabitants. Bounded N. and W. by Reading, E. by Danvers, S. by South Reading. The Danvers and South Reading railroad has a station in this town. The land is of a secondary quality; there are many good farms, and decent farm houses. There are 2 Trinitarian, and 1 Universalist churches. Valuation, \$345,356.

MALDEN.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 4 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated May 2, 1649, and has 4591 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Stoneham and South Reading, E. by Chelsea, S. by Mystic river, W. by Medford. It is 5 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide. The southern part of the town is low, and contains 1000 acres of salt marsh. The northern parts are rocky and uneven, with some tracts of woodland. The main roads are level, and in good repair. Malden bridge, built in 1787, is 2420 feet long, and connects this town with Charlestown. This town was settled in 1648, by several persons from Charlestown, who gathered themselves into a

church state, and having in 1651, called a minister to the pastoral office, without the advice, if not against the consent of the neighboring churches, and allowance of the magistrates, the general court imposed a fine upon all concerned in the transaction. There is a very extensive establishment for the dyeing of silk and other goods, situated in this town. Malden has greatly increased within a few years, and has many good buildings. The Boston and Maine railroad on the west, the Eastern on the south, and a horse railroad to Boston, through Charlestown, afford great facilities. Here are manufactured carriages, cars, tin ware, flour, bricks, lasts, leather, and many other articles. It has 2 Trinitarian, 1 Universalist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Roman Catholic societies. Valuation, \$1,731,662.

MANCHESTER.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 27 miles N. E. of Boston, and 9 in the same direction from Salem.—Incorporated May 14, 1645, and has 1878 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Essex, E. by Gloucester, W. by Beverly, and S. by Massachusetts bay. Manchester is pleasantly situated, has a southern declivity to the water, has a good harbor, and is extensively engaged in the fishing business. The soil is somewhat encumbered with rocks, and there are considerable quantities of wood in the back parts of the town. Here is

a handsome village, some trade, and considerable manufacturing and mechanical business. Chairs and cabinet work are made extensively here. The Gloucester railroad intersects this town. This was an early settlement. Winthrop's journal says, "5th 9th mo. 1645, the village at Jeffrey's neck, was incorporated, and called Manchester. Not being in a church state, they have procured Mr. Smith, some time minister at Plymouth, to preach to them."—There is now a Congregational and a Baptist society. Valuation, \$499,507.

MANSFIELD.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 26 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated April 26, 1770. Contains 2119 inhabitants. Bounded E. by Easton, S. by Norton, W. by Attleborough, N. by Foxborough. This town was taken from Norton at its incorporation, and both were included in the first grant of Taunton. It is finely watered by three principal branches of Taunton river, called Rumford, Cocasset, and Canoc rivers, the two former of which, are large and valuable streams. Rumford river passes through the centre of the town, and all run nearly parallel from N. W. to S. E. Here are four cotton mills, with 2748 spindles, consuming 115,000 lbs. of cotton. There are manufactories of hollow iron ware, tacks, brads, straw goods, shoes, palm leaf hats, &c. The soil here is

not of the best quality, but capable of agricultural improvement. A coal mine was discovered here in 1836, and shafts have been sunk 60 or 70 feet, without as yet much profit. Here is a junction of the New Bedford & Taunton, with the Providence railroad, in the centre of the town. Here is 1 Trinitarian, 1 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, 2 Methodist, 1 Friends, and 1 Free-will Baptist churches. Valuation, \$378,902.

MARBLEHEAD.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, and port of entry, 16 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated May 2, 1649, and contains 6933 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Salem harbor, W. by Salem and Lynn, S. and E. by the ocean. It lies 4 miles S. E. of Salem. The harbor lies in front of the town, and extends from N. W. to S. E.; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. It is good, but difficult of access, and is well defended by Fort Sewell. It has 2 banks, a custom house, and an academy. It is a neck of land running into the sea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile broad. The compact settlement is long and narrow, composed of one principal street, with several short branches, to the harbor. It is a large town, and contains many respectable dwelling houses. The principal business here is fishing, and that mostly to the banks of Newfoundland. The surface of the town, even in the settlement, is rocky and uneven, and there is

a bold, craggy cliff against the died 1782. Rev. Ebenezer Hub-sea. This town was originally a bard, was ordained January, part of Salem. In 1648, they 1783, and died October, 1800.— had the consent of that town for Rev. Samuel Dana, was ordained separate town privileges. Its October, 1800. A second church growth was such, that in 1741 was formed in 1714, and Rev. they had 160 fishing schooners, Edward Holyoke, ordained; af- of 50 tons each. The town suf- terwards president of Harvard fered extremely in business by College. Upon his removal, Rev. the revolutionary war, but warm- Simon Bradstreet was settled, ly engaged in the American cause. Jan. 4, 1738, and died 1772.— They furnished at one time, a Rev. Isaac Story was ordained whole regiment for the public in 1771, and continued for 30 service, and offered the use of years. One of the first Episco- their stores and wharves to the pal churches in the colony, was oppressed inhabitants of Boston. in this town. In 1779, a place of About 1770, this town was sec- worship was erected for all those ond only to Boston, in proportion “whose opinions differed from of the public tax, and, as was the opinions of their neighbors,” supposed, in number of inhabi- and in 1800 a Methodist meeting tants; and imported more harl house was erected. There are money, than any other town in now 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, the province. This place also 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Episco- suffered extremely in its business. pal, and 1 Universalist societies. by the war of 1812, and the pre- Valuation, \$2,033,990.

MARION.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town. Incorporated May 14, 1852, and has 969 inhabitants. It was for- merly part of Rochester. Bound- vels of 3805 tons, in the cod ed N. by Rochester, S. by Buz- fishery. There are made cordage, zard's bay, W. by Mattapoissett. tin ware, glue, shoes, and many The village was formerly called other articles. It has a branch Sippican. It is 55 miles S. of from the Eastern railroad. The Boston, and has good accommo- first church was formed here, and dation by the Fairhaven rail- Rev. Samuel Cheever settled road. Vessels are built here.— 1684, and died in 1724, aged 85. And they have also several that Rev. John Barnard was settled are employed in the whale fish- colleague in 1714, and died. Jan- ery. Salt is made here; also, uary, 1770. Rev. William Whit- cars, carriages, and other articles. well, was ordained Jan. 14, 1762, There are Congregational, Uni-

versalist, and Methodist churches. Val. in 1857, \$546,900.

MARLBOROUGH.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 28 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated May 31, 1660. Population 4288. Bounded N. by Stow, E. by Sudbury and Framingham, S. by Southborough, S. W. by Northborough, N. W. by Berlin. This town is pleasantly situated on one of the principal branches of Concord river. The land here is of the richest quality; handsomely waving in gentle declivities. There are many excellent farms, and the large and well built farm houses and barns, are decisive indications of the industry and prosperity of the inhabitants. The largest and fattest of cattle feed here, upon the richest of pastures. This town was first settled in 1654. It was called by the Indians, Okamakamesit, and a settlement of Christian Indians remained here some time after its incorporation; and in 1674, contained ten families, or about 50 souls. This town was originally a part of Sudbury, and partook with that town in the horrors of Indian warfare. March 26, 1676, being in the time of Philip's war, the place was attacked, and several houses burnt by the Indians. The people having fled for safety, the remaining houses were burnt, and the place left desolate. Feltonville, a fine manufacturing village, in the west part of the town. is on Assabet river. The first

minister of this place was Rev. William Brimsmead, an eccentric character, who is mentioned elsewhere, died July 3, 1701. Rev. Robert Breck was ordained 1707, and died 1731. Rev. Benjamin Kent ordained 1733, dismissed 1735. Rev. Aaron Smith, ordained June 11, 1740, dismissed 1778. Rev. Asa Packard, ordained March 23, 1785. There are now Unitarian, Trinitarian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic societies. Valuation, \$1,172,267.

MARSHFIELD.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 30 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated March 2, 1640, and has 1876 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Scituate, W. by Hanover, S. W. by Pembroke, S. by Duxbury, E. by the ocean. This town is pleasantly situated, having two considerable streams, called North and South rivers. The former separating it from Scituate; the latter passing through the town. There is a tolerable harbor, and some cod fisheries; shad and alewives are also taken. This town was originally a part of Plymouth, and was formerly called Rexham. Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England, died in this town, July 20, 1704, aged 83. A grandson of Governor Carver, lived here to the age of 102, and in 1775, was at work in the same field with his son, grandson, and great-grandson, who had also an infant

son in the house, making five Sanctuit and Coatuit villages.—generations. Edward Winslow, Rev. Joseph Bourne, grandson of some years governor of Plymouth colony, resided in this town, and his estate still remains in the family, now belonging to Dr. John Winslow, great-grandson of the governor. In 1666, William Shurtleff, and two other persons, were killed here by lightning.—Here was the farm and here is the grave of Daniel Webster, U. S. Senator, Secretary of State, and Minister to England. Here are 3 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Episcopal societies. Valuation, \$643,191.

MARSHPEE.

BARNSTABLE Co. Indian town, 70 miles S. E. of Boston. It is bounded N. by Sandwich, E. by Barnstable, S. by the ocean, and W. by Falmouth. Pomponesset bay makes up into the east part of this town. The soil is light, sandy, and yet much covered with wood. In 1660, Richard Bourne obtained a deed of this territory, of Quachatissit and other Indians. This deed was obtained and held for their benefit. A church was gathered here, and Mr. Bourne ordained pastor by Mr. Mather and Mr. Cotton, of Boston. His son, Shearjashub Bourne, was ordained here in 1670. He was succeeded by an Indian, Simon Popmonet. Rev. Rowland Cotton, minister of Sandwich, preached here in 1793. There were then 214 Indians at

Shearjashub, was liberally educated and ordained missionary to these Indians in 1729. He was succeeded by Solomon Bryant, an Indian, who died May 8, 1775, aged 80. Rev. Gideon Hawley was minister here, and published an account of these Indians, in 1794. By the benevolence of Mr. Bourne, and the special care of the government, this has been reserved for the Indians, from the early days of the colony. But it appears, notwithstanding the fatherly protection of government, and the exertions of the pious and benevolent that the society has been constantly sinking, both in numbers and moral character. They had dwindled to 380 souls in 1802; to 357 in 1808; and to 150 in 1820. They are of a mixed race, and many of them are mulattoes, and negroes. It was incorporated as a district, with most town privileges, March 31, 1834. It is not included in the census or valuation.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

AN island, 21 miles long and 6 broad; lying W. of Nantucket, and S. of Barnstable Co., and of itself composes Dukes Co. It has 4401 inhabitants; lies lat. $40^{\circ} 17'$ north, long. $70^{\circ} 50'$ west. Cattle and sheep are raised here in great numbers; and a sufficiency of grain for the inhabitants.—It was called Capawock by the Indians. Edgartown is the chief

town. It was annexed to New York for many years, and united with Massachusetts in 1692. This island was granted in October, 1641, by the agent of Lord Sterling, to Thomas Mayhew, who commenced the settlement of Edgartown the following year. His son was minister of the Indian church on this island, which he and his father had been chiefly instrumental in gathering. In 1652, 282 of the heathen had embraced the gospel, and entered into a solemn covenant. Young Mr. Mayhew perished at sea, in 1651, and the father took charge of the society, (though Hiacoomes was pastor,) till his grandson was prepared for the ministry, which was in 1673. A great grandson of the original proprietor of the island was pastor of this church in 1694, and died Nov. 29, 1758.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

LARGE bay, between Cape Ann on the N. and Cape Cod on the S.

MATTAPOISETT.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, situated on Buzzard's bay, 55 miles S. of Boston. Bounded S. by the bay, W. by Fairhaven, N. by Rochester, E. by Marion. Incorporated June 20, 1857, and contains about 1800 inhabitants. Here are owned 2 vessels, of 4000 tons, employed in whaling, and several coasting vessels.—There were living here in 1858, 70 persons aged 70 years and up-

wards. It has 1 Congregational, 1 Christian Baptist, 1 Friends, 1 Universalist societies. Valuation in 1858, \$862,250.

MATTAPOISETT HARBOR.

EXTENDS up from Buzzard's bay, into the town of Rochester. It receives Mattapoisett river, a stream of some magnitude, which heads in Middleborough.

MEDFIELD.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 17 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated May 3, 1651, and contains 1026 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Dover, E. by Walpole, S. by Wrentham, and W. by Medway and Sherburne. This town is pleasantly situated on the east side of Charles river, which is here a considerable stream. It was originally part of Dedham, from which it was taken at its incorporation. This town suffered severely by the Indians. At break of day on the morning of Feb. 21, 1675, two or three hundred of the Narraganset Indians fell upon the town with great fury. They succeeded in burning a large part of the buildings, and killed 18 persons, although there were 200 soldiers in the town.—They first attacked the house of Samuel Morse; Lieut. Adams was shot down at his door, and his wife mortally wounded; 40 or 50 dwelling houses were burnt, mostly in the west part of the town. This was during Philip's war, and he is said to have been

present, mounted on an elegant horse, on which he rode rapidly from place to place, directing the massacre. They were finally driven away by the discharge of a small piece of cannon. This is a flourishing farming and manufacturing town. Shovels, forks, hoes, brushes, straw bonnets, and tin ware are made here. A church was formed in 1651, and Rev. John Wilson, installed, died in 1691. In 1697, Rev. Joseph Baxter was installed, and remained 48 years. There are now 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Baptist churches. Valuation, \$459,846.

MEDFORD.

MIDDLESEX CO. Post-town, 4 miles N. of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 28. 1630, and contains 4605 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Stoneham, E. by Malden, S. by Somerville, W. by Winchester. William Wood, the author of "New England's Prospects," who visited Boston in 1633, says: "Mystic, (now Medford,) is seated by the water side very pleasantly. There are not many houses as yet. On the west side of this river, the governor hath a farm, where he keeps most of his cattle. On the east side is Mr. Craddock's plantation, where he hath a park impaled, and keeps his cattle till he can store it with deer. Here he likewise is at charge of building ships. The last year one was on the stocks of 100 tons; that being finished,

they are to build one of twice her burden." The principal settlement is on the N. E. bank of Mystic river. It is sufficiently elevated to command an extensive and picturesque view of the country, and is a fine and flourishing village. It has railroad accommodation by a branch from the Boston & Maine railroad, and has numerous manufactures.—Ship building is carried on here to a great extent. Winter Hill, noted in the history of the Revolution, as the place of encampment of Gen. Burgoyne and his army, after their capture at Saratoga, is in this town. It is 124 feet above the sea. The south part of Medford is composed of a rich, marly soil, through which Mystic river has cut its serpentine course; the northern part is broken and rocky. Gov. Brooks was a resident, and long a practicing physician in this town, died March 1, 1825; he was a colonel in the Revolution, and first broke the enemy's line at Saratoga.—The first minister here was Rev. Aaron Porter, ordained in 1712. Mr. Porter was succeeded by Rev. Ebenezer Turell, ordained Nov. 25, 1724; he died Dec. 5, 1778, in the 77th year of his age, and 54th of his ministry, an eminent preacher. Rev. David Osgood, D. D., was for many years minister of this town. Here are 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic societies. Val. \$2,409,333.

MEDWAY.

NORFOLK CO. Post-town, 20 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 24, 1713, and contains 3230 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Sherburne, E. by Medfield, S. by Franklin, W. by Holliston. This was formerly a part of Medfield. It is situated on the Boston & N. Y. Central railroad. It is a manufacturing town of some note. The cotton manufacturing business was commenced here in 1809, and it now has 4 cotton mills, consuming 3,555,000 lbs. of cotton per annum.—It has also manufactories of paper, hosiery, boots, shoes, and bleaching and coloring works.—The first minister was Rev. David Deming, in 1715. Rev. Nathan Buckman, in 1724, who was in office 70 years. It now has 3 Trinitarian, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist societies. Val. \$867,176.

MELROSE.

MIDDLESEX CO. Post-town, 7 miles W. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine railroad. Incorporated in 1850, at which time it was taken from parts of Malden and Stoneham, by which towns and Saugus, it is bounded. It is a flourishing village which has grown up suddenly, from the facility of communication with Boston, where a large part of its residents do business, and from which it is but 7 miles distant, and has intercourse by railroad, almost every hour in the day.—It is rapidly increasing, and had

in 1855, 1976 inhabitants. Carriages, tin ware, boots and shoes, and other articles are made here. Here are 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Universalist, and 1 Baptist societies.—Valuation \$505,098. ✓

MENDON.

WORCESTER CO. Post-town, 32 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated May 15, 1667, being the second town in the county, and contains 1381 inhabitants.—Bounded N. by Upton and Milford, E. by Bellingham, S. by Blackstone, W. by Uxbridge.—The surface of the town is somewhat uneven, but is rich, strong land. Here are the usual manufactures, including straw braid, shoes, trunks, bricks and lumber. This town was an original grant, and called by the natives Quanshipauge. Hubbard says, "Liberty was granted by the legislature for erecting a township 30 or 40 miles west of Roxbury, and it was called Mendon. It was settled chiefly by Roxbury people about 1647." The Indians attacked this place, July 14, 1675, and killed four or five people. The dangers apprehended from the Indians, broke up the town. Rev. Joseph Emerson, was minister here previous to the Indian war. Rev. Grindall Rawson was ordained here after the settlement in 1680. Succeeded by Rev. Joseph Dorr, in 1716; Rev. Joseph Willard in 1769; Rev. Caleb Alexander, April 12, 1786.

Here are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist societies. Valuation \$668,839.

METHUEN.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 30 miles north of Boston. Incorporated Dec. 8, 1725, being formerly a part of Haverhill. Bounded N. by Haverhill and Salem, N. H., E. by Merrimack river, S. by Lawrence, W. by Dracut. It is a pleasant and flourishing town; the people are mostly farmers.—The soil is good and handsemely interspersed with hills and valleys, of moderate declivity.—Spicket river crosses this town from New Hampshire, to the Merrimack. Spicket Falls, are a curiosity; the water dashes down a rocky precipice of about 30 feet, in the finest manner imaginable. There is a plentiful supply of water, which, with those falls, has given rise to a flourishing manufacturing village. A cotton factory was established here about 1812, by Stephen Minot, Esq., of Haverhill. This was burned in 1818, and rebuilt soon after. A branch of the Boston and Maine railroad unites with the Manchester & Lawrence here. They have a building 90 feet long, and five stories high; the machinery is moved by a water wheel, 36 feet in diameter. The first church was formed Oct. 29, 1729, and Rev. Christopher Sargent ordained Nov. 5, the same year, died March 20, 1790. Rev. Simon F. Williams was or-

daind colleague with Mr. Sargent, Dec. 13, 1786, dismissed Aug. 16, 1791. Rev. Humphrey C. Perley was ordained Dec. 2, 1795, dismissed May 24, 1815.—

Here are now 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Methodist societies.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 34 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated, June 1660, and has 4342 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Bridgewater and Halifax, E. by Plympton and Carver, S. by Rochester and Lakesville, W. by Taunton. The soil of this town is mostly good, with some sandy pine plain, which extends over much of the southern parts of this county. The dwelling of Squanto, the tried friend of the English, was at Namasket, in this town; the Assawampsit of the Indians was also here. Sir Christopher Gardiner, a Papist, and son of the Bishop of Winchester, and an enemy to the colony, came to dwell in New-England, but offending the government, he took shelter with the Indians at this place, who delivered him over to Gov. Bradford. The Randolph and Bridgewater railroad unites with Cape Cod and Fairhaven railroad, in this town. Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins, with Squanto for their guide, visited this place in 1621; and lodged here on their way to visit Massasoit, at Pockanockit. In July 1675, the

principal part of the houses belonging to the English in this town, were burnt by the Indians; and May 13, 1676, they burned the remaining houses. Mrs. Hope Nelson, died in this town in 1782, aged 105 years. In 1763, Shubael Thompson found a land turtle, marked on the shell J. W., 1747; it had lost one foot. He marked his initials and date, and let it go. It was found again, and marked by Elijah Clapp, in 1773; by William Shaw in 1775; by Jonathan Soule in 1784; by Joseph Soule in 1790; and last by Zenas Smith in 1791; whether he is since dead or emigrated is not known. Peter Oliver, L. L. D., chief justice of Massachusetts, was a resident of this town. He joined the British at the Revolution, and died at Birmingham, Eng., October, 1791. Peirce academy, in this town, is one of the most flourishing in the state, having an extensive museum of natural history, and philosophical apparatus, for which it is greatly indebted to Mr. Jenks, its present Principal. A church was formed here, and Rev. Samuel Fuller ordained Aug. 24, 1695; succeeded by Thomas Palmer, who was soon dismissed for immorality. Rev. Peter Thatcher was ordained Nov. 2, 1709, died April 22, 1744. Rev. Sylvanus Conant was ordained March 28, 1745, died 1777. Here are now 3 Congregational, 3 Baptist, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist societies. Val. \$1,603,928.

MIDDLEBOROUGH FOUR CORNERS.

POST-VILLAGE in the township of Middleborough.

MIDDLEFIELD.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 135 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated March 12, 1783, and contains 677 inhabitants. Bounded N.E. by Worthington, S.E. by Chester, S. W. by Becket, W. by Washington, N. by Peru. The Western railroad crosses its southern border. The middle and principal branch of Westfield river, washes the N. E. part of the town, and divides it from Worthington. Here are manufactories of woolen and paper. It is principally an agricultural town. The first minister was Rev. Jonathan Nash, in 1792; the second was Rev. Samuel Parker, in 1834.—There are 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, and 1 Baptist societies. Valuation, \$299,904.

MIDDLETON.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 20 miles N. of Boston. Incorporated in 1728, and contains 880 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Andover and Boxford, E. by Topsfield and Danvers, S. by Danvers, and W. by Reading and Andover. It was composed of the contiguous corners of the adjacent towns. Ipswich river washes the eastern border. Here is a paper mill, and an extensive shoe factory. The Essex railroad intersects the town. There are

Congregational and Universalist societies. Valuation, \$310,417.

MILFORD.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town. 30 miles S. W. of Boston. and 20 S. E. of Worcester. Incorporated April 11, 1786. and contains 7489 inhabitants. The Indian name was Wopowage. Bounded N. by Holliston S. by Mendon. W. by Upton, N. by Hopkinton. Charles river rises in Hopkinton, and runs south through the eastern part of this town: and Mill river, a branch of the Blackstone, runs from Hopkinton, through the west part, both affording fine sites for manufactories. This town is agreeably diversified with hill and dale. The people are mostly farmers, with a proportion of mechanics. A community, called Hopedale, was established here about 1840. They lately consisted of 15 families, and had large machine shops, with water power. They also manufacture axes, hatchets, cars, coaches, cabinet and tin ware. There are 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Roman Catholic societies. Valuation, \$1,144,721.

MILLBURY.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town. 40 miles S. W. from Boston. Incorporated June 11, 1813, and contains 3286 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Worcester, E. by Grafton, S. by Sutton, W. by Auburn. It was taken from Sutton

at its incorporation. Blackstone river passes through this town, and is the cause of its existence as a separate town, and the main-spring of its activity. The soil is fertile, and well cultivated. It has a branch from the Worcester railroad. Blackstone canal crosses the river in the south eastern part of the town, at the falls, and the water is taken from the river at the falls here to feed the canal to Mendon. This is a flourishing manufacturing town. Here are 6 cotton mills, with 18,000 spindles. There are also 3 woolen mills. They manufacture hollow ware, edge tools, paper, carriages, fire arms, scythes, bricks, shoes, &c., to the value of \$500,000.—A church was formed here, as the north parish in Sutton, in 1747, and Rev. James Wellman ordained. They have now 3 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, and 1 Roman Catholic churches. Valuation, \$983,030.

MILTON.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 7 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated in 1662, and contains 2656 inhabitants. This town is 5 miles long and 2½ wide. Bounded N. by Neponset river, which separates it from Dorchester, W. by Dedham, S. by Canton and Randolph, E. by Quincy. This town was formerly part of Dorchester, from which it was separated by mutual consent in 1662. The land here was granted to Dorchester by the general court, and

a deed taken of Kitchmakin, Indian sachem of Massachusetts. It was called Unquity. Much of the surface is elevated, swelling into eminences of from 1 to 300 feet above the sea. The middle and northeast parts of the town are well adapted to tillage, the south part is more broken and less cultivated. The westerly ridge of the Blue hills is within the line of this town, and is 710 feet above high water. The settlements are thickly scattered on the sides of the old roads through the town. The most compact are at the meeting house, and at Milton hill. Gov. Hutchinson, historian of Massachusetts, and Lieut. Gov. Robbins, had seats here. An academy, opened in 1807, has flourished many years. Here was the first paper mill in the state. At Milton, upper falls, are at present, paper and other mills. At the lower falls, are factories, mills, &c.; and at Milton bridge, there are factories and paper mills in operation.—The town is accommodated by the Dorchester & Milton branch of the Old Colony railroad. The church of this town was formed at Dorchester, April 24, 1678.—They have 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation, \$1,733,127.

MONROE.

FRANKLIN Co. 130 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 21, 1722. Bounded N. by Vermont line, E. by Deerfield

river, S. by Florida, and W. by Clarksburg. Situated on the high lands north of Hoosac mountain, on the line of the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad. It is chiefly adapted to grazing, and is devoted mainly to raising sheep. Valuation, \$60,538.

MONSON.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 50 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated April 25, 1760, and has 2942 inhabitants. It was taken from Brimfield at its incorporation. Bounded N. by the south branch of Chickapee river, which separates it from Palmer, E. by Brimfield, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Wilbraham. Here has been located one of the costly state alms houses, having in 1858, 700 paupers. The lands are good and pleasantly diversified with hills and dales, among which irrigation has been practiced to much advantage. Here are valuable quarries of granite. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has valuable water privileges, which are well improved. The Hampden cotton manufactory, located in this place, was incorporated in 1814, capital \$300,000. The Monson woolen factory was incorporated in 1815, capital \$40,000; still in successful operation. Here are also manufactories of gold and silver spectacles, straw bonnets, &c. There are Congregational, Baptist and Methodist societies. Valuation, \$916,185.

MONTAGUE.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 87 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Dec. 22, 1753, and has 1074 inhabitants. Bounded W. and N. by Connecticut river, E. by Wendell, S. by Leverett. This town is pleasantly situated, and abounds with interesting scenery. The Vermont and Massachusetts railroad intersects this town. The falls here are a great curiosity.—All the waters of the Connecticut, drained from a large portion of New Hampshire and Vermont, here dash down a precipice of 65 feet, in the most wild and romantic manner. The principal pitch is divided by an island, and is said strongly to resemble Niagara. Here is a canal 3 miles long, and 25 feet wide, having eight locks, each 75 feet long, 12 deep, and 20 wide. Into this canal the water is thrown by an immense dam, 330 yards long, and 40 feet at its greatest height, constructed of heavy timber. Another immense dam, four miles above, overcomes Miller's falls. The canal is cut through a strata of coarse conglomerate, composed of fragments of primitive rocks. A bridge crosses the river, and connects it with Deerfield. May 18, 1676, a severe battle with the Indians was fought in this town. Indians killed, 300; English, 38. Here are Trinitarian, and Unitarian churches. Val. \$447,222.

MONTEREY.

BERKSHIRE Co. Incorporated

April 12, 1847, and contains 823 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Tyringham, of which it was a part, W. by Great Barrington, S. by North Marlborough. It has one cotton mill, and manufactories of straw paper and combs. It has fine scenery, and is well adapted to grazing. There is a Congregational society. Valuation, \$227,960.

MONTGOMERY.

HAMPDEN Co. 100 miles from Boston. Incorporated in 1780, and contains 414 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Norwich, N. E. by Southampton, S. E. by Westfield, S. W. by Russell. It is pleasantly situated on the north side of Westfield river, which washes the south west corner of the town. It is near the Western railroad. It is mostly a farming town, producing butter, cheese, and stock. A church was formed here in 1797; Seth Noble, pastor. It has Congregational and Methodist churches. Valuation, \$159,691.

MONUMENT POINT.

IN Cape Cod bay. Long. 70° 31' W., Lat. 41° 55' N.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

BERKSHIRE Co. 130 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated June 21, 1779, and has 344 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Egremont, E. by Sheffield, S. by Connecticut, and W. by New York. This town has an elevated situation on

the height of land between the political purposes. It was incorporated June 27, 1687, and contains 8064 inhabitants. Lat. 41° the principal summit of which is $13' N.$, long. $69^{\circ} 56' W.$ In 1693, in this town, and is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea; this island. They had five assemblies and two churches. In 1763, there were 320, out of whom 235 died before the end of January. The soil here is light and sandy, but in some parts productive. Most of the inhabitants are Friends, or Quakers.—Here is a Methodist, and Universalist society. Val. \$93,402.

MUSKEGAT ISLAND.

LYING between Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, in the form of a horse's shoe, about three miles in extent.

NANTASKET BEACH.

EXTENDS S. from Point Alterton, along the towns of Hull and Cohasset. A settlement was made at Nantasket, in 1624, by Mr. Lyford, who had been a preacher at Plymouth, and others. (*See Hull.*)

NANTUCKET ISLAND.

ISLAND, situated in the ocean, about 20 miles S. of Chatham, in the county of Barnstable, and of the neighboring continent.—about 15 E. of Martha's Vineyard. It is 100 miles S. E. of Boston, on a straight line, and 125 round Cape Cod. It is 15 miles long, and 11 in its greatest breadth. It is a county, but usually classed with Dukes Co., for

political purposes. It was incorporated June 27, 1687, and contains 8064 inhabitants. Lat. 41° the principal summit of which is $13' N.$, long. $69^{\circ} 56' W.$ In 1693, there were 500 adult Indians on this island. They had five assemblies and two churches. In 1763, there were 320, out of whom 235 died before the end of January. The soil here is light and sandy, but in some parts productive. Most of the inhabitants are Friends, or Quakers.—The people here are mostly seamen, and are considered as the most skillful and adventurous in the world. They are mostly engaged in the whale fishery, which they pursue even in the northern seas and great Pacific ocean. The right of this island was obtained by Thomas Mayhew, of William, earl of Sterling, and conveyed to nine proprietors, who divided it into 27 shares, in 1659. There are now more than 3000 shares. It is mostly a joint concern to this day. The town of Sherburne formerly comprehended the whole island, but this name was dispensed with by law several years ago, and it is now known as an island, a town, and a county, by the name of Nantucket. The climate is much milder than that of the neighboring continent.—The soil in some parts produces fruits and grass. There is not a tree of natural growth on the island; though it was formerly well wooded, it has been destitute of trees for many years. The people suffered severely both by

the revolutionary and the last war. They had in 1856, 44 ships, of 14,266 tons, employed chiefly in the whaling business; capital in the whale fishery, \$1,452,300. They have most of the usual manufactures; those of oil and candles in 1844, amounted to \$1,375,000; but have since declined. On the south east of the island, are Nantucket Shoals, where numerous vessels have been shipwrecked. They extend 50 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The port of Nantucket is on this island, 20 miles S. E. of Falmouth, 60 S. E. of New Bedford, and 123 S. S. E. of Boston. It is on a harbor included in a bay which stretches along the whole north west shore of the island, from Sandy Point on the N. E., to Eel Point on the N. W. The bay makes a fine road for ships, except when the wind is at the N. W., when there is a heavy swell. The harbor is safe from all winds, being almost landlocked, the points at its entrance approaching within a mile of each other. There is a bar of sand at the mouth of the harbor, on which there is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at low tide. Nantucket contains two banks, and two insurance offices. There are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Methodist, and 3 Baptist societies. Valuation, \$4,595,362.

NAHANT.

THIS is a neck of land stretching from the south shore of Lynn

far into the sea. It is regarded as a great natural curiosity. It appears as if it had once been two islands, but is now a peninsula, connected to the main land by two ridges of pebbles and sand, thrown up by the water; the first beach is a mile and a half in length, and 15 rods wide, and leads to the little island, which is 40 rods by 30, and rises 30 feet above the sea. The outer beach is 80 rods in length, and connects the small island with the great, or Nahant Island.—This island branches into two ridges, the south east branch extends a mile, and rises 130 feet above the sea. This promontory was incorporated as a town in 1853, and has 270 inhabitants.—Many families have cottages here. There are several hotels, and it is principally sustained as a place of resort in the summer. The air is fragrant and cooling; the scenery romantic; the walks round the margin of the cliffs, pleasant; and the prospect sublimely grand. A ride over the beach to this place at low water, is extremely pleasant; the sand is so hard as scarcely to leave the print of the horse's feet. It was formerly a part of Lynn.

NASHAWN.

ONE of the Elizabeth Islands, on the S. E. side of Buzzard's bay, 9 miles long, and two broad. A part of this island was ceded to the United States in 1816, for the erection of a light house.

NASHAWENNA.

ONE of the Elizabeth Islands, lying between Cutahunk and Presque Isle.

NATICK.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 17 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 19, 1781, and contains 4138 inhabitants. Bounded N. by East Sudbury, E. by Needham, S. by Sherburne, W. by Framingham. It is on the Worcester railroad. In 1651, the General Court, on petition of Rev. Mr. Eliot, granted the lands at this place to be preserved perpetually to the natives, and a number of them combined for the purpose of civil government. They by Mr. Eliot's advice, adopted the form of government proposed by Jethro to Moses, and on Aug. 6, 1651, met and chose one ruler of a hundred, two rulers of fifties, and ten rulers of tens, &c. The first Indian church in New England was formed here in 1660, composed of 40 communicants. There were in 1674, 29 families of Christian Indians, at this place. In 1763, there were but 37 souls remaining, now nearly extinct.—Natick is an active manufacturing town, the chief article of manufacture being shoes, of which \$1,163,000 worth were made in 1856, beside other articles.—Here are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation \$916,210.

NEEDHAM.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 12 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Nov. 5, 1711, till then a part of Dedham, and contains 2403 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Weston, E. by Newton, S. by Dedham and Dover, W. by Natick. Charles river washes the south and east and north east borders of the town. It has a depot on the Worcester railroad. The soil of Needham is coarse and the face of the country is uneven. Here is 1 cotton mill for batting &c.; several paper mills, a machine shop, a rolling mill. Bells, and hinges are made here. There are dams across Charles river, adjoining this town at Dover bridge and Newton falls, at which there are paper mills and other machinery in operation. Here are 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Baptist societies.—Valuation \$799,789.

NEW ASHFORD.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 120 miles west of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 26, 1801; and has 195 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Williamstown, E. by Adams S. by Lanesborough, W. by the high lands, in the north part of Hancock, which separates it from New York. The lands here are rough and uneven. The hills have sudden acclivities, and the vallies are deep and forbidding. It is principally a farming town. The highest branch of the Housatonic river, rises in this town, and

passes off south, into Lanesborough. The south western base of Saddle mountain is in this town. There is a Methodist society here. Valuation \$99,966.

NEW BEDFORD.

BRISTOL CO. The fifth city for size in the State, and port of entry, 52 miles south of Boston. Bounded N. by Freetown, E. by Acushnet river, which separates it from Fairhaven, S. by Buzzard's Bay, W. by Dartmouth.—It was incorporated as a part of Dartmouth, June 8, 1664, and taken from that town and incorporated as a town, Feb. 23, 1787; and now contains 20,339 inhabitants. Fairhaven was taken from this town in 1812. It is a pleasant and flourishing city, deeply engaged in the fisheries, and foreign commerce. The harbor is safe and deep. Vessels of 360 or 400 tons lie at the wharves. The river extends about 8 miles inland, and has handsome islands and good fisheries. The entrance into the harbor is between Clark's neck and Sconticut point. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fishery. In 1856, 311 vessels were employed, tonnage, 104,690; men employed 6775; capital employed, \$9,827,100. The city is handsome and regular; the streets crossing each other at right angles. A noble bridge connects this town with Fairhaven; including islands and abutments in its course, it is almost 6000 feet in length, and

cost \$30,000. New Bedford is a flourishing and thriving city. It has an elegant and beautiful city hall, a fine library building, well furnished, and many elegant dwellings and fine gardens. They have extensive manufactures of the products of the fisheries, also of cotton, cordage, castings, masts, boats, and many other articles. It is connected by railroad with the Providence road, at Taunton, and by the Fairhaven road with the Old Colony, and other roads leading to Boston.—The new county road, round the peninsula, at the water's edge, of 4 miles, is one of the finest drives in the country. This place was called Acushnet by the Indians. The first house in the village was built by John Loudon, of Pembroke. Mr. J. Rotch was one of the principal purchasers. This place had a rapid growth before the revolution. Much of it was destroyed by the British, Sept. 5, 1778. They landed 4000 men at Clark's cove, and marching round back of the settlement, burnt the mills, houses, stores, &c., that came in their way; damage estimated at \$323,266. Patience Kempton, daughter of Elder Founce, of Plymouth, died here in 1779, aged 105 years. The first minister here was Rev. Samuel Hunt, who died in 1735; succeeded by Rev. Richard Pierce, 1737. The next minister was Mr. Cheever, who was dismissed in 1759; succeeded by Rev. Samuel West, in 1761. There are 4

Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 3 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 2 Freewill Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Christian society.—Valuation, \$1,308,236.

NEWBURYPORT.

WINDHAM Co. Post-town, 66 miles N. from Boston. Incorporated A. D. 61, 1751, and has 776 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Essex, E. by Colman, S. by Essex, W. by Ware river, which separates it from Wardwich. This town is excellent for raising; their beef, butter and cheese being well known in the market. The town is finely watered, and there are excellent inland meadows. Meminick meadow, was a hideous swamp, and the principal rendezvous of the savages at the time of the destruction of Brookfield. Aug. 2, 1377, eight men were killed and three mortally wounded in this place. Here Mrs. Rowlandson buried her child in the woods, which was mortally wounded at the taking of Lancaster, Aug. 18, 1676. The church was formed here, April 18, 1754, and Rev. Benjamin Ruggles installed the same day. He died May 12, 1782. Rev. Daniel Foster was ordained colleague with Mr. Ruggles, Oct. 29, 1778. Here is now a Congregational church. Valuation, \$544,624.

NEWBURY.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 32 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated

May 6, 1635, and contains 1488 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Newburyport, E. by the ocean, S. by Rowley, W. by West Newbury. Newburyport was taken from this town in 1764, and the most populous part of what remained was set off to Newburyport, when it was incorporated as a city. Most of the lands here are of an excellent quality. The eastern part of the town is composed of an extensive tract of salt meadow, through which Plum island sound flows, and separates the island from the main. Parker river, a fine mill stream, rises in Andover, and passing Dorford and Rowley, falls near 50 feet in a course of 1½ miles in this town. Below the falls it meets the tide, and expands into a navigable river, about 3 miles to Plum island sound. At the lower falls, was the first woolen factory erected in the state, and on the falls just above, is much valuable machinery. There are several bridges across the river; the longest is Oldtown bridge, being 850 feet. Limestone was discovered here in 1697, and quarried for use nearly a century. Here are specimens of marble, serpentine and asbestos. There are many good farms and farmers.—This town was settled in 1635; Dr. Jonathan Clark, William Snelling, Daniel Pierce, Richard Dummer, John Pike, Abraham Toppan, Henry Sewell, Edward Rawson, and Anthony Somerby, were among the first set-

tlers. The first church was formed the same year, under a spreading tree, on the bank of Parker river. Rev. Thomas Parker, and Rev. James Noyes, were the pastors and teachers; succeeded by Jona. Woodbury, in 1663; Rev. Jona. Richardson, in 1675; Rev. Christopher Tappan, in 1696. The Newburyport railroad passes this town, and has a depot near the mills. An attack was made by the Indians upon this town, in October, 1695; they captured the family of John Brown, except a girl who escaped to the village, (now Newburyport.) Capt. Greenleaf pursued and re-took the captives. When attacked, the Indians attempted to kill their prisoners, but in their haste, they inflicted but slight wounds, and they recovered. There are now 2 Congregational churches, 1 at Oldtown, and 1 at Byfield, and 1 Methodist church at Pearson's Mills.—Valuation, in 1850, \$1,565,554, but a large part of this is now in Newburyport.

NEWBURYPORT.

ESSEX Co. Port of entry, and one of the most beautiful cities in New England. It lies on the S. bank of Merrimack river, three miles from its mouth, and 38 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated in 1764, and has 13,354 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Merrimack river, E. by the ocean, and on all other sides by Newbury. The town forms a parallelogram, gradually rising as it recedes from the river. The streets are regular, and cross each other nearly at right angles. High street overlooks the town, and has a delightful prospect of the opposite bank of the river, the harbor, Plum island, and the ocean. It was greatly enlarged by annexing the most populous part of Newbury, and was incorporated as a city in 1851. The Eastern railroad passes under High street, through a tunnel of 400 feet, and to the river on a high embankment and bridge, and over the river on a bridge over the travelled road. The Newburyport railroad extends from this city to Haverhill, and by a branch to Danvers, communicates with Boston over the Danvers and Boston and Maine roads.—Both roads have elegant stations in this city. There is a turnpike and bridge to Plum Island, on which is an elegant hotel, much resorted to for sea bathing in the warm season. This town was early noted for its active commerce and ship building, both of which have decreased, but with a large increase of manufactures. The West India trade and the carrying trade, enjoyed by neutrals during the European wars, rolled wealth into this port with every tide; her houses became palaces, and her merchants the honorable of the earth. The embargo of 1808, and the succeeding commercial restrictions fell with destructive effect upon

this place. A fire, which commenced on the evening of May 31, 1811, and raged with uncontrollable fury till it had destroyed 250 buildings, and laid 16 acres of the fairest part of the town in ruins, was a great loss to the wealth, and discouragement to the enterprise of the town, and falling upon them during the commercial embarrassments, few had courage to rebuild who would have continued to occupy. The war of 1812, the bar at the mouth of the river, and the construction of the Middlesex canal, and consequent loss of the lumber trade, completed the catalogue of events and circumstances which contributed to injure the trade, and lessen the value of real estate. But the city was long since rebuilt with many additional buildings, among which the city hall and Putnam school building are the principal. This is at present one of the most favorable situations for gentlemen of capital, retired from business. It presents all the advantages of a town residence, and refined society, with low rents, and an abundant market. Here are 6 large cotton mills, with 64,640 spindles, and a capital of \$1,188,000, employing 440 males, and 879 females. Anchors, chain cables, iron fences, hollow ware, and almost every article usually made in cities is manufactured here. Number of vessels launched in 1846, 15, of 12,964 tons. Number employed in the fisheries, 56, of 3857 tons. The first newspaper was published here in 1773, by Isaiah Thomas and Henry W. Tinges. The Herald has been published in this town since 1793. A large number of men who have attained to eminence in civil life, have originated or resided here. Theophilus Bradbury, judge of the supreme judicial court; Tristram Dalton, senator of the United States; Jonathan Jackson, member of Congress and treasurer of Massachusetts; Theophilus Parsons, chief justice of the supreme judicial court; Charles Jackson, judge of the supreme judicial court; and Caleb Cushing, United States Attorney General, are among the number. Jacob Perkins, the celebrated mechanical genius was a native of this place. Hon. William Bartlett, and Moses Brown, Esq., were among the first merchants of this town, and founders of the Theological Institution at Andover. This tract of land was laid out for settlement in 1664, nine years after the settlement of Newbury. The town of Newbury granted authority to Rev. Thomas Parker, Rev. James Noyes, Rev. John Woodbridge, Edward Rawson, John Cutting, Edward Woodman, John Towle, and John Clark, to lay out a new town, which was done Jan. 11, 1644. The population had so increased, that it was separated from Newbury, and made a distinct corporation, Jan. 28, 1764. The first religious society within the bounds of the town,

was the Episcopal church, which was formed in the year 1711. The ministers have been Rev. Mr. Lampton, Rev. Henry Lucas, Rev. Matthias Plant, Rev. Edward Bass, Rev. James Morss, and others. The first Congregational church was formed in 1725, and Rev. John Lowell, ordained Jan. 19, 1726. The first Presbyterian society was formed in 1744; Rev. Jonathan Parsons was the first minister, ordained in 1746. The second Presbyterian society was formed in 1794; Rev. John Bodily, was the first minister, ordained 1795. The second Congregational church was formed 1767, and Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., ordained August, 1777. The third Congregational church was formed in 1791, and Rev. Charles W. Milton, ordained. There are at present 4 Congregational Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 1 Christian Baptist, 1 Second Advent, and 1 Episcopal churches. Valuation, \$4,437,670.

NEW MARLBOROUGH.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 118 miles S. W. of Boston, and 10 S. E. from Lenox. Incorporated June 15, 1759, and contains 1647 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Tyringham, E. by Sandisfield, S. by Connecticut, W. by Sheffield. Several branches of the Conkepot river, a branch of the Housatonic, water this town.

NEW SALEM.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town,

80 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated June 15, 1753, and contains 1221 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Orange, E. by Athol and Petersham, S. by Prescott, W. by Shutesbury and Wendell. The centre of this town is elevated, and enjoys an extensive prospect over the neighboring valleys. The fogs of Connecticut river seldom rise above this place, while they cover the surrounding country, and the neighboring hills, and the towering Monadnock on the north appear like islands rising from a boundless ocean. There is a handsome square common, on which is situated a good meeting house and an academy, which has been in operation many years, and had recently 150 scholars, and has some funds. Incorporated Feb. 25, 1795. This town was settled just before its incorporation. The inhabitants were chiefly from Middleborough, some from Danvers. Here are Trinitarian, Unitarian, Baptist and Methodist churches. Valuation, \$410,657.

NEWTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 9 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Dec. 15, 1691, and contains 6768 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Waltham and Watertown, E. by Brighton and Brookline, S. by Needham, W. by Weston. It has good accommodation by the Worcester railroad. This is an extensive town, and is encircled on three sides by Charles river.

There are valuable intervals on the river. Settlements are scattered over the town; the most considerable are at the falls. At the upper falls are considerable iron works, together with several other factories and mills. At Newton Lower Falls, are several paper, grist, and other mills.—Here are beautiful manufacturing villages. There is one cotton factory; carpetings, nails, paper, and castings made here. A Baptist theological institution was established here in 1825, and incorporated in 1826. It has a president and 4 professors; they have a farm of 80 acres, and several public and private buildings finely situated. Rev. Mr. Eliot began to preach to the Indians here in 1746. The place was called Nonantum, and was inhabited by Waban, one of their chiefs, and a number of Indians. A church was formed here, and Mr. Eliot ordained pastor, July 20, 1664. Col. Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams college, was a native of this town. He was slain near Lake George by the French and Indians, Sept. 8, 1755. Mary Davis died here in 1752, aged 116 years. Here are 3 Trinitarian, 2 Unitarian, 4 Baptist, and 1 Episcopal societies. Valuation, \$1,157,340.

NODDLE'S ISLAND.

SITUATED in Boston harbor, near the mouth of Mystic river. Mr. Maverick lived on this island when the first settlers of Charles-

town and Boston arrived in 1629. He had built a small fort, and had four cannon mounted for its defence. It was afterwards confirmed to him by the court. It is now East Boston, a flourishing ward of the city. It is a fine and healthy place of residence, with extensive wharves, made to accommodate the Eastern railroad and the British steamers. It is connected with Chelsea by a bridge, and with Chelsea, Charlestown, and Boston, by a horse railroad, and likewise with Boston by a steam ferry.

NORTHAMPTON.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, and shire town of the county, situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, 95 miles west of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 18, 1654, and contains 5819 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Hatfield, E. by Connecticut river, S. by East Hampton, W. by West Hampton. It was purchased of the Indians in 1653, by John Pynchon and others for 100 fathoms of wampum, 10 coats, and ploughing for them 16 acres of land. This is a beautiful and flourishing town; the soil is excellent, being wholly interval, formed by the depositions of the river. The houses are handsome, and the surrounding scenery exceedingly romantic and picturesque. The town is built chiefly on ten streets, proceeding like radii from a centre, though with many irregularities. Here is a

handsome court house and jail. There is a law school here, also an academy, called the Round Hill school. A bridge connecting this town with Hadley, was built many years since, and rebuilt in 1826. It is an elegant structure, supported by six stone piers sunk in the bed of the river, and two abutments. The piers in the deepest water are 40 feet high, the floor is 31 feet above low water mark. It is 1080 feet long, and 26 feet wide. It was built by contract, by Mr. Ithiel Town, the patentee, and Capt. Isaac Damon, of this town. It is on the Connecticut River railroad, also on the Agricultural Branch railroad, which occupies the route of the former Farmington canal. This place was called Nonatuck by the Indians. It was the third town settled on the river in this state. The first court was held in this town March 26, 1661. Aug. 26, 1726, one man was killed and another wounded by the Indians. In 1765, Titus King of this town, was taken by the Indians at Charlemont, and carried to Canada, thence to France, thence to England, from thence he got home to his friends after many months captivity. In 1786, during the time of Shay's insurrection, a number of insurgents, supposed to be about 1500, assembled here in arms, took possession of the court house, and effectually prevented the sitting of the court of common pleas and the court of

sessions. The first minister of this town was Rev. Eleazar Mather, son of Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester, ordained June 23, 1661, and died in 1669, aged 32. He was succeeded by Rev. Solomon Stoddard, and he was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, afterwards president of Nassau Hall College. There are now 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopal societies. Valuation, \$2,454,144.

NORTH ANDOVER.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 26 miles N. of Boston. Incorporated 1854. It was formerly the north parish in Andover. It is on the Boston and Maine railroad. Bounded N. by Merrimack river, E. by Boxford, S. by Middleton, W. by Andover and Lawrence. The soil is good, and in a high state of cultivation. It has several villages and extensive manufactories of flannels, blankets, and other articles, also of cotton machinery, harnesses, shoes, &c. Franklin academy has been in operation many years. No. of inhabitants, 2276. It has Trinitarian, Unitarian, and Methodist churches. Valuation, with Andover, in 1856.

NORTHBOROUGH.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 36 miles from Boston. Incorporated Feb. 24, 1766, and has 6602 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Marlboro', N. by Berlin,

S. E. by Westborough, S. W. by Shrewsbury, W. by Boylston.—This town lies in a vale, and the lands are excellent. The inhabitants are mostly farmers. Asabet river runs through the eastern part of the town, on which there are good meadows, and excellent interval, and the river furnishes water to carry several useful mills. A cotton factory was built in 1814, by the Northborough manufacturing company, at an expense of \$30,000. It has now 2150 spindles, and makes 387,000 yards of cloth per annum. Shoes, scythes, and leather are manufactured here. There are also most kinds of useful mechanics. This town was formerly a part of Marlborough; afterwards separated from that town and made a part of Westborough, from which last town it was taken at its incorporation.—The first persons settled in what is now Northborough, were John Brigham from Sudbury, Samuel Goodenow, John Rediet, and Capt. James Eager, whose house was a garrison, and was many years a tavern, being the first in town. Aug. 18, 1707, two young women being in a meadow, were attacked by Indians; one of them, Mrs. Fay, escaped to the garrison, which she with one man defended against 24 Indians; but Miss Mary Goodenow, being lame, was taken, killed, and scalped. Her mangled body was afterwards found and buried.—A parish was formed here Oct. 20,

1644. The first house of worship was raised April 30, 1745. Rev. John Martin, the first minister, was ordained May 21, 1646, and died April 30, 1767. Rev. Peter Whitney was ordained Nov. 4, the same year, and died Feb. 29, 1816. Rev. Joseph Allen was ordained Oct. 30, 1816. Rabbi Judah Monis, a Jew, and Hebrew instructor in Harvard College for near 40 years, died here in the family of Rev. Mr. Martin, April 25, 1764, leaving several handsome donations for public use. He was born in Italy about 1683, and embraced christianity, and was publicly baptized at Cambridge, March 27, 1722. Here are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Baptist societies. Valuation, \$625,586.

NORTHBRIDGE.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 45 miles S. W. of Boston, and 15 S. E. of Worcester. Incorporated July 14, 1772, and contains 2104 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Grafton, E. by Upton, S. by Uxbridge, W. by Sutton. It is situated on the Blackstone river and canal. The Blackstone is a large and beautiful stream at this place, and adds greatly to the beauty and importance of the town. There are fine intervals along its banks. The soil of the upland is somewhat uneven, but produces grass and most kinds of vegetables in great perfection. Quarries of good granite for building are found

here. Here are 2 cotton mills, 1737. It was incorporated as a parish in 1738; and a church with 2150 spindles, making 2,700,000 yards of cloth annually. was organized Sept. 18, 1740, Scythes, chairs, boots and shoes, consisting of 14 males and 11 females are made here. This town was settled Oct. 15, the same year, corporation, together with a few families from Sutton. A church was formed here June 6, 1782, and Rev. John Crane ordained June 25, 1783. Here are 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Friends societies. Valuation, \$1,750,000.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 20 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated June 15, 1821, and contains 5208 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Stoughton and Randolph, E. by Abington, S. by West Bridgewater, and W. by Easton. This town was formerly a part of Bridgewater. It is well watered by springs and brooks, some of which furnish useful mill sites.—It is in general a level township; the soil is various; some of it is strong and fertile, some excellent tillage, and large quantities of fresh meadows. Salisbury river is a considerable stream, furnishing water for a cotton factory.—It is a flourishing manufacturing town, much engaged in shoe business. Cabinet work, brushes, chairs, and tin ware are made here. The railroad to Fall River passes here. This town was settled about the year 1700, by people from Bridgewater. The first house of worship was erected in

1737. It was incorporated as a parish in 1738; and a church was organized Sept. 18, 1740, consisting of 14 males and 11 females. Rev. John Porter was settled Oct. 15, the same year, and died March 12, 1802. Rev. Asa Meach was ordained Oct. 15, 1800; dismissed 1811. Rev. Daniel Huntingdon was ordained Oct. 28, 1812. There are now 3 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and Swedenborgian societies. Valuation, \$1,043,150.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 68 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 28, 1812, and contains 2307 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Braintree, E. by Spencer, S. and W. by Brookfield, from which last named town it was taken at its incorporation. This is a fine and pleasant town. The surface is beautiful, and the agriculture some of the best in the country. The road is bordered every where by proofs of industry and prosperity. The North Brookfield woolen manufactory was incorporated in 1816, capital \$40,000. A fine village has sprung up here. Shoes and boots are made. It has a depot on the Worcester railroad, 12 miles west of Worcester. Here are 2 Congregational, and 1 Methodist societies. Valuation, \$651,332.

NORTH CHELSEA.

SUFFOLK Co. Post-town.—

Incorporated March 19, 1846, and had in 1855, 793 inhabitants. It is bounded by Lynn, Chelsea, and Winthrop. It was a part of Chelsea till 1846. It is a pleasant and thriving town, on the old Salem turnpike, and the Eastern railroad. It is principally devoted to farming. Bricks are made here to some extent. It has intimate communication with Boston. The centre is 3 miles from Chelsea bridge. It has 1 Trinitarian, and 1 Unitarian churches. Valuation \$801,944.

NORTHFIELD.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 94 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 22, 1713, and has 1351 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. by Warwick, S. by Erving's Grant, W. by Bernardston. Here is a handsome village, situated upon a rising ground, chiefly on a wide and pleasant street, about one mile in length, running parallel with the river, having many good houses. It has a neat and thrifty appearance. A great part of this town is excellent land, particularly the intervals and rich meadows. It has all the common and useful manufactures, and good facilities for intercourse, by the Vermont and Mass. railroad. It is 87 miles N. W. of Boston, 37 from Fitchburg, and 11 north of Greenfield. The Indian name of the place was Squawkeage. It was purchased of the Indians by a deed dated Aug. 13, 1687, for

200 fathoms of wampum and 57 pounds in goods. It had been previously settled by a number of people from Northampton, Hadley, and Hatfield, in 1672.— It was laid out first on both sides of the river, 6 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The planters built small huts and covered them with thatch. They made a place of public worship, and built a stockade fort. The township was first granted to Messrs. Pyncheon, Piersons, and their associates. This place suffered much by the Indians. In 1678 the town was attacked, several killed; the rest fled to the fort, where they were closely besieged by a superior force; one man escaped, and ran 30 miles to Hadley, while the Indians in the mean time were burning the houses, and killing the cattle. Capt Bean with his company, set out to bring off the inhabitants, but was attacked, many slain, and the rest returned. Capt. Treat, with a stronger force, then marched to their relief, brought off the inhabitants, and left all to be destroyed. In 1685, the people returned, built houses, mills, &c., but were again compelled to abandon all their improvements about the year 1700. In 1713, the people again returned, and commenced a permanent settlement. Aug. 13, 1723, the Indians killed two men at this place, and Oct. 11, the same year, 70 of the enemy attacked the block house above that town, and

killed several of the English, but they were saved by 50 men from Northampton. A white man and a friendly Indian, were killed in 1724, between this town and Deerfield. April 15, 1747, Asahel Burt and Nathaniel Dickinson, were killed and scalped, a small distance from the village. In 1748, Aaron Belding was killed in the village. Just above this town, in Vernon, Vt., stood fort Dummer, frequently mentioned in the history of this state, by whom it was built, and then supposed to be within its boundaries. One Elder Jones was first employed to preach in this place, soon after its settlement. The first church was formed in 1718, and Rev. Benjamin Doolittle settled; who remained till his death, in 1748. Rev. John Hubbard was settled in 1750, and continued more than 40 years. It has 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation \$726,681.

NORTH READING.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 12 miles from Boston. Incor. March 22, 1853, and had in 1855, 1050 inhabitants. It is bounded E. by Middleton, N. by Andover, and S. by Reading. It is a pleasant and growing town, chiefly devoted to farming. It has a chair and cabinet manufactory, also boots shoes and lumber are manufactured here. It has 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist

churches. For its history see Reading. Val. with Reading.

NORTH RIVER.

A stream running into Mass. Bay, between the towns of Scituate and Mansfield, navigable 18 miles to Pembroke, for vessels of 300 tons, and for boats to the falls, within three miles of the sources of Taunton river.

NORTON.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 32 miles south of Boston, and 8 north west of Taunton. Incorporated in 1711, and contains 1894 inhabitants. Bounded N. W. by Mansfield, N. E. by Easton, S. E. by Taunton, S. W. by Attleborough. It was originally a part of Taunton, from which town it was taken by its incorporation, together with Easton, and Mansfield, which have been since taken off from Norton.— It is a pleasant town, well situated on the Boston and Providence railroad. The town is well watered by Rumford, Cocasset, and Canoe rivers; all branches of Taunton river, and affording excellent water privileges. Winnicunnit pond in this town, was a great resort for Indians, some of whom resided in natural caves on its shore, and lived upon the fish and clams it afforded. This is to considerable extent a manufacturing town; there are three cotton factories in operation, owned and worked principally by the inhabitants. There are 3656 spin-

dles, consuming 175,000 lbs. of cotton per year. Copper and hollow ware are manufactured here. The first settler within the limits of this town was a cabin boy, named William Witherell, who received a tract of land by the gift of his master, and built a house on it in 1670. A settlement was made in 1696, by Geo. Leonard, Esq., a name which has been identified with much of the public and mechanical business of the town. He was led to the settlement by the discovery of iron ore, and finding water power suitable for its manufacture.—The iron manufacture has been continued in the name of Leonard till the present time. Several of the family have been distinguished in civil life, and as persons of wealth and respectability. The Wheaton Academy, a flourishing female seminary, is in this town. Here are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist societies. Val. \$714,021.

OAKHAM.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 62 miles west of Boston, 15 N. W. of Worcester. Incorporated June 7, 1762, and has 1062 inhabitants. Bounded N. W. by Barre, E. by Rutland, S. by Spencer, S. W. by New Brain-tree. This town was taken from Rutland. The surface of the town is uneven, rising into hills and sinking into vallies, which sometimes spread into fertile meadows. The soil is generally

not of the first quality. The waters of this town fall into the Chickapee river; a company was incorporated in this town in 1815, for manufacturing purposes.—Here is a manufactory of ploughs and agricultural tools; also of carriages. The first church was formed here Aug. 28, 1767, and Rev. John Strickland ordained, succeeded by Rev. Daniel Tomlinson, ordained in 1773. Here are 1 Congregational, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation \$413,351.

OLDTOWN HARBOR

Is the northern entrance into Edgartown harbor.

OLDTOWN PLAINS

THE southern part of Edgartown, west of Matakies Bay.

ORANGE.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 80 miles from Boston. Incorporated Oct. 15, 1783, and has 1753 inhabitants. Bounded N. W. by Warwick, S. W. by Royalston, S. E. by Athol, S. by Miller's river, which separates it from New Salem. The lands here are rough and uneven. Most of the people are devoted to agriculture. It is well situated on Miller's river, and on the Vermont and Mass. railroad. Iron ware, tin ware, ploughs, cars, chairs, and carriages, are made here. Here are 2 Congregational, 2 Universalist, and 1 Baptist churches.—Valuation \$686,974.

ORLEANS.

BARNSTABLE. CO. Post-town, 85 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated March 3, 1797, and contains 1754 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Eastham, E. by the ocean, S. by Chatham harbor, W. by Brewster and Cape Cod Bay. It is a very irregular township, the lines being crooked and the shores indented with coves and creeks. Chatham beach extends along the whole eastern shore of this town. Salt marsh lines the inside of the beach. There are several islands in Pleasant Bay, within the limits of this town.—Stage Harbor, is an opening through the sandy beach which extends along the margin of the ocean. The soil in this town, as in most other places on Cape Cod, is light, sandy, and unproductive. On the neck and islands it is some better. Old men and boys only are employed in agriculture. The middle aged men are nearly all engaged in fishing. Here are several vessels in the whale fishery, tonnage 620 tons. There are various manufactures. Nauset harbor is in this town. Salt is made here. The settlements here are on scattered plantations. The fuel here is wood and peat, and is all imported for the use of the inhabitants. Chatham harbor is a large bay lying between this town and Chatham. This town was originally a part of Eastham, and was the Naumskekit of the Indians. Here are Congregational, Universalist, Bap-

tist, and Methodist churches.—Valuation, \$502,982.

OTIS.

BERKSHIRE CO. Post-town, two post offices, 116 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 24, 1793, and contains 1018 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Becket, E. by Blandford, S. by Sandisfield and Tolland, W. by Tyringham. Two towns were formerly laid out on this territory, called Loudon and Bethlehem; united in one town in 1810, and called Otis, in honor of Hon. Harrison G. Otis. Here are manufactories of chairs, castings, carriages, leather, &c. The site of this town is on elevated ground, between Westfield and Farmington rivers. Several large ponds in the eastern part of the town discharge east into Westfield river, while several streams in the western part run south into Farmington river. The surface of the town is uneven; most of the inhabitants are devoted to agriculture. Here are Congregational, Methodist and Episcopal societies. Valuation, \$319,400.

OXFORD.

WORCESTER CO. Post-town, two post-offices, 55 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated in 1713, and contains 2808 inhabitants.—Bounded N. by Ward, E. by Sutton and Douglas, S. by Connecticut line, and W. by Charlton and Dudley. This town is situated on both sides of French or

Aony river, which runs south into Connecticut, where it is called the Thames. It has fine water privileges, and several manufactories. There are 5 cotton mills, with 8000 spindles, 2 woolen mills, 1 mill for hosiery, and 7 forges. Linen thread, cordage, tin ware, bricks, shoes, &c., are made here. A bank was incorporated here Feb. 8, 1823; capital stock, \$100,000. This tract of land was granted in 1682, to Joseph Dudley, afterwards governor, and William Stoughton, afterwards lieutenant governor, and Maj. Robert Thompson. It was then eight miles square. This appears to have been obtained for the accommodation of about 30 French protestant families, who had escaped from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, when they became exposed to every cruelty and hardship that catholic intolerance and religious bigotry could invent. They were assisted in their transportation to this country by the proprietors of the grant, and settled here about 1686. They built a fort on a hill in the eastern part of the town, now called Mayo's or Fort hill, where its remains are still visible. It was constructed by the rules of art, with bastions, and had a well within its enclosure. Another fort, and the meeting house was on the farm of Capt. Ebenezer Humphrey. The grapes, currants, and asparagus of their planting still grow here, and the last of the peach trees was destroyed by the gale of 1815. They had a minister while resident here, whose name was Bondet. These people remained here till 1696, when the Indians attacked the place and murdered John Evins, John Johnson, and three of Johnson's children. He returned from Woodstock while the Indians were massacring his family, and was shot down at his own door. Mrs. Johnson escaped, being rescued at a back door by her brother, Mr. Sigourney. This so terrified the inhabitants that they left the place, and most of them settled in Boston, where a French church was maintained by them several years. Rev. Peter Daille was their first minister, and was succeeded by Rev. Andrew LeMercier; but this church is now extinct. Those of the name of Bowdoin, Sigourney, and Oliver, in this state, are descended from these emigrants. A few of the French families returned to Oxford, and their descendants still reside there. This place remained desolate from 1696 to 1713. The deed to the new company bears date July 12, 1713, and runs to Samuel Hagbour, John Town, Daniel Eliot, Abiel Lamb, Joseph Chamberlain, Benjamin Nealand, and twenty-four others, and all were to settle there within two years, or their shares were forfeited to the actual settlers. This proved to be the permanent settlement of the town. August 6, 1724, four Indians came to a

small house here, situated under Chippabuidick Island, opening the side of a hill. They broke into Oldtown harbor.

up the roof, and were attempting to enter, when one of them received a shot from a courageous woman, who was the only person in the house. She had two guns and two pistols charged, so that she was prepared for all four; but they thought best to retreat, carrying with them their dead or wounded. The first church was formed here Jan. 18, 1787, and Rev. John Campbell was ordained March 11, the same year. His successor, Rev. Joseph Boyman, was ordained Nov. 19, 1794; succeeded by Rev. Elias Bradley, April 13, 1791. It is on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 11 miles S. of Worcester. There is a handsome village on a large plain. Here are Congregational, Methodist, Universalist, and Baptist churches. Val. \$955,645.

OYSTEE BAY.

PENETRATES into the S. E. part of the town of Barnstable. It is of a triangular shape, and half filled by an island of the same shape, which lies at nearly equal distance on all sides from the main land, and from a sand beach which separates this bay from the ocean on the south, leaving an outlet from the bay at its south west corner.

PAGE POND.

A large pond of salt water, near the eastern extremity of

PALMER.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 82 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated June 30, 1752, and has 4012 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Ware, E. by Chickapee river, which separates it from Warren and Brimfield, S. by the same river, which separates it from Monson, S. W. by Monson, and N. W. by Belchertown. It is finely situated between the forks made by the Chickapee on the south, and Swift river on the north. This town is finely situated for agriculture, and is becoming one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the state.—There are 4 cotton mills, with 45,000 spindles, making 7,577,000 yds. of cloth, stripes, ticks, dequins and prints; also scythes, hats, straw goods, and other articles are made. It is on the Western, at the junction of the Berkshire and Belchertown railroad. This place was originally settled by a colony from the north of England, many of whose descendants still remain here. There are 2 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic societies. Valuation, 4,100,000.

PASTENLAUG ISLAND.

A small island, lying the most westerly of the Elizabeth islands, which stretch to the west from a shoulder of Cape Cod, between

Martha's Vineyard and the main land of Bristol county, making the south side of Buzzard's Bay.

PAWTUCKET

TRIBE of Indians, were formerly settled at or near Pawtucket Falls. Lands were reserved here by the government of the state for their accommodation,—now the city of Lowell. They constantly dwindled in numbers, and in 1686, sold out their claim, and retired into the deeper recesses of the forest.—*See the article Aborigines in the introduction.*

PAWTUCKET.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, and flourishing manufacturing establishment, near Providence, R. I., 38 miles from Boston. Incorporated in 1828, and has 4132 inhabitants. It was formerly a part of Rehoboth. Here are some of the oldest manufactories in the state. Samuel Slater, the first cotton manufacturer in America, died here in 1835. This town is well situated for business. The Blackstone canal and the railroad from Boston to Providence, pass in its neighborhood, and the water power is capable of moving great quantities of machinery. Here are 6 cotton mills, with 16,522 spindles, making 3,499,000 yds. of cloth,—about one-half for prints; wool consumed, 104,000 lbs. There is a flourishing village, and a great variety of manufactures. This town is small in territory, and de-

rives its importance from the manufacturing village. It has Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Swedenborgian societies. Val. \$916,587.

PAWTUCKET FALLS.

IN Merrimack river, between Lowell and Dracut. The river falls here about 35 feet in the distance of 60 rods. The upper pitch is nearly perpendicular, and dashes over an irregular ledge of rocks, which here extends across the bed of the river, below which it runs foaming down a rocky bed in a style of great beauty and magnificence. Pawtucket bridge springs from rock to rock over these falls; and adds much to their beauty. Just above, the water is taken out through the bank on the south side of the river, in a large canal 90 feet wide, and carried round a hill and brought one mile below to the banks of Concord and Merrimack rivers, where is situated the city and immense manufactories of Lowell. These falls have been greatly modified by the dam and the great quantity of water conveyed by the canals.

PAXTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 55 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 12, 1765, and contains 792 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Rutland, E. by Holden, S. by Leicester, W. by Spencer and Rutland. It was taken from the towns of Leicester and Rut-

land, in nearly equal parts, at its incorporation. The waters of the Merrimack and the Connecticut, by their tributaries, the Nashua and the Chickapee, interlock in this town. It is a good tract of land, and the inhabitants are industrious and wealthy. The town is pleasant though somewhat uneven. Here are several ponds, well stored with fish. It has some manufactures, but is principally a farming town. The first church here was formed Sept. 3, 1767, and Rev. Silas Bigelow ordained Oct. 20, the same year, and died Nov. 16, 1769. He was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Thayer, Nov. 28, 1770; dismissed Aug. 14, 1782. Rev. John Foster was ordained Sept. 8, 1785, dismissed April, 1789. Here is a Congregational church. Val. \$298,714.

PELHAM.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 85 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated April 21, 1742, and contains 789 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Shutesbury, E. by Prescott, S. by Belchertown, W. by Amherst. The soil of this town is good, but its position is elevated and the surface is uneven.—Swift river, a principal branch of the Chickapee, waters the eastern borders; and Fort river, which falls into the Connecticut, waters the western parts of this town. The celebrated Stephen Burroughs spent his *ministerial life* of several *Sabbaths* in this town, and preached his father's sermons much to the edification of the people. His noted "Hay Mow Sermon," though not delivered in this town, was chiefly to a Pelham audience, who had been so *affected* by his previous performances, as to follow him to a neighboring town, and could be prevented from a nearer approach to his person during its delivery, only by a pitchfork. In 1742, there were 40 families here. It is a farming town. It has good granite quarries. Palm leaf hats are made here. There are Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist societies. Valuation, 214,606.

PELIBROME.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 23 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated March 20, 1711, and contains 1500 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Hanover, E. by Duxbury, S. by Halifax, W. by Hanson. This town was originally a part of Duxbury, and with that town was called Matakeesit by the Indians. Here was the first saw mill in Plymouth colony, and the only one in the colony for more than forty years after its settlement. North river separates this town from Hanover, and two considerable branches of that river rise from several ponds in this town. They have some navigation by the North river. Vessels are built here. It is chiefly a farming town, with some manufactories of shoes, charcoal, &c. There are Unitarian, Methodist,

and Friends societies. Valuation, \$440,917.

PEPPERELL.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 40 miles N.W. of Boston. Incorporated April, 1753, and contains 1765 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Hollis, N. H., E. by Nashua river, which separates it from Groton and Danstette, S. by Shirley, W. by Townsend. This is a pleasant and thriving town. The soil is good; grass, grain, and especially fruit trees flourish here. The public and private buildings are in good repair. A private hospital for the sick has been sustained here many years by Dr. Nehemiah Coker, lately deceased. There is a good water privilege on a branch of the Nashua, occupied for various useful machinery, and the Nashua, which rolls along a lively and powerful current, might afford water power to any extent. Here is a woolen factory, and a large paper manufactory. The main road from Boston, to Keene, N. H. leads through the south part of this town. Maj. Gen. Prescott commander in the ever memorable battle of Bunker Hill, was a native of this town. Here are Trinitarian and Unitarian churches. Valuation, \$740,823.

PETERSHAM.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 66 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated April 21, 1754, and contains 1553 inhabitants. Bound-

ed N. W. by New Salem and Athol, N. E. by Phillipston, S. E. by Barre, S. W. by Dana.—

The situation of this town is handsome. The meeting house and principal settlement is on a large swell of land, which enjoys a fine prospect of this and the neighboring towns. The lands are rich and fertile, and the inhabitants are mostly supported by agriculture. This was an Indian town, and called by them Nasha-wang. It was originally granted about the year 1732, to John Bennett, Jeremiah Perley and others, as a compensation for service rendered during the Indian wars. The settlement commenced in 1738, though remote from other settlements. The inhabitants built forts and suffered many privations and hardships during the Indian war of 1755, but none were killed or captivated. A church was formed here, and Rev. Aaron Whitney ordained December, 1738, sixteen years before its incorporation; he died Sept. 8, 1779. Rev. Solomon Read succeeded him, Oct. 25, 1780. Here is a handsome village, with good dwellings and churches. Palm leaf hats, bricks, and tin ware are made here. It is a good farming town. There are Trinitarian, Unitarian, and Baptist churches. Valuation, \$792,077.

PERU.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 118 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated

porated July 4, 1771, and then called Partridgefield, which name has since been changed to Peru. It has 487 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Windsor, E. by Worthington, S. by Washington and Middlefield, and W. by Hinsdale.—The land of the town was purchased at auction, in Boston, June 2, 1762, for £1460, then called No. 2. Settlement commenced in 1764. It has an elevated situation on the western declivity of the Green mountain range. The soil is good but cold, and the climate as severe as any in the state. Grass is produced here in abundance. It is settled in scattered plantations, and the people are mostly farmers. 18,000 lbs. of wool produced each year. The middle and main branch of Westfield river, heads in this town. A church was formed in 1770, and Rev. Stephen Tracy ordained in 1772.—There is now a Congregational church. Valuation, 197,142.

PHILLIPSTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 65 miles N. W. of Boston, and 26 N. W. of Worcester. Incorporated Oct. 20, 1786, and has 799 inhabitants. This town was taken from Templeton and Athol. It was made a parish Feb. 16, 1774, and a town in 1786, and then called Gerry, in honor of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States; but on account of the disapprobation of his measures, when governor

of Massachusetts, and especially a law for districting the state for the choice of senators, which was highly obnoxious to a majority of the town, they petitioned to the court, and the name was changed to Phillipston, in 1812. Here is an excellent soil, especially for grass and pasturing. A large and beautiful pond in the eastern part of the town, is the head of Burnshirt river. The town is well supplied with mills and machinery. It has tanneries, a chair factory, &c., but is principally a farming town. A church was formed here Nov. 16, 1785, and Rev. Ebenezer Tucker ordained Nov. 5, 1788; succeeded by Rev. Ezekiel L. Bascom, who was dismissed and settled at Ashby. It has at present 1 Congregational, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation \$383,141.

PITTSFIELD.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 125 miles W. of Boston, and 38 E. S. E. of Albany. Incorporated April 21, 1761, and has 6501 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Lanesborough, E. by Dalton, S. by Lenox, W. by Hancock. It is finely situated at the junction of the principal branches of the Housatonic river, and occupies a beautiful expansion of the valley between the Taghgannuck and Green Mountain range. Though low, as to the neighboring hills, it is more than 1200 feet above the sea. The soil here is of an excellent quality. The rivers,

which unite here, are each bordered by fine interval. There is a handsome village in the centre of the town, lately much improved. Its streets cross at right angles, with handsome public and private buildings, on a public square, and the remainder of the township is divided into farms, and exhibit fine specimens of agriculture. A medical institution was established here in 1823, and has usually 100 students. An academy; a seminary for young ladies, which is in high repute; also a printing office. It is also an active manufacturing town.— It has 4 cotton mills, with 5802 spindles; cotton consumed, 695,000 lbs. It has also extensive woolen mills, consuming 1,355,500 lbs. of wool; also a machine shop, and a furnace for hollow ware. These are mostly on the Pontoosuc river, which unites with the Hoosic, in this town.— This town was granted to Boston in 1735, sold to Jacob Wendell in 1743, and bore his name till its incorporation. It has a principal station on the Western railroad, and is the south terminus of the Pittsfield and N. Adams railroad. A plantation was begun at this place as early as 1736. Goodrich's and Williams' garri- sons were built here for defence against the Indians, in the war of 1754. The Indian name of this place was Pontoosuck. The first minister here was Rev. Thomas Allen, in 1764; succeeded by his son, Rev. William Allen, in

1810. Here are 5 Congregation- al, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Ro- man Catholic, and 1 Episcopal churches. Valuation \$2,660,744.

PLAINFIELD.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 110 miles W. of Boston, 20 N. W. of Northampton. Incorporated as a district in 1785, as a town, June 15, 1807, and contains 652 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Hawley, E. by Ashfield, S. by Cummington, W. by Windsor. It is situated on high lands on the Green Mountain range, at the sources of the northerly main branch of Westfield river. A church was formed here in 1786, Rev. Moses Hallock ordained in 1792. Here is 1 woolen mill and several manufactories of chairs, palm leaf hats, whips, and cabinet work. It is a land of hills and vallies, with springs and streams of water. It has a good soil, and is a good farming town. It has 1 Congregational and 1 Baptist churches. Val. \$286,006.

PLUM ISLAND.

A sandy beach and tract of salt meadow, extending from Newburyport bar, at the mouth of Merrimack river, to Ipswich bar, at the mouth of Ipswich river. It is nine miles long, and near one mile wide. The meadows extend along the sound which divides the island from the main land, while the sands are piled up along the sea shore by the joint action of winds and

waves. These knobs of sand are often 20 or 30 feet above the sea, and crowned with bushes, bearing the beach plum in great perfection. These are ripe in September and October, and the island is then the resort of numerous parties of pleasure, who go there to enjoy its fruit, its sea breezes, and its desolation. A turnpike and bridge, leads from Newburyport to this island, built in 1806, and a large hotel offers its accommodation, but is not much frequented, as parties prefer to enjoy the novelty of encamping on the sea shore, or wandering like Arabs over barren sands. Light houses are maintained here, to guide mariners over the dangerous sand bar. Immense quantities of salt grass grow on the marshes.—There are several farms at the south end of the Island. Salt was formerly made here.

PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, port of entry, and shire town; formerly the capital of the Plymouth colony, and the oldest town in New England. It became a town by the settlement of the pilgrims, who arrived in the May Flower, Dec. 1620. It lies on a harbor of the same name, 36 miles S. E. of Boston. This town contains 6486 inhabitants. The harbor is spacious but shallow, and exposed during easterly storms. It is an extensive township, though much of its original

territory has been set off to neighboring towns; it is 16 miles long, and 5 broad. The soil near the shore is good, farther inland it is barren. The principal settlement is in the north east part of the township. Here is a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and many handsome buildings. Here was lately employed in the cod fishery 53 vessels; fish taken, 30,900 quintals. They have extensive iron manufactories, also of cotton, hollow ware, cordage, bricks, and lumber. This place was called Accomack, by the Indians. A part of the rock on which the puritan fathers landed has been conveyed to the centre of the town, and the anniversary of their landing is still celebrated here. The Pilgrim Hall, in this town, is an elegant building of stone, erected by the Pilgrim's Society, incorporated in 1820. The first President of this society was John Watson, Esq. who resided many years on Clark's island, at the mouth of Plymouth harbor. His successor was Alden Bradford, Esq., formerly Secretary of the Commonwealth. The first child born in New England, was a son of William White, named Peregrine; he died at Marshfield, July 20, 1704. The first marriage was on May 12, 1621, between Edward Winslow and widow Susanna White. The first mill in New England, was erected in this town in 1632, by Stephen Dean, near Fresh Pond or Bill-

ington's Sea, so called. The first well dug in New England, is still known, and visited as a curiosity. The remains of a fort, erected for defence against the Indians, are still visible on the hill where the burying ground now is. The first interview with Massasoit was on what is now called Watson's Hill, on the south side of town brook, in this town. Edward Winslow was sent with a pair of knives and a copper chain, with a jewel in it, to parley with them. Quadequina, his brother, and many men and women were with him. He was conducted over the hill, to a house where the governor met him, and a treaty of peace was formed. He had a chain of white bone beads round his neck; his face was painted red, and both head and face oiled "so that he looked greasily." His followers were likewise painted; some red, some yellow, some white, and some black. Some were dressed in skins, and some naked.—Massasoit had a long knife hanging by a string, to his bosom.—Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins, returned this visit.—They slept the first night at Namasket, now Middleborough, and arrived at Pockanocket the next day. The king was short of provision, but procured a couple of fish, of which he gave them part. They lodged upon a bed of plank raised a foot from the ground, with a mat upon them; and upon the same, lay also Massasoit, his wife, and two of his men, and so crowded them that they were more weary of their lodging than their journey. They set out for home the next day, fearing lest fasting, hard lodging, lice, fleas and mosquitos, would render them unable to return. A mission to Tyanough, Sachem of Cumaquid, [Barnstable,] and Aspinot, Sachem of Nauset, [Eastham,] for the recovery of John Billington, a boy who had been lost in the woods, were much better accommodated. March 12, 1676, the house of one Clark was attacked by the Indians, and 11 persons belonging to two families killed, and the house burnt.—May 11, the same year, eleven houses and two barns were burnt by the Indians. The history of this town for the first sixty years from its settlement, is interwoven with that of the colony. [See Introduction, articles, History, and Plymouth county.] The church of Plymouth was considered a removal of the English church, at Leyden. Rev. John Robinson was the pastor, and made preparation for a removal here with his flock, but was detained by various providences, and died in Holland, March 1, 1625. The first preacher to the people of Plymouth, was William Brewster, a ruling elder of the church, and a man of education, having been a clerk to Davidson, the unfortunate secretary of Queen Elizabeth. Being destitute of a pastor, Elder Brewster used to preach twice every Sabbath, but

declined administering the ordinances. The principal care of the church rested on him for above eight years, and after they obtained a pastor, he occasionally "exercised for the good of the church." He died in the peace and hope of the Christian, April 16, 1644, in the 84th year of his age. Rev. Ralph Smith was settled here as the first pastor, in 1629. Rev. John Cotton, son of Mr. Cotton, minister of Boston, was ordained June 30, 1669; dismissed Oct. 5, 1697; removed to Charleston, S. C. The regular succession of ministers in the first church in Plymouth, is as follows—Rev. Ralph Smith, settled 1629; Rev. John Reyner, 1636; Rev. John Cotton, 1669; Rev. Ephraim Little, 1699; Rev. Nathaniel Leonard, 1724; Rev. Chandler Robbins, 1760; Rev. James Kendall, 1800. The second church was formed 1738, and Rev. Jonathan Ellis settled; succeeded by Rev. Elijah Packard, in 1758; Rev. Ivory Hovey, in 1770; Rev. Seth Stetson in 1804; Rev. Moses Partridge in 1824; and Rev. Joshua Barrett in 1826. A third church was formed, and Rev. Thomas Frink ordained in 1744; succeeded by Rev. Jacob Bacon in 1749; since re-united with the first church. The churches of Duxbury, Marshfield, Eastham, Plympton, and Kingston, were derived from the first, before the formation of the second church. Funds have been collected, and the corner-stone

laid of a monument in memory of the landing of the pilgrims in this town. Here are at present 4 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Christian Baptist, 1 Second Advent societies. Val. \$2,473,123.

PLYMPTON.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 29 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated June 4, 1707, and has 1000 inhabitants. Bounded N. W. by Halifax, N. E. by Kingston, S. E. by Carver, S. W. by Middleborough. Its Indian name was Patuxet, sometimes called Wanatuxet. A branch of Taunton river, waters the southern part of this town. Iron is manufactured here to a large amount. The Plympton Iron Factory Co. was incorporated in 1825, with a capital of \$100,000. There are two pleasant villages in the town, and manufactories of cotton and woolen goods, nails, shovels, hoes, rakes, forks, shoes, leather, palm leaf hats, and chairs. It had a good original growth of forest trees. Here are Congregational and Universalist churches. Valuation, \$303,503.

POGE CAPE.

MAKES the N. E. extremity of Chippaquiddick island.

POMPONESSET BAY.

LIES upon the southern shore of Cape Cod, and penetrates the land between the towns of Barnstable and Marshpee.

PRESCOTT.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 81 miles W. of Boston, and 15 N. E. of Northampton. Incorporated January 28, 1822, and contains 643 inhabitants. It was taken from Pelham. Bounded N. by New Salem, S. by Dana, W. by Pelham. The town is well watered by several branches of Swift river, a principal branch of the Chickapee. It is a farming town. Furnishes lumber, and \$2,500 worth of palm leaf hats. There are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist societies. Valuation, \$253,561.

PRINCETON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 52 miles W. of Boston, and 16 N. of Worcester. Incorporated April 24, 1771, and has 1317 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Westminster, E. by Sterling, S. E. by Holden, S. W. by Rutland, N. W. by Hubbardston. This town was taken chiefly from Rutland, and with some public land, made a plantation Oct. 20, 1759. It was named in honor of Rev. Thomas Prince, of Boston, and then contained about 20 families. The first settlers removed here about 1750. Robert Keys came here May 1751, and was the fourth family. A child of his, named Lucy, four years old, attempting to follow her sisters to a pond, wandered from the path, and was never heard of after, though the people for near 30 miles round

collected in companies to scour the woods. Harnesses, trunks, chairs, leather, straw braid and palm leaf hats are made here.— This is an excellent farming town, and produces large quantities of butter and cheese for the market. The extensive farm and beautiful seat, formerly the property of Lieut. Gov. Gill, is in this town. This place was called Wachusett by the Indians, and the mountain situated in this town still retains its name. It is a conical elevation, of near 3000 feet above the level of the sea. It is quite insulated from any mountainous range, and rises in towering majesty above all the neighboring hills. A handsome meeting house and village, are on the elevated base of Wachusett. The church here was formed Aug. 12, 1764, and Rev. Timothy Fuller was ordained Sept. 9, 1767; succeeded by Rev. Thomas Crafts, June 28, 1786. Rev. James Murdock, Brown Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Institution at Andover, was several years minister of this town. Rev. Leonard Woods, Abbot Professor of Christian Theology, at the same Institution, was a native of Princeton. Here are Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches.— Valuation, \$631,911.

PROVINCETOWN.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town, 116 miles by land S. E. by Boston, and about 50 miles by water. It

makes the point of the extreme or northern bend of Cape Cod. Incorporated June 14, 1727, and contains 3096 inhabitants. This town is in the shape of a hook, bending in westward and southward, forming a spacious bay within, nearly encircled by the land. This bay opens to the south, and has depth of water for the largest ships. Here anchored the Mayflower, November, 1620, and here Peregrine White was born, being the first birth in New England; he died at Marshfield, in 1764, aged 84. The settlement is on the north west side of this bay, three miles from Race Point, the north west extremity of the cape. This town has been in a state of thriving and decay several times, but has much increased within the last 20 years. The houses are built on piles driven into the sand, and left open underneath, that the driving winds and sand may pass under them. The drifting sands sometimes cover their fish flakes, and they have often been obliged to remove houses to avoid having them buried in sand: they are small, one story high, and are ranged upon the beach, looking south east upon the bay. Upon stepping from the houses, the foot sinks in the sand nearly over shoes. They have no wharves, but the vessels drive into the soft sand, and throw their fish overboard, where they are washed by the tide, when they are carried to the flakes on hand barrows.—

Fishing, either at sea in vessels, or in boats near the shore, is the whole employment of the inhabitants; and boys, as soon as they have strength to pull a codfish, are carried to sea for that purpose. 3700 quintals of cod fish and 5000 barrels of herring, are annually caught here. A few huts are kept at Race Point for the accommodation of the fishermen, who take fish in large quantities round the shore. Pollock, mackerel, and herring, are here taken with seines, and vast numbers of sharks are seen lying here which have been caught by the fishermen, and their livers converted into oil, and the carcasses left here to bleach upon the shore. Between the town and Race Point, was once a forest of small pines, but the sands have nearly buried much of the forest, and the trees appear to dwindle and decay. This harbor was the first port entered by our forefathers when they came to settle this country in 1620. It is easy of access, and of much consequence to the safety of the navigation of the bay. A few cows feed here, and gain a scanty subsistence upon beach grass and sedge.— They are seen wading and even swimming, and plunging their heads in the water up to the horns, to gather the aquatic plants. Agriculture is unknown here, and all the subsistence of the inhabitants, except what the sea affords, is brought from Boston, and other places in that vi-

cinity. The above was compiled in 1828, since which the town is much improved. This place suffered much by the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. In 1790, the population was but 432; increasing each census to 812, 936, 1257, 1710, 2122, up to 1850, when it was as above, 3096. In 1856, they employed in the whale fishery 17 vessels of 1885 tons, and in the cod and mackerel fishery 97 vessels of 8495 tons. They manufacture anchors, masts, sails, and boats, and 2300 bushels of salt have been made in a year.—There are 1 Congregational, 2 Methodist, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation, \$1,043,035. Lat. 42° 3' N., Long. 70° 9' W.

QUINCY.

NORFOLK CO. Post-town, 8 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 28, 1792, and contains 5921 inhabitants. Bounded N. and E. by Boston harbor, S. by Braintree, W. by Milton. It was formerly a part of Braintree, and took its present name from the family of Quincy, who were many years seated in this town. It was the Mount Wollaston of New England history. This is a handsome and pleasant town.—There is a flourishing village.—There is some salt marsh on Neponset river. The upland is dry and healthy, principally arable and pasture, the surface swelling into gentle acclivities. Half a mile north west from the old church is the former seat of John

Adams, Esq., second president of the United States, born Oct. 19, 1735, and the birth place of John Quincy Adams, seventh president, who was born July 11, 1767, and 1½ miles N. of this, is the country seat and highly cultivated farm of Hon. Josiah Quincy, formerly mayor of Boston. There are many other country seats, farm houses, and dwellings scattered over the town. The S. and S. W. part of the town, comprises a bed of rocks and hills covered with craggy pines and cedars rising 210 feet above the level of the sea, known by the name of common woods or blue hills. The peninsula of Squantum, where the sons of the pilgrims repair to the annual feast of shells, is a projection into the S. side of Boston harbor, from this town. A railroad three miles in length, and the first of the kind in America, was constructed in this town in 1826. Its chief use is the conveyance of granite from the quarries in this town to tide water in Neponset river. The Old Colony railroad intersects this town, and makes this a convenient residence for Bostonians. It is an active manufacturing town.—Large ships are built here. Value of stone quarried here each year, \$238,000. Stoves, carriages, shoes, chairs, &c., made here.—This town was settled in 1625, previous to the settlement of Salem or Boston. It was then called Mount Wollaston, from Capt. Wollaston, leader of the

first settlers. One Morton was of this company; he was not left in command, but contrived to make himself chief. He changed the name to Merry Mount, set the servants free, and lived a life of dissipation until the stock intended for trade was consumed. He was charged with furnishing the Indians with arms, and was at last seized by a force sent from Plymouth, and sent home to England. Lieut. Col. Edmund Quincy, died here 1698; his son, Edward Quincy, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was born here Oct. 24, 1681; he died in London, of small pox, Feb, 23, 1738. The first church was gathered in 1639, and Rev. William Thompson, settled; succeeded by Henry Flint, in 1640; Moses Fiske, 1672; Joseph Marsh, in 1709; John Hancock, in 1726; Lemuel Bryant, in 1745; Anthony Wilbird, in 1755, and Peter Whitney, in 1800. They have now 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation \$2,085,625.

RACE POINT.

THE north west extremity of Cape Cod, three miles north west of Provincetown. (*See Provincetown.*)

RANDOLPH.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 15 miles south of Boston. Incorporated March 9, 1793, and con-

tains 5538 inhabitants. This town was formerly a part of Braintree, and was the south parish or precinct in that town, till its incorporation. Bounded N. by Braintree, E. by Weymouth, S. by N. Bridgewater, S. W. by Stoughton, W. by Canton. It is on the Old Colony road, and is a flourishing town, the principal business being the manufacture of boots and shoes; value per annum \$1,269,400. A good mill stream rises in this town, and passing through Braintree enters the bay between Quincy and Weymouth. Here are 2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation \$1,663,428.

RAYNHAM.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 32 miles south of Boston. Incorporated April 2, 1731, and contains 1634 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Bridgewater, S. by Taunton, W. by Taunton and Norton, N. by Easton. A bend of Taunton river almost encloses the south part of the town. It was originally a part of Taunton. It has a level surface, is three miles from Taunton, and near the New Bedford railroad. The tract of land now composing this town, was settled in 1650; and in 1652 a forge iron work was set up here, being the first in America. The business was commenced by James and Henry Leonard, a family that have been deeply concerned in the iron manufacture

here and elsewhere. They lived on good terms with King Philip, Indian Sachem, even in time of war, and frequently supplied him with articles of iron. A house that was garrisoned near the iron works, was standing in 1793. A case of drawers having marks of the Indian hatchets, is still preserved, and under the door step lies buried the bodies of two young women who were there shot down by them. Here the head of Philip was long preserved. He had a house and fishing station here, near the fowling pond. This pond is now nearly grown over, and become a pine swamp. The ruins of his house, and the hearth where he used to cook, were visible in 1763.—The Indian name of this place was Cohanit. It was purchased of Massasoit by Elizabeth Pool, and her associates. They have slitting, and nail mills; they make anchors, chains, cables, tacks, brads, bricks, and straw bonnets, &c. The first minister here was Rev. John Wales, ordained 1732, and died Feb. 23, 1765. His successor, Rev. Perez Fobes, was ordained Nov. 19, 1766. They have 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Baptist churches. Valuation \$514,308.

READING.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 12 miles north of Boston. Incorporated May 29, 1644, and contains, 2522 inhabitants. Bound- ed N. by North Reading, E. by

Lynnfield, S. by Stoneham and Woburn, W. by Wilmington and Woburn. This town was settled about 1644. A church was gathered here in 1645, and Rev. Mr. Greene ordained pastor. It is a pleasant and handsome town.—The principal village is large, compact, and lively, with several handsome churches. Many of the houses are elegant. An academical school has been kept here at different times, for several years. The Boston and Maine railroad have an elegant station here. It is a growing place. Its principal business is shoes, chairs and cabinet work. Much of the soil is good, some of it uneven and hard of cultivation. South Reading was taken from this town in 1812. In 1706, five Indians from a party who had attacked Dunstable, ventured down to this town, and surprised a poor woman who had eight children with her in a lonely cottage; they killed the woman and three children, and carried away the rest; but the children were recovered by the pursuers. There are now 2 Congregational, and 1 Baptist societies here. Val. \$1,071,042.

REDBROOK HARBOR

EXTENDS from Buzzard's Bay eastward, into the town of Sandwich.

REHOBOTH.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 37 miles south west of Boston. Incorporated June 4, 1645. Bound-

ed N. by Attleborough, E. by Capt. Church. Rehoboth was one of the earliest manufacturing towns in New England, but the principal manufacturing establishments have been set off to form the towns of Seekonk and Pawtucket, but it is yet a considerable manufacturing town. It has 3 cotton mills, with 2300 spindles; also manufactories of snuff, tobacco, &c. There are Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist churches. Valuation, \$689,206.

RICHMOND.

BERKSHIRE CO. Post-town, 130 miles W. from Boston, and 6 W. from Lenox. Incorporated June 21, 1765, and has 970 inhabitants. Bounded N. by the Shaker village, in Hancock, and by Pittsfield, E. by Lenox, S. by Stockbridge and West Stockbridge, W. by New York. The town is intersected by the Western railroad. This township lies in a pleasant valley, surrounded by the Taghannuck range of mountains; the valley is universally under cultivation, and the mountains are forested to their summits. The surface of the land is handsome, the soil rich, and the meadows and pastures are covered with the finest verdure. The buildings are mostly on a principal street, passing through the town from north to south, four or five miles, and are good farmers' dwellings. The upper part of the valley is uncommonly picturesque. Williams'

river, a western branch of the Housatonic, passes through and waters the valley. Iron ore is found here, and mines of it are wrought successfully by the owners of the iron works at Salisbury, Conn. It is principally a farming town, with abundant produce. A church was formed here in 1765, and Rev. Job Swift ordained in 1767. There are now 1 Congregational and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation, \$367,058.

RIP POINT.

THE N. E. cape of Nantucket island, at the extremity of Sandy point.

ROCHESTER.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, two post offices, 48 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated June 4, 1686, and contains 3048 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Middleborough, E. by Wareham, S. by Mattapoissett, W. by Fairhaven. The towns of Marion and Mattapoissett have been taken from this town since our former edition,—the latter since the last census; these two villages were the maritime and most populous parts of Rochester. This town consists mostly of scattered plantations with many good houses. The soil is thin, and rather indifferent in quality. There are 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Christian Baptist societies. The valuation, including Marion and

Mattapoissett, was \$1,181,629,—now much reduced.

ROCKPORT.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 32 miles N. E. from Boston. Incorporated Feb. 27, 1840, and has 3498 inhabitants. It was formerly the eastern part of Gloucester. It comprises the eastern extremity of Cape Ann, and includes the villages long known as Sandy bay and Pigeon cove. The harbors here are easy of access, but not so capacious or safe as might be wished, and considerable sums of money have been expended at both of these places by the United States, in building breakwaters for their defence. It is bounded W. by Gloucester, and on all other sides by the ocean. The cod and mackerel fisheries have long been pursued here with diligence and success, 65 vessels, of 19,000 tons being employed here in 1856. Here is one cotton mill, with 3000 spindles, making annually cloth—chiefly sail duck,—to the number of 800,000 yds.—There are also, the usual domestic manufactures, sails, oil, chains, boots and shoes made here. The surface of the town is rocky, and in some parts, especially at Pigeon cove, extensive stone quarries are wrought; 280 men are employed, and \$224,000 worth of stone prepared for market annually; 20 vessels are employed in delivering this stone at different markets along the coast. It has 2 Congregational Trinitarian, 1

Universalist, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic churches. Valuation, \$672,410.

ROWE.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 130 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 9, 1785, and has 601 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Vermont line, E. by Heath, S. by Charlemont, W. by Florida and Monroe. It has an elevated situation near the sources of Deerfield river, at the N. W. base of the Hoosic mountain. One of the cordon of forts, erected about 1744, for defence against the French and Indians, was situated in this town, and called Fort Pelham. The Troy and Greenfield railroad touches the S. W. corner of the town. The district of Zoar was annexed to this town in 1838. Here is a woolen mill, and some other manufactures, but is mostly a farming town. Rev. Preserved Smith was settled here in 1787. Here are now Trinitarian, Unitarian, Baptist and Methodist societies. Val. \$215,432.

ROWLEY.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 28 miles N. E. of Boston, 16 N. E. of Salem, and 6 S. of Newburyport. Incorporated Sept. 4, 1639, and contains 1315 inhabitants.—It is bounded N. by Newbury, W. by Georgetown, S. by Ipswich, E. by Massachusetts bay. The eastern end of the town is much of it salt meadow, and the lines extend across Plum Island sound

and the island to the sea. Much of the lands here are of an excellent quality, but it has every variety of soil. Large hills of excellent pasturage; many fresh meadows on the banks of streams; a large extent of salt marshes on both sides of Plum Island sound; and the barren sands of the seashore. Rowley river is a large creek, which puts up through the marshes from Plum Island sound. It is of sufficient depth for vessels of considerable size; vessels of burden have been built and launched into this river, at a place called the warehouse. This town was settled in 1639, by about 60 industrious and pious families from Yorkshire, England. They were led in this enterprise by Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, who had been an eminent minister of Rowley, in England; being silenced for non-conformity, he left the country and came to be one of the fathers of New England.—Some of the people had been clothiers; they soon built a fulling mill, and were the first people who made cloth in North America. The Glen Flouing mills are in active operation on the site of the first fulling mill. The original grant to these settlers included the present towns of Boxford, Georgetown, and a part of Topsfield, as appears by a grant of that town to Zaccheus Gould, of 3000 acres, bounded S. by Ipswich river. A second grant, obtained of the court by Mr. Rogers, included the present towns of Brad-

ford and Groveland. The names of Jewett, Payson, Mighill, Nelson, Spofford, Todd, Chaplin, Stickney, Gage, and Tenny, were among the first settlers, and their descendants are still numerous in the town. Mr. Rogers was born at Wethersfield, England, 1590. He entered the University at 13 years of age, and graduated A. M., at the age of 20. After enduring many afflictions in England, he obtained a peaceful settlement in this place, to which he was a distinguished benefactor. He suffered many domestic sorrows in the evening of his days, and died worn out with labor and care in 1660. His remains were disinterred many years after, and removed to a more suitable part of the burying ground, and a marble monument erected by the people of Rowley, who still enjoy the fruits of his bounty. Mather's Magnalia contains the following epitaph:

A resurrection to immortality
is here expected
for what was mortal
of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers,
put off Jan. 23, 1660.

This town being planted between earlier settlements, in a great degree escaped from Indian depredation. Capt. Brocklebank, of this town, was slain at Sudbury, April 18, 1676, together with Capt. Wadsworth and 70 men.— Their monument may still be seen in that town. In October, 1691, the family of Deborah Duty was destroyed. Oct. 23, 1692, Mr.

Goodridge, his wife, and two children, were killed in Byfield parish; a son and daughter were taken captives, and afterwards redeemed. The daughter died in Beverly, in the year 1774. Spencer Phipps, adopted son of Sir William Phipps, and lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, was a son of Dr. David Bennet, of this town. Shoes are manufactured in this town to a great extent. It is also a good farming town. The Eastern railroad skirts the eastern border of the settlements, and affords easy access to the cities. The ministers have been Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, from Dec. 3, 1639, to Jan. 23, 1661; Rev. Samuel Phillips, ordained 1650, died April 22, 1696; Rev. Samuel Shepherd, ordained 1665, died April 7 1668; Rev. Edward Payson, ordained Oct. 25. 1682, died Aug. 22, 1732; Rev. Jedediah Jewett, settled Nov. 19, 1729, died May 8, 1774; Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, ordained Aug. 4, 1782, died Jan 3, 1801; Rev. David Tuiler, ordained Dec. 7, 1803, dismissed Oct. 17, 1810; Rev. James W. Tucker, ordained June 24, 1812, dismissed June 24, 1817; Rev. Willard Holbrook, ordained July 22, 1818; succeeded by Rev. John Pike. Here are now 1 Congregational, and 1 Baptist societies. Val. \$456,089.

ROXBURY.

NORFOLK Co. City. Bounded E. by Boston, S. by Dorchester, W. by West Roxbury, N. by

Brookline. Incorporated as a town Sept. 28, 1630, and as a city, March 12, 1846, and has 16,477 inhabitants. The centre of the city is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Boston market. It is connected with Boston by the neck, over which there is a continued street, compactly built the whole distance, and several other streets now extend from city to city. On the northeast skirts of the town are 1000 acres of marsh, and flats lately annexed to Boston, and now filling up to extend that city, and it is likely that before many years the whole will be annexed to Boston. In the central parts of the town the soil is rich and fertile and highly cultivated. It is a handsome and growing city, having intimate communication with Boston, where a large part of the residents have business connection. Mr. Pyncheon was at the head of the company who made choice of this as a place of settlement in 1630. Rev. John Eliot, the first *teacher*, was settled Nov. 5, 1632. He was the justly celebrated "*Apostle of the Indians*," and translated the bible into their language, which was printed at Cambridge; the New Testament in 1661, and the Old soon after. In July 1633, Rev. Thomas Weld was ordained *pastor* of the church here; they lived together in much harmony. In 1637, they both opposed the wild notions of Mrs. Hutchinson, and were both witnesses against her at her trial. In 1639, they with Mr. Mather of Dorchester, were appointed to make a new version of the Psalms of David; this was printed in 1640, and went through twenty editions. In 1641 Mr. Weld returned to England. Rev. Mr. Danforth, and Rev. Mr. Walter, were afterwards colleagues with Mr. Eliot in the ministry. Mr. Eliot was one of the best of men, but had some peculiarities. He exercised great zeal against wigs and tobacco; but they prevailed in spite of his eloquence. Died May 20, 1690.—Rev. Nehemiah Walter, was born in Ireland, Dec. 1663, ordained here Oct. 17, 1688; and after a ministry of more than sixty years, he died in peace, Sept. 17, 1750. His ministry and that of Mr. Eliot, occupied more than one hundred and twenty years. Rev. Thomas Walter, son of the preceding, was ordained colleague with his father, Oct. 19, 1718; died Jan. 10, 1725. Doct. Joseph Warren, Maj. Gen. in the armies of the United States, and who was slain in the battle of Bunker Hill, was a native of this town, as was also Increase Sumner, Esq. formerly Governor of the Commonwealth. We have the following description of this town, by William Wood, who visited Boston and the other settlements in 1693. "One mile north of Dorchester, lieth Roxbury, which is a fair and handsome country town, the inhabitants of it being all very rich. A clear and fresh brook runs through the town, and

a quarter of a mile to the north, is a clear river, called Stony river, upon which is built a water mill; up westward it is something rocky, whence it hath the name of Roxbury." The Providence railroad intersects this town and it is also connected with Boston, by a horse railroad. Here are at present, 2 Trinitarian, 2 Unitarian, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Universalist societies.—Valuation, \$13,613,731.

ROYALSTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 70 miles west of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 16, 1765, and contains 1469 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Fitzwilliam, N. H., E. by Winchendon, S. by Athol, S. W. by Orange, W. by Warwick. This town was an original grant, to Messrs. Hubbard, Erving, Royal, Otis and others. The first settlement here was in June 1762, and in 1767 there were 40 families in the town. The soil is uneven but rich and productive. It is well watered by Miller's river, which runs through its south east corner, and which is here an active and powerful stream. A small stream which helps to form Tully river, falls here 20 feet at once, and 100 feet in 40 rods. There are several other streams and ponds on which is good interval or low meadow. There are valuable manufactures and machinery on Miller's river. The Royalston cotton and woolen factory

was incorporated in 1813; capital, \$50,000. They now consume 80,000 lbs of wool, per annum, making cassimeres, doeskin &c. Chronometers, brushes, chairs &c. are made here. It is accommodated by the Vermont and Mass. railroad. It is a good farming town. A church was formed here Oct. 13, 1766, and Rev. Joseph Lee ordained, Oct. 19, 1768. He continued in the ministry to extreme old age. Here are now 2 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, churches. Valuation \$751,008.

RUSSELL.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 108 miles south west of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 25, 1792, and contains 677 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Westfield, S. by Granville, W. by Blandford. It is finely situated and watered, having Westfield river traversing its whole extent. It is on the Western railroad, 18 miles west of Springfield. It has fine water power, and manufactures of paper, and many other articles, with facilities for further improvements. Here are 1 Congregational, and 1 Baptist societies. Valuation \$167,528.

RUTLAND.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 56 miles west of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 23, 1713; and contains 1106 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Princeton, E. by Holden, S. E. by Paxton, S. W.

by Oakham, N. W. by Barre and and made one prisoner in this Hubbardston. This is a pleasant place. The church was formed town, and has some manufactur- here Nov. 1, 1727 ; and Rev. ers. Watered by an easterly Thomas Frink, ordained the same branch of Ware river. The peo- day. Succeeded by Rev. Joseph ple are supported mostly by agri- Buckminster, Nov. 3, 1772 ; he culture, which is the principal was succeeded by Rev. Hezekiah business of the inhabitants.— Goodrich, June 19, 1793. Here The lands are generally undulat- are 1 Congregational, and 1 Meth- ing, but the soil is of a good qual- odist societies. Val. \$513,447. ity. This town was purchased of several Penacook and Natick In- dians, Dec. 22, 1686, by Henry Willard, Joseph Rowlandson, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Willard, and Cyprian Stephens, for 23 pounds lawful money. It then contained a tract of 12 miles square, and included the present towns of Hubbardston, Barre, Oakham, and part of Princeton. It was confirmed to them and their heirs, by the General Court, Feb. 23, 1713, on condition of settling 60 families within seven years. Aug. 11, 1720, six miles square was granted to the actual settlers, and in 1721, conveyed to them by deed. The first town meeting was held July 1722.— Aug. 14 1723, a father and four sons making hay in a meadow, were surprised by twelve Indians; the father escaped into the bushes, but the sons fell a prey to the enemy ; two were slain, the others captured. Mr. Willard, the minister, being abroad alone, fell into their hands and was slain ; being armed he killed one and wounded another, before he fell himself. Aug. 3, 1724, the Indians killed three, wounded one,

SALEM.

ESSEX CO. Port of entry, shire of the county, and fourth city for population, and third for wealth and commerce in the commonwealth. Settled in 1628, and contained at the last census, 20,984 inhabitants. Situated on a peninsula formed by two inlets or arms of the sea, called North and South rivers. Bounded N. W. by South Danvers, S. W. by Lynn, S. E. by Marblehead, E. by Salem harbor. The compact part of the city is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, extending across the peninsula.— This place is laid out into spacious and regular streets, crossing each other at right angles, with extensive and well built stores, warehouses, and dwelling houses.— There are also handsome settlements at North and South Fields, on the opposite side of the two rivers, which are connected with the town by handsome free bridges. The boundaries of this town include a considerable extent of land. A N. E. arm of the peninsula, towards Beverly bridge, is fast filling with inhabi-

tants. An easterly arm, called the neck, has few inhabitants except those of the almshouse, hospital, and two forts, which are situated here. On the west this place extends some distance from the settlement; the soil of this part is generally rocky and uneven, and few parts of it admit of cultivation. The Eastern railroad passes through a tunnel, under Washington street, across the centre of the city, and has an elegant station at the south end of the tunnel. It was opened Aug. 28, 1839. The main street follows nearly the highest part of the peninsula, the whole length of the city with some curves; this street continues through the principal settlement in South Danvers, and forms one street compactly built, of more than three miles in length. Salem is chiefly a commercial city, with a proper proportion of mechanics and manufacturers. The commerce of this city coastwise, with the West Indies, Europe, Africa, India, and China, has been carried on with industry, enterprise, and skill, highly honorable to the city, and has been attended with success. The harbor is not well suited to this commerce; vessels drawing more than 12 feet of water are unloaded at a distance from the wharves, most of which are left dry at low water. In the year 1827, 35 ships, 95 brigs, 8 barques, and 25 schooners, belonged to this town. In 1816, this was the sixth town in the United States in amount of shipping, having 34,454 tons. It is doing a large business in coal, imported and sent out by the railroads, and has a formidable list of manufactures. There is 1 cotton mill, with 32,768 spindles.—Engines, cars, castings, carpetings, chemicals, candles, &c., made here. This city contains a handsome court house of stone, an alms house, a market house, three banks, an athenæum containing 5000 vols., and an orphan asylum. The private dwellings are mostly of wood, but many new blocks are of brick. The north bridge has been built many years; the lowest bridge on the south side was built in 1808. A handsome bridge over the north or Bass river, connects this town with Beverly; this was built in 1788, and is 1484 feet in length, and by the limits of the charter has reverted to the state, and become free. The town was called Naumkeag by the Indians; it was the second town settled in New England. It was settled under a purchase made of the Plymouth company March 19, 1627; and in 1628, John Endecott, one of the purchasers, was sent over with planters and servants to commence a plantation, and prepare for a future colony. They spent the season in erecting habitations and exploring the country. They were strongly re-inforced the next year, by the arrival of 11 ships with 1500 passengers, part of whom remained to strengthen

this settlement, but most went to States, were natives here. James settle Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester, and other towns. This fleet brought the charter under which John Winthrop had been chosen governor, and Thomas Dudley, deputy governor. These settling at Boston, the seat of government was thence transferred to that town. It proved sickly the first winter, and near 200 of the first settlers died, among whom was the Lady Arbella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and wife of Sir William Johnson; she was buried here. In 1678, this town contained 85 dwelling houses, and 300 rateable polls. The first child born here, was John, son of Jeffrey Massey, in 1629. He lived some time into the last century, and John Symonds, who died in 1791, aged 100, knew him well, having lived in the next house. Marblehead was taken from this town in 1649; Beverly in 1668; and Danvers in 1757; and the territory is still large. The Salem witchcraft commenced in that part of the town which is now Danvers; but the court, the trials, and the executions, were here, and some of the victims were of Salem. Gen. Putnam is often named as a native of Salem, but this was also in the present town of Danvers. The Hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, a distinguished mathematician, and the Hon. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State under Washington and Adams, and senator of the United States, were natives here. James Tytler, a learned Scotchman, and author of several important articles in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and several other works, died here January, 1804. Edward Augustus Holyoke, M. D., late President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, lived and died here, aged 101. The historical society have a curious and valuable collection of interesting memorials, illustrative of the history of the county and state. This place shared deeply in the dangers and honors of the American revolution; her sons defended her cause both by sea and land.—When the act of the British Parliament was passed, shutting the port of Boston, expecting this and other places to be disposed to profit by the act, the inhabitants of this town published an address, which does them immortal honor, for they treated with utter contempt the idea that they would willingly rise by the misfortunes of their suffering neighbors. In 1774, the general court were convened in this town by order of the governor, as a punishment to Boston. After having waited a day for the governor, they resolved themselves into a Provincial Congress, and sent a remonstrance to the governor, against the fortifications on Boston neck. One of the earliest acts of resistance to British authority, took place in this town. When Col. Leslie was sent with a British force to seize some can-

non, they were prevented by the people, who took up the draw-bridge ; they then seized a boat, but the people having cut her bottom, they were prevented from executing their purpose. This city has long been the principal mart of the East India trade, in which it has employed near 20,000 tons of shipping. A society was incorporated in 1801, consisting of masters and supercargoes of vessels who had sailed round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, which consists of about 160 members. This society have a beautiful hall, filled with curiosities from all parts of the world, tastefully arranged, which is exhibited to strangers free of expense. This trade has been a source of great wealth to the city, and few, if any places in America possess more wealth in proportion to the number of inhabitants. The first church was formed here, and Rev. Francis Higginson ordained pastor by *brethren appointed for that purpose*, July 20, 1629 ; he died March 15, 1630. Rev. Samuel Skelton was ordained teacher of the same church, Aug. 6, 1629, and died Aug. 2, 1634. Roger Williams was inducted into office as pastor, April 12, 1631. His principles differed from those of the magistrates, and much controversy arose ; he continued here with some interruption, till 1636, when he left the jurisdiction privately, to prevent being arrested and transported to England by the enraged magistrates. He retired southward, and became the father of Rhode Island, and died 1683, aged 83. The celebrated Hugh Peters was ordained here Dec. 21, 1636. He was active in civil, ecclesiastical, and commercial affairs, and to him the town was much indebted for its early commerce, industrious habits and prosperity. He went to England in 1641, as an agent for the colony ; he engaged on the side of the Parliament in the civil wars then raging in that country ; was one of the judges of King Charles I, and was executed as a regicide after the restoration of Charles II. Rev. Edward Norris was ordained March 18, 1640, and died March, 1658. Rev. John Higginson, son of the former of that name, was ordained August, 1660. Rev. Nicholas Noyes, was ordained colleague with Mr. Higginson, Nov. 14, 1683, and died Dec. 17, 1717. He was a man of great learning, piety and sincerity, but also of reprehensible credulity, as he believed in the truth of the accusations for witchcraft, and promoted the judicial proceedings in 1692, which reflect so much disgrace upon the age, in which this town has borne a share, greatly disproportioned to its demerits, as the same farce might probably have been carried on by the same actors, in any other place in America or Europe. But it is due to Mr. Noyes to record that he afterwards became convinced of the innocence of

the accused, and asked the forgiveness of the survivors. Rev. Samuel Fiske succeeded Mr. Noyes, Oct. 8, 1718. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Sparhawk, Dec. 6, 1736. His successor, Rev. Thomas Barnard, was installed Sept. 17, 1755; succeeded by Rev. Asa Dunbar, July 22, 1772; he soon after was dismissed, and Rev. John Prince, LL.D., was ordained Nov. 10, 1779, and was well known in Europe and America as a scholar and philosopher. The settlement of a colleague with Dr. Prince, Rev. Charles W. Upham, in 1825, completes the succession of ministers in this most ancient church in the Massachusetts colony, to that time. The second church was formed in 1718, and Rev. Robert Staunton ordained April 8, 1719. An Episcopal church was established in 1733, and Rev. Charles Brockwell was their first preacher. The third church was formed in 1736, and Rev. Mr. Fiske was dismissed from the first church and installed here.—A fourth church was formed in 1766, and Rev. Daniel Hopkins ordained Nov. 18, 1778; these style *themselves* the third church. The tabernacle was erected in 1776, and Rev. Joshua Spalding ordained in 1785. The north church was formed in 1773, and Rev. Thomas Barnard ordained Jan. 30, the same year. There are now 14 places of public worship,—3 Trinitarian, 4 Unitarian, 2 Baptist, 2 Roman Catholic, 1

Episcopal, 1 Universalist, and 1 Seamen's Bethel. Salem has long been the principal shire in the county. It has a slow, but sure and healthy growth, and much wealth, with new streets, handsome buildings in good repair, and many trees and fine gardens. It is 14 miles N. E. of Boston, and 24 S. of Newburyport, and lies Lat. 42° 3' N. Long. 70° 5' W. Valuation, \$13,454,738.

SALISBURY.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 35 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 7, 1640, and contains 3185 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Hampshire line, E. by the ocean, S. by Merrimack river, W. by Powow river, which separates it from Amesbury. This is a pleasant and flourishing town, situated opposite Newburyport, and connected with the S. bank of the river by two bridges, over one of which passes the Eastern railroad. The bridge at Deer island, was built in 1792, and was the first bridge over this river, and then the greatest enterprize of the kind that had been accomplished. At this place an island divides the river; an arch of 160 feet chord, and 40 feet above high water, unites the island with the south shore. This arch was rebuilt and suspended on chains; these chains gave way under pressure of a deep snow and a heavy team, in February 1827, by which two men, Mr. Jackman, and Mr. Carleton, with the load-

ed team, and the whole mass of timber and plank, composing the bridge, were plunged in the rapid stream below. The men escaped without essential injury, and one horse was preserved. On the other side of the island is a covered arch of 140 feet chord, and a draw. The Newburyport bridge was built in 1826 and 7, and had four arches suspended on chains. It was purchased by the Eastern railroad, and built over into a double bridge, for railroad and common travel. The railroad has a station here. The most flourishing parts of the town are at the Point, at the junction of Powow and Merrimack rivers; the factory village at the falls; and the landing at the bridge, opposite Newburyport. The village at the point is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Merrimack, three miles above Newburyport. Ship building was carried on here to great extent. The continental frigate, *Alliance*, was built at this place by Mr. Hacket, in the time of the revolution. The village at the falls, is situated on both sides of the river, and is commonly known by the name of Amesbury Mills, though many of the buildings, several large factories, and near 1300 inhabitants, are in this town. The river falls here near 40 feet in the same number of rods, and affords valuable water power, though the supply of water is not great. There are at the falls in this town and Amesbury, six mills for cotton and wool, the amount of wool annually consumed being 502,306 lbs. The soil of this town is much of it good, though but a small part of it is of the first quality. There is a large tract of salt marsh in the E. part of the town, and a handsome beach on the sea shore, which is much frequented. This was the earliest settlement on Merrimack river, and was commenced in 1638. Rev. John Wheelwright, the brother of the famous Mrs. Hutchinson, and founder of Exeter, N. H., was minister here some time, and died here in 1680, at a very advanced age. He partook of Mrs. Hutchinson's antinomian sentiments, and was banished from the colony, but was afterwards restored on confession. He was in England in the time of Cromwell, and was settled here after his return. Rev. Samuel Webster, D.D. was ordained here Aug. 12, 1741, and died July 18, 1796, after a ministry of near 55 years, and was much esteemed in his day.—Rev. William Balch was minister here several years. About 1634, 30 families were settled on the W. side of Powow river, and petitioned to be a parish, which was granted, and then called Salisbury-Newtown; this part was incorporated as a separate town in 1768, and called Amesbury. The General Court held a session in this town in 1737, during a controversy between this state and New Hampshire concerning the

boundary line; the Legislature of in 1797, and called Southfield; New Hampshire sitting the same they have since been united in time at Hampton, the next town. one town. This is chiefly a farming town. Pleasant villas and Here are 2 Congregational, 2 ing town. Pleasant villas and Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Christian farm houses, are interspersed over the town. A church was formed here in 1756, and Rev. Cornelius Jones, ordained; succeeded by Rev. Eleazer Storrs, in 1766, and Rev. Levi White, in 1798. Here are now 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Episcopal societies. Valuation \$1,023,861.

SALVAGES

A reef of rocks lying off sandy bay, on the northern coast of Cape Ann.

SANCOTY HEAD

THE eastern extremity of the Island of Nantucket.

SANDISFIELD.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town. Incorporated March 6, 1762, and has 1615 inhabitants. It lies 112 miles south west of Boston, and 22 south east of Lenox. Bounded N. by Otis, E. by Tolland, S. by Connecticut line, W. by New Marlborough. It was settled in 1750. The Farmington river enters this town from Otis, and takes a south eastern course through the town, receiving several smaller branches, it enters Connecticut. It is the dividing line between this town and Tolland, for several miles. Here are considerable manufactories of paper, ploughs, cars, carriages, &c. The land rises abruptly on each bank of this river, and the lofty trees crowning the numerous summits of the hills, gives to the valley of the Farmington, a wild and romantic appearance. The south part of this town was incorporated into a separate town

here in 1756, and Rev. Cornelius Jones, ordained; succeeded by Rev. Eleazer Storrs, in 1766, and Rev. Levi White, in 1798. Here are now 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Episcopal societies. Valuation \$463,328.

SANDWICH.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town, several post-offices; 54 miles south east of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 3, 1639; has 4495 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Cape Cod Bay, E. by Barnstable, S. by Marshpee and Falmouth, W. by Buttermilk Bay, N. W. by Plymouth. This town joins Cape Cod to the main land, and crosses the cape from Buzzard's bay to Barnstable bay. The Cape Cod canal, if ever made, must be in this town. This plan contemplates uniting the two bays by a canal between Monument and Scusset rivers. Such a work has been found to be practicable; and must, whenever accomplished, be of the greatest use to navigation, and add much to the importance of this place. The Cape Cod railroad passes through this town. The soil here is light and sandy, and much of it is yet covered with wood. This town is more agricultural than any other in the county, and has valuable

meadows. There is a large pond near the centre of the town, and a fine waterfall and mills. This plantation was begun in 1637, by a number of families from Saugus, now Lynn. It was granted by Plymouth government to Edmund Freeman, Henry Peak, Thomas Dexter and others. John Osborn, a native of this town, was a physician in Connecticut, and a poet of some note. His description of the capture of the whale, is a song quite appropriate to the place of his nativity. \$600,000 worth of salt was formerly made here per annum.—Also nails, hollow ware, tacks, brads, axes, hatchets, &c. Here are several ponds; some water power, and good fishing. Shad and Salmon are taken here.—Sandwich has harbors both within the cape, and on Buzzard's bay and is engaged in the fisheries. There were formerly Indian settlements in this town. The Kattamet, Mannamit, and Pokesit, of the Indians, was here. The settlement of Herring Pond Indians, is in Plymouth, on the borders of this town. There is a glass manufactory in this town. Rev. William Maverick was the first minister here. Rev. Roland Cotton was ordained here in 1694. Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, in 1722. Rev. Abraham Williams, in 1749, and Rev. Jonathan Burr, in 1787. A Collegiate Institute was established in this town some years since, but was discontinued for want of adequate support. There are at present 2 Trinitarian, 4 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Universalist, and 1 Friends societies. Valuation \$1,314,391.

SAUGUS.

Essex Co. Post-town, 7 miles north east of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 17, 1815, and has 1788 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Lynnfield, E. by Lynn, S. and W. by N.Chelsea. This was formerly a part of Lynn, and has the ancient Indian name of that town. A river of the same name runs through the town; the serpentine course of which has a very picturesque appearance from the neighboring hills. On its banks, are fertile fresh and salt meadows. The south part of this town is altogether salt marsh of which there are about 1500 acres. The other parts of the town, except on the banks of the river, is broken and rocky, with a great proportion of woodland. There are some good and well cultivated farms on the intervals. It is well accommodated with railroads, which connect it with Boston, Lynn, and Salem. It has a woolen mill, consuming 325,300 lbs. of wool per annum, making flannels and blanketings. It is also engaged largely in the shoe business. Bricks, snuff, and tobacco are manufactured here. Here are 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation, \$491,917.

SAVOY.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 120 miles N. W. of Boston, and 20 N. E. of Lenox. Incorporated Feb. 20, 1797, and contains 919 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Florida, E. by Hawley, S. by Windsor, W. by Cheshire and Adams. This town is situated on the southern base of the Hoosic mountain, at the sources of Deerfield and Hoosic rivers. It has no streams of consequence, and is principally an agricultural town, but manufactures considerable quantities of maple sugar, palm leaf hats, and lumber. A Baptist church was formed here in 1787. Here are 2 Baptist and 1 Methodist societies. Valuation \$171,936.

SCITUATE.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 17 miles south of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 5, 1736; has 2271 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Cohasset, E. by the ocean, S. by Marshfield and Hanover, W. by Hingham. There are now two post-offices, called Scituate, and South Scituate offices. Here is a convenient harbor, defended against the sea by several islands. There is some navigation at this place; vessels are built here, and employed in the fisheries and the coasting trade. There is a light house on Cedar point. They have manufactures of tin ware, boots, shoes, boats, &c. It is accessible by the Old Colony railroad. This town was attacked

by the Indians during Philip's war, in 1676, and 19 houses and barns burned; but the people bravely defended their garrisons, and repulsed the enemy. A church was formed here in 1635, and Rev. Charles Chauncey ordained, and remained here twelve years, but being without sufficient support, he determined to return to his former charge in England, and came to Boston to embark for that country, when being invited to the Presidency of Harvard College, he accepted, and was inducted into office Nov. 27, 1654. He had suffered much in England for the cause of truth, and came to this country to enjoy religious liberty. He left six sons, all of whom were graduated at Harvard College. He was a profound theologian, and eminently skilled in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages.—Rev. Thomas Clapp, President of Yale College, was born in this town, June 26, 1703. The name of this town is derived from a brook named *Satuit*, running through the town. Part of the town was called Assannippi, by the Indians. Here are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist churches. Valuation \$654,955.

SEECATCHEE.

A small village situated on the eastern shore of Nantucket, having a pond of some magnitude in the rear, and the main ocean on its eastern side.

SEEKONK.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 38 miles south east of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 26, 1812; has 2304 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Attleborough, E. by Rehoboth, S. by Barrington, R. I. and W. by Providence river, which separates it from Rhode Island. This is one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns in the state. The Central and the Pawtucket cotton and woolen factories, were incorporated in 1813, with capitals of \$300,000 each, and the works are since greatly enlarged. Here are now three cotton mills, of 3700 spindles; cloth made per annum, 8,500 yds. The depot of the Providence railroad is in this town; also of the Seekonk branch. This town was formerly a part of Rehoboth. Here is 1 Congregational, and 2 Baptist societies. Val. \$695,324.

SHARON.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 17 miles south of Boston. Incorporated June 20, 1765, and contains 1331 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Dedham and Canton, E. by Stoughton, S. by Foxborough, W. by Walpole. It is pleasantly situated at the head of Neponset river, which affords valuable water privileges in this town.—Here is a cotton factory with 600 spindles; also woolen mills, cutlery, boots and shoes, straw hats, &c. Mashapoag pond is a fine reservoir of water, and also furnishes large quantities of iron

ore. The Providence railroad passes centrally through this town. This place was called Mashapoag by the Indians, and a principal branch of Neponset river rises in Mashapoag pond, in this town. Here are 2 Congregational, and 1 Baptist churches. Valuation \$548,452.

SHEFFIELD.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 125 miles west of Boston. Incorporated June 22, 1733, being six years earlier than any other town in the county. It contains 2624 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Great Barrington, E. by New Marlborough, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Mount Washington. This is a beautiful and flourishing town, finely situated on both sides of the Housatonic river, which with its numerous branches water its vallies, and adds much to its beauty and fertility. The settlement occupies a valley surrounded by hills, particularly Taghannuck mountain on the west, near 3000 feet high, presents a magnificent appearance. The river is bordered by interval of the greatest fertility. The principal settlement is on a street 4½ miles long, which is located on the western borders of the interval, and makes a handsome appearance. The river here has a meandering course, and a sluggish current, favoring the deposition of alluvion and the formation of interval. These lands were first granted by the General

Court in 1720, and settled by a number of emigrants from Westfield. Obadiah Noble was the first settler in 1725. A fort was built here for defence against the Indians in 1754. Agues formerly prevailed here, probably in consequence of the slow current of the river, and the partial draining of the swamps. A fever prevailed here in 1795, which carried off 70 people. The original grant of this place included the present town of Great Barrington and part of Stockbridge; a reserve being made at the same time for the use of the Indians. It is chiefly a farming town, but there are manufactories of lime, leather, hats, marble, &c. The Housatonic railroad leads through the town. Here is 1 Congregational, and 2 Methodist societies. Valuation \$1,108,145.

SHELBURNE.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 100 miles north west of Boston. Incorporated June 21, 1768, and has 1401 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Colraine, E. by Greenfield, S. by Conway, W. by Charlemont and Buckland. This was originally part of Deerfield, and is pleasantly situated on Deerfield river. Shelburne falls, created by a descent of Deerfield river, over a perpendicular column of rocks, of 20 feet in height, is an object of curiosity, and affords excellent water privileges. A thriving village has lately sprung up at the falls.—

Axes and all kinds of cutlery are made here; also carriages, cars, harnesses, chairs and other articles. It is on the Troy and Greenfield railroad, and if the tunnel now excavating through the Hoosic mountain, comes into operation, will become a place of much importance. It is a good farming town. A Congregational church was formed here in 1770, and its first minister, Rev. Robert Hubbard, ordained Oct. 20, 1773; succeeded by the Rev. Jesse Townsend, in 1792, Rev. Theophilus Packard, in 1799.—The first Baptist church was formed in 1788. Mr. Fiske, missionary to Palestine, was born here June 24, 1792, and died at Beyroot, in Syria, Oct. 23, 1825. An academy was incorporated here in 1828. Here are now 2 Congregational Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation \$470,874.

SHERBORN.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 21 miles south west of Boston. Incorporated May 27, 1674, and contains 1071 inhabitants.—Bounded N. by Natick, E. by Charles river, which separates it from Dover and Medford, S. by Medway, S. W. by Holliston, W. by Hopkinton. From the two latter it is separated by Concord river. This is a pleasant and handsome town, on an elevated site with a good soil, and many good farms. The first minister

was Rev. Daniel Gookin, in 1718. Its centre is four miles south of the Worcester depot, at Framingham. It has a good share of manufactures; whips, straw braid, shoe knives, and other cutlery made here. Here are Trinitarian and Unitarian societies.—Valuation, \$516,903.

SHIRLEY.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 38 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Jan. 5, 1743, and contains 1479 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Pepperell, N. E. by Groton, S. E. by Harvard, S. by Lancaster, W. by Lunenburg.—It is separated from Groton by Nashua river, and from Pepperell by Squamicook, a branch of the Nashua. This is a pleasant farming town; the rivers are bounded by rich and beautiful interval. There are a suitable proportion of mechanics, and the manufacture of chairs has been carried on to a great extent in this town. It is on the Fitchburg railroad, has good water power, and is much engaged in the manufacture of paper, cotton, farm tools, carriages, &c. Amount of cotton cloth made per annum, 2,000,000 yds. Here are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation, \$569,910.

SHREWSBURY.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 30 miles W. of Boston, and 5 E. of Worcester. Incorporated

Dec. 19, 1727, and has 1636 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Boylston and West Boylston, E. by Northborough and Westborough, S. by Grafton, W. by Worcester. The town presents an uneven surface, variegated with hills and vallies. A range of high land extends from north to south through the middle of the town. The people here are mostly farmers; the soil is good, and yields abundant increase.—Here are manufactured carriages, fire-arms, leather, shoes, &c.—Quinsigamond or Long pond is between this town and Worcester; it is at the head of Blackstone river. The old post road, once a turnpike, crosses this pond, now as formerly on a floating bridge. This pond is near four miles long, and from 40 to 250 rods wide. The original grant of this town was to certain persons belonging to Marlborough, Nov. 2, 1717. The grant originally contained most of Boylston and West Boylston, and small portions of Sterling, Westborough, and Grafton. The first town meeting was held Dec. 29, 1727. A melancholy catastrophe happened here on the night between the 7th and 8th of August, 1723. A new house belonging to Capt. John Keyes, was burnt with three of his sons, and Abiel Bragg and William Oakes, apprentices, who were at work upon the house.—They all slept in one chamber, with Mr. Bragg, the carpenter, who narrowly escaped. Hon.

Artemas Ward, first major general in the army of the United States, was a resident of this town, and died here Oct. 28, 1800. The first meeting-house was built in 1721, and the first church formed Dec. 4, 1723, and Rev. Job Cushing ordained the same day; died Aug. 6, 1760.—Rev. Joseph Sumner, D. D., was ordained June 23, 1762; died Dec. 9, 1824, in the 63d year of his ministry and 85th of his age. Rev. Samuel B. Ingersol was ordained colleague with Dr. Sumner, June 14, 1820; and the *first* Sabbath after his ordination was the *last* that he preached. His health failed, and he died at Beverly, Nov. 14, 1820. Rev. Edwards Whipple was ordained colleague with Dr. Sumner, Sept. 26, 1821, died Sept. 17, 1822.—Thus the united labors of Dr. Sumner's two colleagues, just completed a year, while his, with his predecessor, completed a century. Here are now Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist societies. Val. \$738,836.

SHUTESBURY.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 82 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated June 30, 1761, and contains 939 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Wendell, E. by New Salem and Prescott, S. by Pelham, W. by Leverett. The land here is uneven and much encumbered with stones. Neither the buildings, the lands, or the cultivation, are of the first order. The west

branch of Swift river crosses the town centrally from north to south, and furnishes privileges for considerable machinery.—Locke's pond covers 700 acres.—This town was settled about 1754, mostly from Sudbury. The inhabitants were partly from Middleborough. Ephraim Pratt, a native of Sudbury, lived here to the remarkable age of 116 years, and died in 1804. He was able to mow for 101 years in succession, and retained his faculties in a good degree to the last. He was a sober, temperate, and industrious man. He was married to Martha Wheelock at the age of 21, and could number of his descendants 1500 persons. In 1801 he had four sons living, the eldest of whom was 90 years of age. For the last 60 years, he tasted no wine nor distilled spirits, and for 40 years eat no animal food. He enjoyed uniform health. He was born Nov. 1, 1687, and died May, 1804. Here are several manufactories of chairs, shoes, and palm leaf hats. There is a neat village. Here are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist societies.—Valuation, \$248,125.

SIASCONSET.

A small settlement a short distance S. of Secacache, on the eastern shore of Nantucket.

SIPPICAN.

LATELY incorporated as the town of Marion.

SMITH'S POINT.

THE western extremity of the island of Nantucket.

SOMERSET.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 42 miles from Boston. Incorporated in 1790, and has 1390 inhabitants. It was a part of Swanzy, by which it is bounded on the W., on the N. by Dighton, E. by Taunton river, which divides it from Fall River, S. by Mount Hope bay. It is pleasantly and advantageously located on navigable waters, which are well improved by building and navigating vessels in the coasting trade, fisheries, &c. Castings, chairs, cabinet work, bricks, &c., are made here; it is also a good farming town. It has easy communication with Fall River by a ferry. Here are 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Friends, and 1 Christian Baptist societies. Valuation, \$463,495.

SOMERVILLE.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town. Incorporated April 3d, 1842, and has 5806 inhabitants. It is in the immediate vicinity of Boston, on the N. of Charles river, and is intimately connected with Boston by several bridges, railroads, and a horse railroad. It is a much valued place of residence for business men of Boston, and is fast filling up with inhabitants.—It was formerly a part of Charlestown, and the McLean asylum for the insane, formerly in Charles-

town, is now in Somerville. It has handsome churches and public buildings. It has 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, 2 Baptist, and 1 Methodist societies. Valuation, \$2,102,631.

SOUTHAMPTON.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 110 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Jan. 5, 1753, and contains 1195 inhabitants. Bounded N. by West Hampton, E. by East Hampton, S. by Westfield, W. by Montgomery. Manhan river, rising in Westhampton, passes twice through this town; first from north to south, into Westfield, and then returning passes north-east, into Easthampton, affording valuable water privileges. The Farmington canal was built through this town, but railroads now do the business expected to be done by canals. A lead mine of some value has been discovered in the northern part of this town, and the rock has been penetrated 900 feet horizontally.—Carbonated muriate of lead also occurs here among the galena, of a cubic form, with tetrahedral crystals, nearly transparent, of a light green color, and situated in clusters. Sulphate and phosphate of lead, are also found here, and a sulphuret of zinc.—Ploughs, tools, bricks, whips, &c., made here. There is a Congregational and a Methodist church. Valuation, \$377,282.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town,

30 miles W. of Boston, and 15 two, called South Boston heights, E. of Worcester. Incorporated which have forts erected on their July 6, 1729, and contains 1604 summits, one of which is 118, inhabitants. Bounded N. by and the other 135 feet above high Marlborough, E. by Framing- water. The Boston almshouse ham, S. by Hopkinton, W. by and house of correction is situated Westborough. This town was ed here. Here is an iron foundry taken from Marlborough, with and steam engine, and many other which town its history is connected, till its incorporation. It contains 8350 acres of land, with a good soil, and is a well improved farming town. It is watered by a small branch of Concord river, but has no streams of magnitude. A church was formed here, and

Rev. Nathan Stone ordained Oct. 24, 1730; died May 31, 1781.— He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Sumner, June 1, 1791. Valuation, \$598,407.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Is now part of the city of Boston. It is situated S. of Boston harbor, and N. of Dorchester, from which town it was set off in 1804. It is separated from Boston by a bay, over which a bridge was built in 1804, 1551 feet in length, and a new one was built in 1828, connecting South Boston with Wheeler's point, in Boston, and thereby opening a more direct communication with the centre of the town. It is laid out on streets and lots, and settlements are fast forming.— There is some marsh land on the west part of the settlement, but most of it is dry upland, which swells into small eminences, the most considerable of which are

SOUTHBURIDGE.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 65 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 15, 1814, and has 3429 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Charlton, E. by Dudley, S. by Woodstock, Conn., W. by Sturbridge. It is well watered by the Quinneboag river, a branch of the Thames, and is a flourishing farming and manufacturing town. This town was taken from Sturbridge at its incorporation. It has 3 cotton mills, with 17,000 spindles; cotton consumed, 855,-878 lbs. 4,000,000 yds. of De Laines printed annually. There are woolen mills, and shawls, cassimeres, worsted goods, cutlery, hats and caps are also made here. There are 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist societies. Valuation, \$1,131,673.

SOUTH HADLEY.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town,

90 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated April 12, 1753, and has 2051 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Hadley, E. by Granby, S. by Springfield, W. by Connecticut river. Northwardly of this town, rises Mount Holyoke. This is a pleasant and flourishing town, well situated on the river, with two considerable streams; one rising in Belchertown, and the other in Granby, passing through it, and affording convenient water power. The falls in the Connecticut, between this town and Holyoke, are one of the most beautiful objects in nature. The sheet of water descends 40 feet in about 15 rods, upon an inclined plane. Down this declivity the water dashes with irresistible force, "floating most elegantly in a thousand perpetually changing circling waves, and starred with an infinite number of small fluctuating spangles." The largest and most successful fishery on the river, is at the foot of these falls in this town. These falls are overcome and the river rendered navigable by a canal two miles in length; the aggregate lift of whose locks, are equal to the fall. 300 feet of this canal is cut 40 feet deep through a solid rock.—It supplies water for a paper mill, an oil mill, a flour mill, a saw mill, and other machinery. The falls have been greatly changed of late by the dam and canal for the extensive factories in use and contemplation in the new city of Holyoke, opposite the S. W. cor-

ner of this town. It has 1 cotton mill of 9000 spindles; also a woolen mill, forges, paper mills, cordage, &c. Indications of coal have been found here, and the earth has been bored to the depth of 60 feet, mostly through sandstone with thin veins of coal.—Paper is manufactured here to a great extent. This town was formerly a part of Hadley. There is a congregational church here; Rev. Joel Hayes was pastor 44 years, and died in 1827. It has 2 Congregational, and 1 Methodist societies. Val. \$663,482.

SOUTH READING.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 10 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 25, 1812, and has 2728 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Lynnfield, E. by Saugus, S. by Melrose, W. by Reading. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, containing a compact village of handsome houses, stores, and mechanics' shops. It is a grand junction of railroads from Salem and Newburyport, which here unites with the Boston and Maine railroad. A clear and beautiful pond near the settlement and by the roadside, adds comfort, beauty and variety, to the scene. This town was formerly a parish of Reading. It is an active manufacturing town, and has good water power, has constant intercourse with Boston where many of its people do business. Mechanics' tools, cordage, leather, and shoes are made

here. Here are 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Second Advent societies. Valuation, \$755,019.

SOUTH RIVER.

A small stream which takes its rise in Duxbury, and taking a circuitous and meandering course discharges into the sea at Marshfield.

SOUTH SCITUATE.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, incorporated Jan. 14, 1849, and has 1791 inhabitants. Bounded by Hanover, Marshfield, and Scituate. North river separates it from other towns, on two sides. It has a harbor on the river.—Vessels are built here. Tacks, and brads are made here, to the value of \$15,000 per year. Also shoes, and baskets. Here is a good alewife fishery. It is 25 miles from Boston, 17 W. of Plymouth. It has 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, and 1 Methodist societies. Valuation \$747,414.

SOUTHWICK.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 110 miles south west of Boston. Incorporated Nov. 7, 1779, and has 1130 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Westfield, E. by West Springfield, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Granville. Here is a projection of three miles square into Connecticut. It has two pleasant villages. Several ponds and a considerable stream, water this town. The Farmington ca-

nal intersected this town; it is now converted into a railroad. It is mostly a farming town, but has manufactories of gun powder, leather, cigars, &c. It was a part of Westfield. The first Congregational church was organized here in 1773, and Rev. Abel Forward settled. It has a large school fund, the gift of Richard Dickinson. Valuation \$425,218.

SPENCER.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 51 miles west of Boston, and 11 south west of Worcester. Bounded N. by Oakham, E. by Leicester. S. by Charlton, W. by Brookfield and North Brookfield. This town was the west parish of Leicester, previous to its incorporation, in 1753, as a separate town. It has 2527 inhabitants. It is agreeably diversified with hills and vallies: the lands are fertile, and the inhabitants industrious and wealthy. It is well watered by several streams which go to swell the current of the Chickapee. It has good water privileges and numerous mills, and various machinery; 1 cotton mill, 3 woolen mills, 1 powder mill, also chairs, cabinet work, and tin ware. This town is the summit level of the southern route of the canal formerly contemplated from Boston to Connecticut river, and is the summit of the railroad between Boston and Springfield, which passes through the town. By the survey it appears that this town is 950 feet above Boston

harbor, and 880 above the wa- two men and one woman were
 ters of the Connecticut river, at killed, many wounded, and 29
 Springfield. A church was form- houses with many barns and out
 ed here May 17, 1744. and Rev. houses were burned. The re-
 Joshua Eaton ordained. Nov. 7. mainder of the inhabitants, and
 the same year. He was succeed- some of the buildings were sav-
 ed by Rev. Joseph Pope Oct. 20. ed by the arrival of Maj. Treat,
 1773. They have 1 Congrega- and some Connecticut troops
 tional, 1 Baptist, and 1 Metho- from Westfield. Springfield is
 dist churches. Val. \$828,611. situated on an alluvial soil,
 which was probably once the bed
 of a lake. Back of the interval

SPRINGFIELD.

HAMPDEN CO. City and shire is a hill, which runs nearly paral-
 of the county, 97 miles south lel with the river, and furnishes
 west of Boston. Incorporated as sites for many handsome houses,
 a town, March 4, 1645. as a city which overlook the village. The
 in 1852, and contains 13,788 in- top of this hill is a sandy plain,
 habitants. Bounded W. by Con- and extends back to Wilbraham.
 necticut river, N. by South Had- The principal streets are parallel
 ley, E. by Ludlow and Wilbra- with the river, and from two to
 ham, S. by Longmeadow. Wil- three miles in length, crossed by
 liam Pyncheon, Esq., who is nam- others at right angles. The
 ed as an assistant in the Mass. houses of this town are well built
 Charter, was the founder of this and the appearance of neatness
 town. The settlement was com- and industry, every where pre-
 menced May 14, 1636. by eight vails. Here are new and elegant
 men with their families. They county buildings. A fine and
 were bound together by mutual costly bridge, for common travel,
 contract, and settled with the de- connects the city with West
 sign of having their colony con- Springfield; also one of the best
 sist of 40 families, and specially railroad bridges in the country,
 provided that it should never ex- 1260 feet long, conveys the West-
 ceed 50. Mr. Pyncheon remov- ern railroad cars across the river.
 ed here at its first settlement, The United States have an exten-
 and remained till 1652, when he sive armory and military post at
 left the country. The first min- this place, situated half a mile
 ister here was Rev. Pelatiah east of the village; it is the most
 Glover, from Dorchester, who extensive armory in the United
 was ordained June 18, 1661.— States, and was established in
 The settlement and prosperity of 1795. The buildings are of brick,
 the place was considerably im- and arranged round a square of
 peded by Indian hostilities. Oct. two acres, presenting a fine ap-
 5, 1675, the place was attacked, pearance. The water works are

situated a mile south of the arsenal, on a stream called Mill river. The whole comprises five workshops, 28 forges, 10 trip hammers, 18 water wheels, 9 coal houses, 8 stores, and 5 dwelling houses; and are constantly increasing. Here are about 300 workmen, who make on an average 50 muskets daily. These works are under the care of a superintendent, a master armorer, and a store keeper, each of which has a clerk. In Dec. 1817, there had been made here 128,559 new muskets, besides repairs. The total expenditure from the commencement to 1817, was \$1,820,120. The amount expended here for the year 1826, was \$180,264. There were lately 175,000, stand of arms at this place. The enterprising town of Chicopee, with 7556 inhabitants, was set off from the town in 1848. This town was the scene of the principal operation during the troubles in 1786, and 1787. Gen. Shepherd was posted here for the defence of the armory. The insurgents to the number of 1100, advanced upon the fort, Jan. 5, 1787, but were soon dispersed. Here are extensive manufactories of cottons, woollens, steam engines, cars, mechanics' tools, paper, pianos, sewing machines, chronometers, and other articles. It is one of the finest inland cities in the State, rising elegantly on the east bank of Connecticut river. The railroad from Boston to Albany, and the Hartford, New

Haven, and Connecticut river railroad, cross here, and afford an extensive inland commerce. This city lies 102 miles S. E. from Albany, 20 W. from Hartford, and 20 S. from Northampton.—Here are 4 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Universalist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Roman Catholic societies. Valuation \$6,375,453.

SQUAM,

OR ANISQUAM, a large village and parish in the town of Gloucester, situated on the northern shore of Cape Ann. Here is a meeting house, and many good houses. The people are almost entirely engaged in fishing and other maritime pursuits. Here is an excellent harbor of easy access, which often serves as a refuge for vessels in distress, in easterly storms, which must but for this harbor, be lost on a lee shore. Stone is quarried to a considerable extent.

SQUAM BAY,

PENETRATES the northern shore of Cape Ann, and this bay and Gloucester harbor, with a short canal which united them, completely divided the cape from the main land, but is now filled up. This bay forms Squam harbor, and is much frequented by shipping.

SQUIBNOCKET HEAD,

THE most southern extremity of Martha's Vineyard, extending out

into the sea from the town of Chilmark, near the western part of the island.

STERLING.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 40 miles W. of Boston, and 12 N. of Worcester. Incorporated April 25, 1781, when it was taken from the town of Lancaster.—Bounded N. by Leominster, E. by Lancaster, S. by Boylston and West Boylston, W. by Princeton and Holden. It was incorporated as a parish of Lancaster, in 1743, and has 1838 inhabitants. It was named in honor of Lord Sterling, a general in the American army of the revolution.—Most of the town was included in a purchase made of Tahanto, nephew of Sholan, Sachem of the Nashaways, in 1701, and confirmed by the General Court, in 1713. The first legal meeting of the proprietors was held at Lancaster, March 6, 1716. There are several ponds in this town. Still river, a southern branch of the Nashua, is a considerable stream. The surface of the town is diversified with hill and dale. Red-stone hill is so called from the color of its rocks, which are formed of sulphuret of iron, embedded in argillaceous slate. The south west part of the town is pine plain. There are few water falls in this town. The manufacture of chairs is carried on here to a great extent; also of palm leaf hats, leather, bricks, and cabinet ware. There is a suita-

ble proportion of other mechanics. It is a good farming town, and has a handsome village.—They have railroad accommodation by the Worcester and Nashua railroads. May, 1676, Capt. Henchman, of Boston, surprised and killed seven Indians at Washacum pond in this town. Aug. 19, 1707, the Indians were defeated in a bloody battle within the present bounds of this town, by forces from Marlborough and Lancaster, when attacked they killed their prisoner, Mr. Jonathan Wilder of Lancaster; they left nine of their number dead. On a neck of land between two ponds in this town, dwelt Sholan, Sachem of the Nashaways, and proprietor of Nashawogg, now Lancaster. Considerable labor was expended in this town about 1755, in search of a mine of precious metals; several shafts were sunk, one to the depth of 100 feet; it is now nearly filled up; among the fragments thrown out are plumbago, nickel, sulphates of copper and iron, garnets and other minerals. The first settlement of this town, was in 1720. Gamaliel Beaman was the first inhabitant. Samuel Sawyer, Benjamin Stoughton, David Osgood, and Jonathan Osgood, soon followed. Several of the early settlers were from Rowley. In Jan. 1740, the house of Josiah Wilder was burnt, together with his wife and four children. The dysentery prevailed here in 1756; 42 persons were buried in seven

weeks. The first church was formed, and Rev. John Mellen ordained, Dec. 19, 1744; dismissed Nov. 14, 1774. Rev. Reuben Holcomb was ordained June 2, 1779, dismissed May, 1814. Rev. Lemuel Capen, ordained March 22, 1815, dismissed Jan. 1819. Rev. Peter Osgood, ordained June 30, 1819.—They have 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Baptist societies.—Valuation \$801,310.

STOCKBRIDGE.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 130 miles W. of Boston, and 5 S. of Lenox. Incorporated June 22, 1739, and has 2058 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Richmond and Lenox, E. by Lee, S. by Great Barrington, and W. by West Stockbridge. This town is beautifully situated on both sides of the Housatonic river. The soil is of the first quality; there are rich intervals upon the banks of the Housatonic, and the town is distinguished for diversified and beautiful scenery. The river turns westward in Lee, and enters this town from the east, and after reaching the centre of the town, it turns south, into its usual course. The river affords fine water privileges, and there are other good mill sites upon some of its tributary streams. The Housatonic railroad passes in West Stockbridge, near this town. It has manufactories of cottons and woolens; also of paper, tacks, brads, and hollow ware.

Marble and limestone are found in large quantities in this vicinity. The principal village is situated on a handsome plain, on the north bank of the Housatonic. This place was formerly the residence of a small tribe of the Mohegan Indians, for whom a plat six miles square was reserved by the general court, in 1735. A mission was commenced among the Indians, by Rev. John Sargent and Mr. Timothy Woodbridge, school master, in 1734. There were 90 Indians here in 1735, of whom Mr. Sargent had baptized 52.—Several English moved here soon after to assist the mission, and there were 13 English families here in 1749, and 18 in 1758.—Mr. Sargent died July 27, 1749. Rev. Jonathan Edwards succeeded Mr. Sargent, Aug. 8, 1751, and was dismissed Jan. 4, 1758, that he might accept the presidency of Princeton college, at which place he died March 22, 1759. Rev. Stephen West, D.D., was ordained here June 13, 1759. In 1775, he relinquished the charge of the Indians to Rev. John Sargent, son of the first missionary, who removed with the remains of the tribe to New Stockbridge, in the neighborhood of the Oneida Indians, in the state of New York, where he remained as their spiritual guide through life, and died Sept. 8, 1824. Dr. West died May 13, 1819. He was a distinguished divine. Rev. Ephraim G. Swift, was settled colleague with Dr.

West, in 1810. Hon. Timothy Woodbridge, who came to this town as a schoolmaster, was superintendent of Indian affairs through life; was a magistrate of the county; and counsellor; died 1774. Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, was an eminent lawyer, and a member of Congress under the old confederation; and in 1796, under the present constitution, speaker of the house of representatives, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and senator in Congress; died in 1813. Hon. John Bacon, formerly a resident here, was pastor of the old south church, Boston; removed here at the commencement of the revolution. He was judge of the court of common pleas, president of the senate of Massachusetts, and member of Congress; died 1820. This town was attacked by Indians in 1754. The house of one Chamberlain was assaulted, and a Mr. Owen and two children killed. Again in 1755, a body of Indians attacked the place, killed several persons, and did much mischief to the cattle. Here are 2 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopal churches. Valuation, \$733,871.

STONEHAM.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 10 miles N. of Boston. Incorporated Dec. 17, 1725, and has 2518 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Reading, E. by South Reading, S. by Melrose, W. by Wo-

burn. It is about four miles long and two miles broad. The surface is uneven, rocky, and much wooded, with intervals of cultivated soil. By the extension of the Boston and Maine railroad through this town, its whole aspect is changed and improved, having quadrupled its population in 20 years. It has many handsome residences of people who do business in Boston. There is a brass foundry and chemical laboratory, and manufactories of stoves, hollow ware, leather, shoes, and sewing machines. Here are Congregational, Universalist, and Methodist societies. Valuation, \$481,862.

STOUGHTON.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 17 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated Dec. 22, 1726, and contains 4369 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Canton, E. by Randolph, S. by North Bridgewater and Easton, W. by Sharon. This town is situated at the sources of Neponset river. It was for many years appropriated to a society of Christian Indians, who were removed hither from Dorchester, after having sold all their lands in that place. A town was laid out for them here, and called Ponkopog. There were 12 families of praying or Christian Indians here in 1674. Rev. Mr. Eliot had the chief agency in their removal, and his son was sometime their preacher. Canton was taken from this town Feb. 23, 1796.—

The Stoughton woolen and cotton factory was incorporated in 1815, with a capital of \$75,000. Bounded N. by Brookfield, E. by Charlton and Southbridge, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Holland and Brimfield. It is well watered by Quinneboag river, which heads in Union, Conn., enters this state, and passing through Holland, Brimfield, Sturbridge, and Southbridge, re-enters Connecticut and unites with the Thames, at Thompson. It is a handsome and pleasant town, and finely situated for manufacturing purposes. The Globe cotton and woolen factory was incorporated here in 1814; capital \$50,000. The Sturbridge cotton and woolen factory, was incorporated in 1812; capital \$100,000. It has now 3 cotton mills, with 17,000 spindles, and a woolen mill; delaines, cassimeres, and shawls are manufactured. The land here was naturally rough, uneven, and hard to subdue; but makes good farms by laborious cultivation.—The town is well watered not only by the before mentioned river, but by several other good streams and ponds of water. This place was granted in August, 1729, to several petitioners, inhabitants of Medfield. It was soon after settled, and the first house of worship was erected June 20, 1733, and Rev. Caleb Rice ordained Sept. 29, 1736. He was succeeded by Rev. Joshua Paine, June 27, 1761; died Dec. 28, 1799.—Rev. Otis Lane was ordained Dec. 10, 1800; dismissed Febru-

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STOW.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 20 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated May 16. 1683, and contains 1485 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Boxborough, E. by Sudbury, S. by Marlborough, W. by Bolton. The surface of this town is a succession of gradual acclivities and flat vallies; the soil of the high grounds is loam mixed with gravel, and moderately good; the plains are sandy and poor. There are some good buildings in town. Assabet river furnishes a convenient water power, and its manufactures consist of woolens, shoes, straw bonnets, &c. It is a good farming town. It has Trinitarian, Unitarian, and Methodist societies. Valuation, \$623,390.

STURBRIDGE.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 70 miles S. W. of Boston, and 22 S. W. of Worcester. Incorporated June 24, 1738, and con-

contains 2187 inhabitants. It makes the S. W. corner of the county. Bounded N. by Brookfield, E. by Charlton and Southbridge, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Holland and Brimfield. It is well watered by Quinneboag river, which heads in Union, Conn., enters this state, and passing through Holland, Brimfield, Sturbridge, and Southbridge, re-enters Connecticut and unites with the Thames, at Thompson. It is a handsome and pleasant town, and finely situated for manufacturing purposes. The Globe cotton and woolen factory was incorporated here in 1814; capital \$50,000. The Sturbridge cotton and woolen factory, was incorporated in 1812; capital \$100,000. It has now 3 cotton mills, with 17,000 spindles, and a woolen mill; delaines, cassimeres, and shawls are manufactured. The land here was naturally rough, uneven, and hard to subdue; but makes good farms by laborious cultivation.—The town is well watered not only by the before mentioned river, but by several other good streams and ponds of water. This place was granted in August, 1729, to several petitioners, inhabitants of Medfield. It was soon after settled, and the first house of worship was erected June 20, 1733, and Rev. Caleb Rice ordained Sept. 29, 1736. He was succeeded by Rev. Joshua Paine, June 27, 1761; died Dec. 28, 1799.—Rev. Otis Lane was ordained Dec. 10, 1800; dismissed Febru-

ary, 1819. Here are Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist churches. Valuation, \$846,330.

SUDBURY.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 20 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 4, 1639, and contains 1673 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Acton and Concord. E. by Concord river, which divides it from Wayland, S. by Framingham, W. by Stow and Marlborough. Assabet river here is a fine and beautiful stream, and a considerable branch passes from Marlborough through this town to Concord river. It is a handsome and romantic town with good farms, and manufactories of paper, ploughs, boots, shoes, &c. The Fitchburg railroad passes through Concord, a short distance from this town. The settlement of this town was commenced in 1635. April 18, 1676, Capt. Wadsworth, of Milton, Capt. Brocklebank, of Rowley, Lieut. Sharp, of Brookline, and about 70 men, were attacked by 500 Indians at this place. The battle was severe; 26 of the English were left dead on the field, most of them captured, and many of them afterwards tortured and slain. They had marched for the relief of Marlborough, and followed the enemy as far as this place, where they fell into an ambuscade. A monument to their memory, erected by President Wadsworth, of Cambridge college, son of the captain, is still

standing, west of Sudbury causeway, one mile south of the church, and 80 rods from the road leading from Worcester to Boston.—

The same day several buildings were burned, and 10 or 12 people killed in another part of the town. Rev. Israel Loring was ordained here Nov. 20, 1706; died March 9, 1772; a new church was formed in 1723, and Rev. William Cook ordained pastor. There are at present, 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation, \$915,867.

SUNDERLAND.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 90 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Nov. 12, 1718, and contains 839 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Montague, E. by Leverett, S. by Hadley, W. by Connecticut river. This town has a fine situation on a beautiful river. The settlement is chiefly on a single street, running parallel with the river. Here is a fine tract of interval along the bank of the river; back of this lies a more elevated plain: and behind this Mount Toby rises in towering majesty, its base being chiefly in this town and Leverett. This mountain is composed of breccia or pudding stone, and the small stones enclosed in the matrix, appear rounded as though washed by the ocean, and are of every size and color, from one tenth of an inch to a foot in diameter; they are salex argil or sandstone.

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There is a cavern in the southern base of the mountain, 60 feet deep, and many other fissures indicate some great convulsion.—Dr. Dwight supposes the northern part of the mountain to have settled, thereby rending asunder the southern base in various directions, and dislodging immense piles of rocks from its northern declivities, which have fallen in shapeless confusion to its foot.—This town was originally a part of Hadley. The inhabitants are sober and industrious, and the lands well cultivated. Here is a bridge across the Connecticut, built in 1832, 850 feet long, connecting this town with Whately, and the Connecticut River railroad. There is a Congregational and a Baptist society. Valuation, \$316,442.

SUTTON.

WORCESTER CO. Post-town, 46 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated June 21, 1715, and has 2718 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Grafton and Millbury, E. by Northbridge, S. by Douglas, W. by Oxford. The Blackstone river and canal pass through the north-east corner of this town.—It is an extensive manufacturing town. Wilkinsonville, a manufacturing village, is situated on the river in the north-west part of the town. Here are 6 cotton mills, with 13,648 spindles, making 2,633,484 yds. of print cloth, yearly; woolens, brushes, cars, and wooden ware are made here.

Millbury was taken from this town in 1813. There are extensive quarries of good granite in this place. This tract of land was purchased of Wampus, Indian sachem, and confirmed to the purchasers by the court, in 1704, and made a town in 1715; the first settlement consisted of three families, and the first child born here was Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Marsh. The first town meeting was Dec. 3, 1718. The first church was formed, and Rev. John M'Kinstry, ordained in 1720; succeeded by Rev. David Hall, Oct. 15, 1729. Rev. Edmund Hills was ordained June 23, 1790. The second parish, (now Millbury,) was formed in 1743, and the church in 1747.—Rev. James Welman, and Rev. Ebenezer Chaplin, were their first and second ministers. The Baptists held meetings here as early as 1743. Elder Benjamin Marsh, and Jeremiah Barstow, were their first and second teachers. In 1792, this town was the second in wealth in the county but it is now diminished by the separation of Millbury. There is a cavern of some extent in the south east part of the town, called Sutton chasm. The rocks appear to have been rent asunder, leaving an extensive fissure, into which people descend several rods. It is on the Providence and Worcester railroad. Here are 4 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Free-will Baptist soc. Val. \$977,822.

SWAMPSCOTT.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, taken from Lynn, and incorporated as a town May 21, 1852. Bounded N. by Marblehead and Salem, W. by Lynn, E. and S. by the ocean. It contains 1335 inhabitants. It is much engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries, also in ship and boat building, the manufacture of boots and shoes, and has some productive farming. It is a thriving settlement. It has 1 Congregational, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation in 1858, \$160,448.

SWANZEY.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 47 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 30, 1667, and contains 1467 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Rehoboth, E. by Somerset, S. by Warren, R. I., W. by Barrington, R. I. It is pleasantly situated. An arm of Mount Hope bay, penetrates into this town, and is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. It has hydraulic power by Cole's river; shad and salmon are taken here. Vessels are built here. It was granted by the Plymouth government to a number of the Baptist inhabitants of Rehoboth, who removed hither and commenced the settlement of the town. They had Rev. John Miles for their minister, who died 1683. The Indian war, commonly known as Philip's war, and which proved his destruction, commenced by an attack upon this town, June

24, 1675. Having prepared for war they insulted the people of this town, killing their cattle and rifling their houses. An Englishman being provoked at this, mortally wounded an Indian, when they instantly fell upon the English, killing and destroying all in their power. Eight or nine persons were slain in the town and vicinity. July 1, 1676, Hezekiah Willet, a valuable young man, was shot by three Indians, in sight of his own house; they also took a negro belonging to the same family, who soon made his escape. They were soon after driven from these parts by a troop of horse under Capt. Thomas Prentice, and two companies of foot, under captains Henchman, and Mosely. Corbitant, Indian Sachem, formerly dwelt on a neck of land in this town. Here are 2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Christian Baptist societies. Valuation \$544,232.

TAUNTON.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, and shire town of the county, 32 miles south of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 3, 1639, and contains 13,750 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Raynham, E. by Middleborough, S. by Berkely, W. by Rehoboth. The first settlement of this town was commenced in 1637. The principal founder was Miss Elizabeth Poole, a maiden lady to whose memory in the burying ground in Taunton, is a slab of marble, with the fol-

lowing inscription : " Here rest the remains of Elizabeth Poole, a native of Old England, of good family, friends, and prospects, all which she left in the prime of her life, to enjoy the religion of her conscience, in this distant wilderness ; a great proprietor of the township of Taunton, a chief promoter of its settlement, and its incorporation in 1639—40 ; about which time she settled near this spot, and having employed the opportunity of her virgin state in piety, liberality, and sanctity of manners, died May 21, 1664, aged 65." In May, 1676, four of the inhabitants of this town were killed as they were at work in the field, by which calamity 30 children were left fatherless. The Indian name of this place was Cohannet. The Indian town called Tecticut, was also within this town. This is a pleasant and flourishing town. It is finely situated at the junction of Canoe, Rumford, and Taunton rivers, all of which are large and beautiful streams, and afford excellent privileges for manufacturing purposes. It contains a court house and jail, an academy, bank, five cotton factories, and a paper mill. Also manufactories of nails, tacks, brads, castings, steam engines, screws, shovels, spades, copper, brass and britannia ware, woollens, shoes, cars, and a great variety of other articles. The town has good land, in a high state of cultivation, and many elegant seats have sprung up, having rapidly increased the last few years. It has several lines of railroads to Boston, New Bedford, and Fall River. Its population entitles it to a city charter, when they choose to ask for it. The first minister of this town was Rev. Mr. Hooke, ordained 1640, by the schoolmaster and another of the lay brethren, although Mr. Wilson and Mr. Mather, two ministers of Boston, were then present ; according to the notion of greater independence then entertained by some of the church. Lechford, writing in 1648 says : " There is a church gathered of late, and some ten or twenty of the church, the rest excluded. Master Hooke, pastor, Master Street, teacher. Master Hooke received ordination from one Master Bishop, a schoolmaster, and one Parker, a husbandman, and then Master Hooke joyned in ordaining Master Street."—Here are 14 places of public worship, 4 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 2 Freewill Baptist, 3 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, and 1 Christian Baptist churches. Val. \$3,701,472.

TEMPLETON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 60 miles west of Boston. Incorporated March 6, 1762 ; has 2618 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Winchendon, E. by Gardner, S. by Hubbardston, and W. by Phillipston. This was an original grant to the soldiers who served in Philip's war, and was

called Naraganset, No. 6. The first meeting of the proprietors was held at Concord, Oct. 29, 1733. Part of the town had previously been granted to Mr. Andrew Robinson, of Gloucester. The face of the town is uneven, though not precipitous; it rises into handsomely rounded hills, and sinks into fertile vallies.—Several streams of some magnitude, water different parts of the town. These all descend to the Connecticut by the Chickapee and Miller's rivers. They afford good opportunities for mills and machinery. At a place called mine hill, in this town, the shaft of a mine was discovered in 1824. It penetrates the solid rocks in a horizontal direction, 57 feet, and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet square. There is a tradition that some miners made an attempt at discovery here, about the year 1753; but where they operated was unknown, till this discovery. The soil of this town is good, and much of the surface regular and handsome. It is principally an agricultural town, but has active manufactories of woollens, cottons, lastings, hats, harnesses, and other articles. A church was gathered here Dec. 10, 1755, and Rev. Daniel Pond ordained the same day; dismissed 1759; succeeded by Rev. E. Sparhawk, Nov. 8, 1761. Succeeded by Rev. Chas. Wellington, in 1809. Here are now Trinitarian, Unitarian, Baptist, Universalist, and Methodist societies. Valuation, \$877,725.

TEWKSBURY.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 24 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Dec. 23, 1734, and contained in 1855, 1719 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Merrimack river, N. E. by Andover, S. E. by Wilmington, S. W. by Billerica, W. by Chelmsford and Lowell. This was formerly an Indian settlement, called Wamesit. There were 15 families of Christian Indians here in 1674.—The Indian title was extinguished in 1686; but the settlement of the English was slow, so that more than 40 years elapsed from the extinguishment of the Indian title to its incorporation. The soil here is light and thin; the surface is rather level, except the northern parts of the town, which is somewhat hilly, with plenty of stones and a better soil. At the N. W. corner of this town are Hunt's falls. The water falls about 20 feet, not perpendicular, but dashes along among heaps of stones, for a quarter of a mile; the water appears quite broken, and when low, the channel presents only a bed of rocks, but at high water rafts pass these falls in safety. This town has greatly improved within a few years.—The flourishing village of Belvidere, at the junction of Merrimack and Concord rivers, in the N. W. corner of this town, wholly built since 1822, has been annexed to Lowell, and now constitutes one of the pleasantest parts of that city. The Salem and

Lowell, and the Lowell and Lawrence railroads pass centrally through this town. The first minister here was Rev. Sampson Spaulding, in 1737; Rev. Titus T. Barton, in 1792; Rev. Jacob Coggin, in 1806. There are now Congregational and Baptist societies. Valuation, \$616,308.

TISBURY.

DUKES CO. Island of Martha's Vineyard. Post-town, three post-offices, called Tisbury, West Tisbury, and Holmes' Hole post-offices, 85 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated July 8, 1671, and has 1827 inhabitants. Bounded N. W. by the Vineyard sound, E. by Edgartown, S. W. by Chilmark. It extends across the middle of the island, having navigable waters at both ends of the town. This place was called by the Indians, Chappaquonsett.—The soil and surface are similar to other parts of the island.—Holmes' Hole harbor penetrates into the northern shore of this town. It is large and safe, and much frequented by vessels bound eastward, waiting for a wind to pass the shoal of Cape Cod. Lagoon pond, a sheet of salt water, communicates by a narrow entrance with the harbor of Holmes' Hole. Newtown pond, a mile and a half long, also communicates with the sea. There are respectable villages at Holmes' Hole, and near the head of a large inlet in the S. part of the island. Here are some manufac-

tories of satinetts and hosiery.—Salmon and alewives are taken. Several vessels are owned here. Rev. John Mayhew, began to preach here in 1673. Rev. Joseph Torrey, ordained 1701; Rev. Nathaniel Hancock, in 1727; Rev. George Damon, in 1760; Rev. Asa Morse, in 1784; Rev. Nymphas Hatch, in 1801. Here are 2 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 3 Baptist, and 1 Episcopal churches. Valuation, \$555,806.

TOLLAND.

HAMPDEN CO. Post-town, 125 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated June 14, 1810, and contains 603 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Otis, E. by Granville, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Sandisfield. Taken from Granville, Sandisfield, and what was formerly Southfield. It is finely watered by Farmington river, at this place a beautiful and lively stream. It is on elevated land, well adapted to grazing. It has a neat village in the centre of the town, and a new village has risen on the river.—Hay and manure forks are made here. It is principally a farming town. Here is a Congregational church; Rev. Roger Harrison was ordained in 1798. Succeeded by Rev. Bennet F. Northrop, in 1827. Valuation, \$202,505.

TOPSFIELD.

ESSEX CO. Post-town, 21 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 18, 1650, and contains

1250 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Ipswich, N. W. by Boxford, E. by Hamilton, S. E. by Wenham, S. W. by Danvers.— This is a handsome and pleasant town. The surface is undulating, rising into large swells and sinking into deep valleys. Ipswich river at this place, a stream several rods in width, and bordered with rich intervals and fine meadows, occupies the principal valley. The Newburyport railroad passes centrally through this town. Over Ipswich river, on the turnpike, is an expensive bridge, elevated on stone abutments, 30 feet above the river; on the old road, just above, is another bridge, 70 or 80 feet in length. An academy was opened here May 7, 1828, and has 50 to 75 students. There is a handsome village, which is neat and thriving. The people here are mostly supported by farming. There are several mechanics, and shoes are made for foreign markets.— The farm houses and buildings are good, and there are several handsome country seats in this town. This town was settled about 1638. The names of Bradstreet, Perkins, Gould, Peabody, Clark, Cummins, Smith, Town, Wildes, and Easty, were among the first settlers, whose descendants yet remain in the town. In 1639, the general court granted liberty to certain persons of Salem, to establish a village at Ipswich river, now Topsfield. Mr. Knight and Mr. William Per-

kins, were preachers here before the formation of a church. Mr. Perkins died here May 21, 1682. A church was formed and Rev. Thomas Gilbert ordained, November, 1663; dismissed 1671; died at Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1673. Succeeded by Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, Oct. 2, 1672; dismissed Sept. 21, 1680; died at Haddam, Conn., Nov. 6, 1715.— Rev. Joseph Capen, ordained June 11, 1684, and died June 30, 1725. Rev. John Emerson, ordained Nov. 27, 1728; died July 11, 1774. Rev. Daniel Breck, ordained Nov. 17, 1779; dismissed May 26, 1788. Rev. Asahel Huntington, ordained Nov. 12, 1789; died April 22, 1813.— Rev. Rodney G. Dennis, ordained Oct. 4, 1820. Here are Congregational and Methodist churches. Valuation, \$468,981.

TOWNSEND.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 45 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated June 20, 1732, and contains 2096 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Hampshire line, E. by Pepperell, S. by Lunenburg, W. by Ashby. This is a pleasant thriving town. The land is more level than the towns to the north and west; most of it is gently undulating; some of it level pine plain. The Squamcook, a considerable branch of Nashua river, rising in Ashby and Mason, N. H., unites and passes near the centre of this town, and joins the Nashua in

Shirley. The Peterboro' and Shirley railroad intersects this town. Here is a young ladies' seminary, in good repute. There are three villages in the town, each with a post office,—Centre village, West Townsend, and Townsend Harbor. They have manufactories of musical instruments, harnesses, sleighs, tin ware, &c. The business for which the town is most noted is the manufacture of casks. There is an excellent water power, and some two millions are manufactured annually. The soil is not of the first quality, but rewards cultivation. Fruit trees flourish well, and there are many good farms. Here are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist churches. Valuation, \$905,970.

TRURO.

BARNSTABLE CO. Post-town, 107 miles S. E. of Boston, by land, and 65 by water. Incorporated July 16, 1709, and contains 1917 inhabitants. Bounded S. by Wellfleet, and on all other sides by water, except a narrow neck on the N. W., which connects this town with Provincetown. Easterly lies the broad Atlantic, on the west is Cape Cod bay and the harbor of Provincetown. There are two villages of 30 or 40 houses each. The land here is uneven, light, and sandy. The hills here are dry and barren. Pamet river is wholly in this town. It is a bay or inlet from

Cape Cod bay, and runs eastward three miles, almost severing the cape, and is from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, and affords a good harbor for fishermen. In 1856, they had 49 vessels in the cod and mackerel fishery. They manufacture salt, sails, palm leaf hats, &c.—This place was called Meeshawm by the Indians. It was in this town that Miles Standish and others, sent by the Plymouth settlers from the May Flower, then lying in the harbor of Provincetown, found a store of corn, preserved by the Indians in heaps of sand. They carried away about 10 bushels, for which they afterwards satisfied the natives. This discovery was of immense importance, as it furnished them with seed for the ensuing spring. This town was purchased of the Indians in 1697, and settled in 1700. Rev. John Avery, the first minister, was settled in 1711, and died in 1754. He was also their physician. Rev. Caleb Upham was ordained in 1755, and died in 1786. Rev. Jude Damon was ordained the same year. They have now 2 Methodist, 1 Congregational, and 1 Union societies. Valuation, \$367,199.

TUCKER'S HOLE.

OTHERWISE called Robinson's Hole. The passage into Buzzard's bay, between Nashawn and Presque islands.

TYNGSBOROUGH.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town,

30 miles N. W. of Boston. In farming. Conkepot river, a corporated June 22, 1789, and branch of the Housatonic, takes contains 714 inhabitants. It is its rise from two large ponds in bounded N. by New Hampshire, the south part of this town, and E. by Dracut, S. by Westford, has upon it some manufactories, W. by Dunstable, from which latter town it was taken at its incorporation. It is a pleasant town, situated on both sides of Merrimack river. There is a handsome village on the western bank, through which the Concord and Lowell railroad leads. There are many good buildings in the town. The river at this place is a wide and handsome stream, and a great ornament to the village.—The first white inhabitant here was one Cromwell, an Englishman, last from Boston. He lived by trading with the Indians, and if tradition speaks truth, came near being killed by them for his dishonesty. It was then the only white habitation, north of Woburn to Canada. It is 8 miles by railroad N. W. of Lowell. Granite is quarried here for market. Brushes and other articles are made. Here are Baptist, Unitarian, and Universalist societies. Valuation, \$492,830.

TYRINGHAM.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town. 116 miles S. W. from Boston.—Incorporated March 6, 1762, and contains 710 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Lee, E. by Becket and Otis, S. by New Marlborough, W. by Great Barrington. Its location is among the Green mountains, a land for grazing and

farming. Conkepot river, a branch of the Housatonic, takes its rise from two large ponds in the south part of this town, and has upon it some manufactories, among which is one for note and letter paper, consuming annually 300 tons of rags. A church was formed here, and Rev. Adonijah Bidwell ordained, in 1770. A family of Shakers here lately numbered 100,—employed as usual. Here are Methodist and Baptist churches. Val. \$239,086.

UPTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 38 miles S. W. of Boston, and 10 S. E. of Worcester. Incorporated June 14, 1735, and has 2036 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Westborough, N. E. by Hopkinton, S. E. by Milford and Mendon, S. W. by Northbridge, W. by Grafton. It was taken off from the towns of Mendon, Sutton, and Hopkinton, at its incorporation, and its previous history is blended with that of the towns from which it was taken. Some parts of the town are rough and uneven, other parts more level. The soil is strong, and well adapted to grass and orcharding. West river, a branch of the Blackstone, has its source in this town; the easterly branch is from a pond near the centre of the town. It lies near the Providence and Worcester railroad. It has manufactories of woollen goods, boots, shoes, straw bonnets, tools, trunks. The first minister of this town

was Rev. Thomas Weld. His successor, Rev. Elisha Fiske, was ordained June 5, 1751. They have Trinitarian and Unitarian churches. Valuation, \$601,208.

UXBRIDGE.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town. 38 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated June 27, 1727, and contains 3068 inhabitants. It is bounded E. by Mendon, S. by Rhode Island, W. by Douglas, N. by Northbridge. It was originally part of Mendon. The Blackstone river and canal pass nearly central through this town. They are also accommodated by the Providence and Worcester railroad. Mumford river, from Douglas, and West river, from Grafton and Upton, unite with the Blackstone in this town.—These rivers afford excellent sites for manufacturing establishments, which are well improved. The middle of the town is level and pleasant, but the back grounds rise into considerable hills. The lands are generally good, and till lately most of the people derived their support from agriculture.—

There is an iron mine of some value in the S. W. part of the town, which has been wrought to good advantage. There are also valuable quarries of granite in the town. There is one cotton mill, with 10,256 spindles; cotton consumed, 478,000 lbs. There are 6 woolen mills, making 597,000 yds. of cassimeres, and 530,000 yds. of satinets annually. Cars

and chairs are also made here.—The situation of some of these establishments is singularly beautiful, and the grounds have been laid out and the buildings located with great taste and regularity, and ornamented with pleasure grounds and artificial ponds.—These manufactures give rise to pleasant and flourishing villages, with a numerous population. An Indian town called Waeunrug once occupied the ground where this town is now situated. It was settled by the English in the early part of the last century, and a church was formed here Jan. 6, 1751, and Rev. Nathan Webb, ordained Feb. 3, the same year; died March 14, 1772; succeeded by Rev. Hezekiah Chapman, Jan. 27, 1774. He was succeeded by Rev. Josiah Spaulding, Sept. 11, 1783, and Rev. Samuel Judson was ordained here Oct. 17, 1792. Here are now Trinitarian, Unitarian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Friends societies. Valuation, \$1,129,366.

WALES.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 70 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated in 1828, and was till then a part of Brimfield. Bounded S. by Connecticut line, W. by Brimfield, N. by Monson, E. by Holland. It has 713 inhabitants, mostly devoted to farming. It is a hilly township, with some good land. The usual manufactures are carried on in town, it having a good water po

of the Quinneboag river. Woolen goods, palm leaf hats, axes and hatchets are made here. It is about 20 miles S. E. of Springfield, and 9 S. E. of Palmer depot, on the Western railroad. It has Baptist and Methodist societies. Valuation, \$217,938.

WALPOLE.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 18 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Dec. 10, 1724, and has 1935 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Dedham, E. by Sharon, S. by Foxboro', W. by Medfield. This town was formerly a part of Dedham. Three considerable branches of Neponset river, from Sharon, Foxborough and Medfield, unite in this town. These streams furnish good water power, much of which is well improved. Here are 3 cotton mills with 2000 spindles; amount of cloth made, 120,000 yds.; of thread 5,000 lbs. There are also woolen mills, and forges for anchors. Hollow ware, shovels, paper, &c., manufactured here. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, with several villages. The Norfolk county railroad, intended as a part of the Air-line railroad from Boston to New York, traverses this town. A church was formed here early in the last century, and Rev. Phillips Payson ordained in 1728. Rev. Phillips Payson, formerly of Chelsea, and Rev. Seth Payson, D.D., formerly of Rindge, N. H., were his sons. There are at present Trinitarian, Unitarian, and Meth-

odist societies. Valuation is \$812,984.

WALTHAM.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 11 miles N. W. of Boston. Situated on the N. bank of Charles river. Incorporated Jan. 4, 1737, and contained in 1820, 1877, and in 1855, 6049 inhabitants. It is bounded N. E. by Lexington, S. E. by Watertown, S. by Charles river, which separates it from Newton. Waltham plain is a thickly settled part of the town, and comprises the south east part of it. It is nearly level, composed of a good soil and highly cultivated. On the south of this plain are situated the Boston and Waltham factories. The former was for some years the most extensive factory in the country, and is in full operation. It was incorporated in 1814, with a capital of \$600,000. They employ 600 hands at the present time.—These works consume 1500 bales of cotton annually, from which is made 2,000,000 yards of cloth, mostly shirting and sheeting. There is also attached to these works an extensive bleachery, of sufficient capacity to bleach from two to three millions yards per year. The same company have also a machine shop, in which great quantities of machinery are made, not only for this, but other establishments. There are other factories in town of less extent and activity. There are near 800 workmen employed in

these factories. Great regularity and has many handsome houses. and order prevail in these works; The westerly part of the town is and so perfect is the machinery, uneven, and the soil coarse and and so good the management, rocky, with considerable wood. that a handsome profit has constantly been realized, even while not of great height. Prospect business at many other factories was suspended. A handsome hill, one mile north west of the village for the accommodation of meeting house, is 470 feet above the people employed, is situated the sea, and commands a full view of Boston, with its harbor, in their vicinity. On this plain and the coast. Here are 8 places are situated the beautiful country for public worship, 3 Trinitarian, seats of the late Hon. Christopher Gore, formerly Governor of 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 the Commonwealth, and of Hon. Universalist. Val. \$2,778,446. Theodore Lyman. Most of this statement was written in 1828, and remains true to the present time. Its prosperity has been constant, and few, if any manufacturing villages in the State have gone on so steadily, through all fluctuations of business, in which they have made a constant increase. The American Watch manufactory in this town, is the most extensive and complete in the country. Three kinds of watches, of quite different values are made here, and almost entirely by machinery. Every part of each watch is a perfect fac-simile of every other watch of its grade, a matter affording immense facility both in the manufacture and repair. It employs a large number of operatives of both sexes. Here are now made paper, musical instruments, hats, boots, shoes, &c. Value of watches made here per annum, \$50,000. It is finely situated on the Fitchburg railroad. The village is greatly enlarged,

WAQUOIT BAY.

LIES on the southern shore of Cape Cod, and puts up between the towns of Marshpee and Falmouth. This bay is some miles in extent, and on the west it is connected by a narrow strait with a long pond which extends from near the sea shore still further inland than the bay itself.— Parallel with this pond, and still further west, are four other long and narrow ponds, separated from this and from each other by narrow strips of land, which appear like partitions in the bay; each pond having a separate connexion with the ocean, except the first mentioned, which opens into the bay.

WAQUOIT VILLAGE, at the head of the above bay, is in the town of Falmouth.

WARE.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town,

70 miles westerly from Boston. Incorporated Nov. 25, 1761, and contained in 1820, 1154, and in 1855, 3498 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Greenwich and Hardwick, E. by Brookfield, S. by Palmer, W. by Swift river, which separates it from Belchertown. \$1,108,228.

At an early period this territory was granted to a military company, in compensation for their services in expelling the Indians, and was sold by them to one Reed, for two coppers, (or cents) an acre. Ware river, a large and powerful stream, which rises in the west part of the county of Worcester, runs through the eastern part of this town, and affords abundant water power for the most extensive manufactories.—The soil of this town is not of the first quality. It is somewhat encumbered with high hills and steep acclivities. An immense change has been made at the falls in this town within a short period, by which a desolate wilderness has been changed into a populous village. The Ware manufacturing company was incorporated Feb. 1822, with a capital of \$525,000. This was the commencement of operations which have made it one of the most flourishing towns in the county. They have 4 cotton mills with 20,000 spindles, 2 woolen mills, consuming 400,000 lbs of wool per annum. Here are also establishments for the manufacture of hats, bricks, tin ware, carriages, cars, and other articles. Ware has

a fine and thriving village, surrounded by magnificent scenery. It is accommodated by the Warren depot, on the Western railroad. They have 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation

WAREHAM.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town, 39 miles south east of Boston.—Incorporated July 10, 1739, and has 3246 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Plymouth and Buttermilk bay, S. by Buzzard's bay, W. by Rochester. It has numerous inlets from Buzzard's bay—and valuable fisheries. The Cape Cod railroad affords large accommodation by 3 stations in this town. The manufacture of nails, castings, cars, and carriages, employ many hands. Agawam river takes its rise from a pond in the eastern part of Plymouth, and passes through this town to the bay. Wankinough river rises also in Plymouth, and running south through this town, discharges into Buzzard's bay. The soil here is much of it a sandy plain, with some better land near the ocean and on the banks of the streams. The soil which is thin, lies upon a white sand a few inches in thickness, which again rests upon a yellow sand which extends to a great depth. Maj. Gen. Heman Swift, of Cornwall, Conn., an officer in the war of the revolution, was a native of this town. Here are 1 Congrega-

tional, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation \$901,603.

WARREN.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 73 miles S. W. from Boston. Incorporated March 13, 1834, and has 1795 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Palmer, S. by Broomfield, E. by Brookfield, W. by Ware. Finely situated on the Western railroad, and on Chicopee river, which furnishes abundant water power. It has cotton and woolen factories, a machine shop, a scythe mill, shave and chisel factories. Boots, shoes, leather, lasts, and wooden ware are made here. It is also a good farming town, raising large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep, with butter, cheese, and fruit. It has 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist societies.—Valuation \$686,931.

WARWICK.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 80 miles north west of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 17, 1763; has 1002 inhabitants. Bounded N. by New Hampshire line, E. by Royalston, S. by Orange, W. by Northfield. It was called by the Indians, Shaomet. It has some manufactures, but is principally a farming town. Palmleaf hats, and leather are made here.—There are no considerable ponds or streams of water in this town. The land is good but uneven.—Here are 1 Trinitarian, 1 Unitari-

an, 1 Universalist, and 1 Baptist societies. Valuation \$454,605.

WASHINGTON.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 120 miles west of Boston. Incorporated April 12, 1777, and contains 1068 inhabitants.—Bounded N. by Dalton, and Hinsdale, E. by Middlefield, S. by Becket, S. W. by Lee, W. by Lenox. The western boundary of this town is washed by the Housatonic river, and two small branches of this river take their rise in this town. The Western railroad crosses the eastern part of this town. It has good water power, and lumbering, brick making, and farming are the principal employments. It is a fine grazing town, and has a handsome village. It has 1 Congregational, and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation \$226,195.

WASQUE POINT.

THE south east corner of Martha's Vineyard. The beaches from the east of Chippaquiddick Island and the south of Mattakies bay, nearly meet here at right angles, but are separated by the outlet of the bay, and the point is formed by the first mentioned beach.

WATERTOWN.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town 7 miles N. W. of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 7, 1630, and contains 3578 inhabitants. Bounded N. by West Cambridge, E. by Cambridge, S. by Newton and

Brighton, W. by Waltham. The first by Sir Richard Saltonstall and others, to the number of 40 principally on Charles river, men, upon a day set apart for which is navigable for sloops up solemn fasting and prayer. Mr. to the bridge, having 7 feet of Saltonstall soon returned to Eng- water at spring tides. The Wa- land, but his sons came over and tertown woolen manufacturing settled here, and his descendants company, have a capital of \$100,- have been among the principal in- 000, and in 1828, made a large habitants of the colony. Rev. quantity of the best broadcloths George Phillips was one of the manufactured in the United first ministers. He came from States. About 40 rods above England with Gov. Winthrop, the bridge is a dam across the and was one of the first settlers here. He buried his wife at Sa- bed of the river, which terminates lem soon after they landed, and the tide water, and furnishes wa- died himself in office here, July ter for paper mills, and other ma- 1, 1664. Mr. Phillips, 2d minis- chinery. A United States arse- ter of Rowley, and colleague nal is built on the north bank of with Mr. Rogers, the first minis- the river, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles below ter of that town, was his eldest the bridge. Nearly the whole son. Rev. John Sherman, suc- town is under cultivation. The cessor of Mr. Phillips, was born soil is generally dry and healthy, in England in 1613; came over into small eminences, whose sides in 1634; he was some time assis- are ornamented with clusters of tant to Mr. Phillips, and then trees, country seats, farm houses, went to Connecticut, but settled and fruit trees. Fresh pond, ly- here after Mr. Phillips' death, in ing partly in this town, and part- 1664, and remained till his de- ly in Cambridge, and five miles cease, Aug. 8, 1685. Mr. Sher- from Boston, is a place of genteel man had six children by his first resort. The Fitchburg railroad wife, and twenty by his second. He was succeeded in the minis- passes on the N., and the Wor- try here by Rev. Henry Gibbs.— cester on the S., and the Water- Francis Knapp, a gentleman of town branch railroad passes ge- nius, educated in England, re- through this town to Waltham. sided here early in the last centu- It has numerous manufactories of ry. He was acquainted with hosiery, hollow ware, axes, hatch- Pope, and the English poets of ets, anvils, tin ware, snuff, car- his time, and seems to have lan- riages, &c. A church was formed guished for his native country.— here immediately upon the set- It is related on the authority of tlement of the town, July 30, Mr. Eliot, that in the year 1670, 1630. A long and solemn cove- the fish in the great pond in this nant was entered into and signed,

town all died. As many as could, the people in this town, though run on the shore, and died there, the battle in which Capt. Wards- so that twenty cart loads at once worth, Capt. Brocklebank, and lay around the pond, and fish about 70 others fell, was over the caught and thrown into the pond river, west of the village, within immediately run back on to the what is yet Sudbury. It is a shore. The Provincial Congress pleasant and flourishing town, held a session in this town in with active manufactories of cabi- 1775, and were in session here at net ware, boots, shoes, and many the time of the ever memorable other articles. It has a fine soil, battle of Bunker hill. Dr. Jo- and is a rich farming town. Con- seph Warren was president of cord river separates this town this assembly. When they ad- from Sudbury, on which are ex- journed on the evening of the tensive meadows. It is 4 miles 16th of June, he mounted his from the Weston station on the horse, rode immediately to the Fitchburg railroad. It has 1 camp, and assisted in the prepar- Congregational Trinitarian, 2 ations for that momentous day, Unitarian, and 1 Methodist soci- which sealed the destiny of Amer- eties. Valuation, \$479,084.

ica, and consummated his own glory. Here are Trinitarian, Uni- tarian, Universalist, Roman Cath- olic, Methodist, and Baptist soci- eties. Valuation, \$2,351,583.

WAYLAND.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 16 miles W. of Boston. It was formerly the principal settlement in Sudbury. Incorporated as Sudbury in 1639, as East Sud- bury in 1780, and as Wayland in 1835. It has 1178 inhabitants, and is bounded W. by Sudbury, N. by Lincoln, E. by Weston, S. by Framingham. A church was formed here in 1723, and William Cook settled. Succeeded by Jo- siah Bridge in 1761; Joel Foster in 1803; John B. Wight in 1816; and Richard T. Austin in 1836. The sufferings by the Indian wars in 1676, were principally felt by

WEBSTER.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 16 miles S. of Worcester, on French river, and the Worcester and Norwich railroad. Bounded S. by Thompson, Conn., W. by Dudley, E. by Douglas, N. by Ox- ford. It has 2727 inhabitants, and was taken from Dudley and Oxford, and incorporated as a town in 1832. It has a flourish- ing manufacturing village. There are 5 cotton mills, with 26,220 spindles, which make 3,500,000 yds. of cloth per annum; also yarn and thread to a large amount. There is a woolen mill, consuming 233,250 lbs. of wool in a year. Here are made soap, candles, tin ware, plow shares, &c. It is also a good farming town.-- It has Trinitarian, Methodist,

Roman Catholic, and Baptist societies. Valuation, \$301,934.

WELLFLEET.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town, 97 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated June 16, 1768, and contains 2325 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Truro, E. by the ocean, S. by Eastham, W. by Cape Cod bay, extending across the cape. Wellfleet bay puts up into the S. W. part of this town, and forms a convenient harbor. It is separated from the Great or Cape Cod bay, by Beach hill island, Griffin's island, and Billingsgate island. The harbor is surrounded with sand hills of great beauty and regularity. The soil here is sandy. The people chiefly live by fishing. Eighty vessels are employed here in the cod and mackerel fishery. Shad and salmon are taken. It is a fine place for invalids to enjoy salt air, and is much frequented for that purpose. This town was taken from Eastham at its incorporation. It was called *Rinonkannit* by the Indians. The houses here are built with more permanence and taste than at most other places on the cape.— On this spot formerly lived Col. Elisha Doane, who amassed on this spot of barren sand, an estate of £120,000 sterling. There are several small ponds in this town, and some small streams of water. The inner shore and the bay are well sheltered from the winds, but the eastern shore of

the town is entirely exposed to the boisterous winds and the mountainous waves of the broad Atlantic. Here are 2 Congregational, 2 Methodist, and 1 Universalist societies. Val. \$294,228.

WENDELL.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 85 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated May 8, 1781. Population, 738. Bounded N. by Miller's river, E. by New Salem, S. by Shutesbury, W. by Montague. It is a pleasant town, with a good soil. The surface is uneven, but not broken or precipitous. There is a considerable village 4 miles N. of Miller's river. It is accommodated by the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, which passes along the river. It is mostly a farming town, and is composed of scattered plantations. Miller's river here is a fine and powerful stream, and adds much to the beauty and fertility of the northern parts of the town. The first minister of this town was Rev. Joseph Kilburn, ordained 1793. Here are Congregational and Baptist societies. Valuation, \$397,944.

WENHAM.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 21 miles N. E. of Boston. Incorporated May 10, 1643, and contains 1073 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Hamilton, E. by Manchester, S. by Beverly, W. by No. Danvers. The surface of the town is comparatively level, and

the soil good. There is no considerable village here; the people mostly living on farms in scattered plantations. Wenham pond lies in the line between this town and Beverly. It is large, and is the head of a principal branch of Ipswich river. Ice in great quantities is taken from this pond, for the transportation of which a branch from the Eastern railroad, which passes through the town, furnishes good accommodation. There is a large swamp in the N. W. part of the town, and a large tract of woodland in the E. part, joining Manchester. This town presents to the traveller the appearance of industry and competence. The first sermon ever preached in this town was by the celebrated Hugh Peters, then minister of Salem, about the year 1636. It was on a small conical hill, on the bank of the pond, and the text was, "At Ænon near Salem, because there was much water there." He went to England in 1641, as agent for the colony, engaged in the civil wars on the side of the Parliament, and was executed after the restoration of Charles II. The first church was gathered in this place in 1644. In 1656, Rev. John Fisk, then minister here, with deacon Cornelius Waldo, and a large part of the church removed in a body to Chelmsford, and commenced the settlement and church of that town. He was succeeded by Rev. Antipas Newman, in 1663, and Rev. Joseph Gerrish, in 1675. Rev. John Smith, president of the Literary and Theological Institution, at Bangor, Me., was some time minister of this town. Hon. Timothy Pickering had a finely cultivated farm here, on which he resided several years previous to his death. Here are now Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist societies. Valuation, \$354,409.

WESTBOROUGH.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 32 miles W. of Boston, and 10 S. E. of Worcester. Incorporated Nov. 18, 1717, and contains 2014 inhabitants. Bounded N. W. by Northborough, N. E. by Southborough, S. E. by Hopkinton, S. by Upton, W. by Shrewsbury. It has an elevated situation upon the sources of Concord and Blackstone rivers. There is a large pond in the north part of the town, and it is well watered by small streams. It is a fine and healthy town, and has a large and handsome village near the centre, finely accommodated by the Worcester railroad, which passes centrally through it. This town was formerly a part of Marlborough. The first settler within its bounds was Thomas Rice. The settlement was called Chauncey village. Aug. 4, 1704, as several persons were engaged in a field spreading flax, the Indians rushed upon them from the woods, and seized four boys, and killed one, named Nahor Rice, about five years of age, who was the first white per-

son buried in the town. The men made their escape to the house. One of the boys was re- deemed ; the others remained and mixed their posterity with the French and Indians. Timothy Rice, the youngest, 7 years of age, when taken, became a chief of the Cognawaga Indians. He visited Westborough in September, 1740, and remembered the house where he had lived, and the field where he was captured, and some aged people. He had lost the English language, and was accompanied by an interpreter. He was sent for and visited Gov. Belcher, at Boston, but chose to return to his Indian habits. The state reform school for boys is in this town. It was established in 1848, and recently contained 577 boys. A church was formed here, Oct. 28, 1724, and Rev. Ebenezer Parkman ordained the same day ; died Dec. 9, 1782, after a ministry of 58 years. Here are Trinitarian, Unitarian, Baptist, and Second Advent societies. Val. \$768,499.

WEST BOYLSTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 42 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Jan 30, 1808, being a part of Boylston previous to that date. It contains 2310 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Sterling, E. by Boylston, S. by Worcester, W. by Holden. The territory now included in this town was settled about 1720, by several families from Marlborough.— Among the first settlers were the names, Hinds, Temple, Goodale, Whitney, Bixby, and Holt. It was then a part of the grant of Shrewsbury. It was made a parish in 1796, and a congregational church was formed the same year. Nashua river runs through the town, and making a circle near to the congregational meeting house passes off to the N. E., furnishing excellent privileges for manufacturing purposes. Nearly the whole town is composed of the valley on both sides of the river, and has a rich and fertile soil, and on its banks is some of the best interval land in the state, and in a high state of cultivation. Quinepoxet river from Holden, and Stillwater river from Sterling, unite and form the Nashua in the N. W. part of this town. The largest manufacturing establishment was commenced in 1804.— Here are 4 cotton mills, with 14,592 spindles, consuming 1,178,000 lbs. of cotton per annum. Cloth made 2,007,816 yds. It has manufactories of tin ware, boots and shoes, and raises large amounts of farming produce. There is also a scythe factory, clothing works, and most of the mechanics which the convenience or necessities of the inhabitants require. There is a mineral spring near the upper factory village.— The water is strongly impregnated with iron, and slightly with sulphur. Iron is found here, also schorl, bedded in quartz and handsome formations of mica.—

Robert B. Thomas, Esq., author of the Farmer's Almanac, was a respectable magistrate of this town. The first minister of this town was Rev. Wm. Nash, ordained Oct. 11, 1797; dismissed in 1815. Succeeded by Rev. John Boardman, Feb. 28, 1821. A Baptist society commenced here in 1810; a church was formed in 1819. Their first settled minister was Rev. Alling Hough, settled in 1823; succeeded by Rev. Charles C. P. Crosby, April 13, 1825. Here are 2 Trinitarian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist societies. Valuation, \$531,117.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

PLYMOUTH Co. Post-town 24 miles S. of Boston. Incorporated Feb. 16, 1822, and contains 1055 inhabitants. Bounded N. by North Bridgewater, E. by East Bridgewater, S. by Bridgewater, W. by Easton. It was a part of Bridgewater till its incorporation. The first settlement of the town of Bridgewater was within the present bounds of this town, and was by a company from Duxbury. Their first minister was Rev. James Keith, a native of Scotland, and was ordained in 1664. The soil of this town is not of the first quality. It is well watered by springs and rivulets. A small river called Cowsett brook, rises in Easton, and passes through this town. Here are 2 Congregational and 1 Baptist churches. Val. \$516,955.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, Incorporated March 3, 1848, and has 1363 inhabitants. It is well situated on the Western railroad. It is 69 miles W. of Boston, and 25 W. of Worcester. Bounded E. by Brookfield, S. by Warren, W. by Ware, and N. by North Braintree. Wickaboag pond, one of the fountains of Chickopee river, is in this town. Hats, caps, chairs, boots, shoes, tin ware, and many other articles are made here. It was taken from Brookfield, and though newly incorporated as a town, yet is intimately concerned in the ancient history of Brookfield, and partook as largely in the sufferings by Indian wars. Here are Congregational and Methodist churches.—Valuation, \$528,764.

WEST CAMBRIDGE.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 5 miles N. W. from Boston. Incorporated Feb. 27, 1807, and contains 2670 inhabitants. It is a beautiful town of pleasant villages and numerous country seats. Bounded N. W. by Lexington, N. E. by Winchester, S. E. by Cambridge, S. W. by Watertown.—This town was formerly a part of Cambridge. The southerly part of this town is low and some of it swampy. The middle is dry and healthy, with good land for tillage and pasture. Cragie's bridge leads from Boston to this town. The Fitchburg railroad touches on the town, and the Lex-

Lepton Branch passes centrally here for the defence of this and through it. It is a thriving town, the towns on Connecticut river. of handsome city residences, and Major Treat with a company of prosperous manufactures. There soldiers arrived from this town to are Trinitarian, Unitarian, Baptist the rescue of Springfield when and Universalist societies. Val- attacked, and much of it burnt uation, \$1,071,644. by the Indians, Oct. 5, 1675.—

WESTFIELD.

HAMPDEN CO. Post-town, 105 miles S. W. from Boston.— Incorporated May 19, 1669, and has 4575 inhabitants. Bounded N. by South Hampton, E. by West Springfield, S. by Southwick, W. by Russell. This town is finely situated, and most copiously watered by Westfield river, which is here a large and powerful stream, which passes centrally through the town, and by little Westfield river, which rises in some large ponds in Otis, and here becomes a fine and lively mill stream. This town was crossed by the Hampshire and Hampden canal, which opened up fine prospects of business, now all superseded by a railroad which occupies its bed, and affords greater facilities. It is also passed centrally by the Western railroad and enjoys great facilities for business. It is an active manufacturing town. Cotton cloth, paper, gunpowder, steam engines, church organs, boots, shoes, bricks, whips, wooden ware, &c. are made here. This place was called Warranoake by the Indians. It was settled in 1667. It was for many years a frontier town and troops were stationed

The same month four houses were burned in this place by the Indians. An academy was incorporated in this place June 17, 1793, and has educated a great number of teachers. One of the State Normal schools is in this town. It is situated in a beautiful valley. It has 2 Congregational, 2 Methodist, and 1 Baptist churches. Val. \$1,563,758.

WESTFORD.

MIDDLESEX CO. Post-town, 28 miles N. W. of Boston, 8 from Concord. Incorporated Sept. 23, 1729. Contains 1586 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Tyngsborough, E. by Chelmsford, S. by Acton and Littleton, W. by Groton. It is a handsome and flourishing town, pleasantly situated on an elevated tract of country, about equally distant from Concord, Nashua, and Merrimack rivers. The soil here is strong and productive, well adapted to grass, grain, and fruit trees. It is a handsome town, has a fine and lively stream called Stony Brook, on which are manufactures of iron, &c. The Stony Brook railroad passes through the town from Lowell to Groton and Fitchburg. This town was formerly a part of Chelmsford

grant : from which town they obtained consent for a separation in 1727. The academy is among the oldest in the county and was incorporated Sept. 28, 1793, and has sustained a respectable standing among the academies of the state. The church and society was established here in 1724, and the town of Chelmsford paid 100 pounds towards building a meeting house for the parish, which was then called the west precinct in Chelmsford ; they also received their proportion of the ministerial lands. The first church was formed in 1727, and Rev. William Hall settled. Succeeded by Rev. Matthew Scribner, in 1779, and Rev. Caleb Blake, in 1792. They have now 1 Trinitarian, and 1 Unitarian churches. Valuation \$814,078.

WEST HAMPTON.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 100 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated Sept. 29, 1772, and contains 670 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Chesterfield and Williamsburg, E. by Northampton, S. by Southampton, W. by Norwich. This town was formerly a part of Northampton, with which town its history is connected till its incorporation. It is well watered by several branches of Manhan river, which rises principally in this town and discharges into the Connecticut in East Hampton. It was settled about 1767. The first minister was Rev. Enoch Hale, in 1779 ; he was brother

to Capt. Nathan Hale, the martyr of the Revolution. The people here are principally supported by farming. Here is a Congregational society. Val. \$215,719.

WESTMINSTER.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 54 miles north west of Boston. Incorporated April 26, 1759, and has 1950 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Fitchburg, E. by Westminster, S. E. by Princeton, S. W. by Hubbardston, N. W. by Gardner. It is situated in a fork of one of the western branches of Nashua river, which unites with the main stream at Lancaster. These streams receive considerable accessions from two ponds in this town. It is a pleasant and flourishing town. The people are principally supported by agriculture. The land is good for grazing and most fruits. The centre village is on a handsome swell of land ; the buildings are good, and the general appearance pleasant. It has an excellent location at the junction of the Cheshire and Massachusetts railroads to form the Fitchburg road. It has manufactories of paper, chairs, tin ware, saddles &c. This town is on the height of land between the Merrimack and Connecticut ; water from the west and south west parts of the town descends to the Connecticut by Ware and Miller's rivers. The lands here were first granted to the soldiers who served in Philip's war, which

terminated in 1676. It was called Narraganset No. 2, till its incorporation. The first committee of the proprietors, were John Cutting, James Lowden, and Joseph Bowman. The first settler was Capt. Fairbank Moor, in March, 1737; the second was Deacon Joseph Holden, in June, the same year. The first house of worship was erected 1739. The church was formed, and Rev. Elisha Marsh ordained Oct. 20, 1742; dismissed 1757, and succeeded by Rev. Joseph Rice, Oct. 16, 1765. They have 1 Congregational, 2 Universalist, and 1 Baptist societies. Val. \$732,734.

WEST NEWBURY.

ESSEX Co. Post-town, 34 miles north east of Boston, 6 west of Newburyport. Incorporated Feb. 18, 1819, and contains 2094 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Merrimaek river, E. by Newbury, S. by Byfield parish, W. by Groveland. The soil of this town is almost uniformly of the first quality, and produces grass, grain, and fruits, in abundance. The surface is uneven, rising into large hills and sinking into wide and deep vallies. The hills are cultivated to the summit, and the vallies teem with the most luxuriant vegetation. Great quantities of hay and fruits are produced for the market. Here is a compact village, and handsome and commodious farm houses are found in every part of the town. The main road from Haverhill to Newburyport, passes from east to west, the whole length of the town. It runs principally on elevated ground, half a mile south of the river, and presents many handsome views of the beautiful valley of the Merrimaek. This street is about four miles in length, is thickly set with farm houses, and the hands of some dwellings and workshops of numerous mechanics. Combs, carriages and shoes, are manufactured here to a large amount. The manufacture of shell, horn, and gutta percha, is carried on to a great extent in this town. The butter and cheese made by the farmers is deservedly in high estimation. It is one of the most thriving towns in the county. A bridge over Merrimaek river, about 1000 feet long, was built in 1793, connecting this town with Rocks Village, in Haverhill. It was in a state of decay, and was swept away by the great freshet in March 1818. It is now rebuilt. This town is divided into two parishes. The succession of ministers in the first parish, is as follows. Rev. Samuel Belcher, ordained Nov. 10, 1698, died 1744. Rev. Jonathan Tufts, ordained 1708, dismissed March 2, 1738. Rev. Thomas Barnard, ordained Jan. 31, 1739, died Jan. 15, 1751. Rev. Moses Hale, ordained Feb. 20, 1751, died Jan. 15, 1779. Rev. True Kimball, ordained Nov. 2, 1782, dismissed April 4, 1797. Rev. Samuel Tomb, ordained Nov. 28, 1798,

dismissed 1808. Rev. Ebenezer and is increasing in population Hubbard, ordained May, 1809, and business. It has Methodist, dismissed 1811. Rev. Gilbert T. Unitarian, and Baptist societies. Williams, ordained June 1, 1814. Valuation, \$708,876.

dismissed 1821. In the second parish, Rev. William Johnson was ordained Sept. 15, 1731, died Feb. 20, 1772. Rev. David Tappan, ordained April 18, 1774, dismissed to a professorship in Harvard College, 1792. Rev. Leonard Woods, ordained Dec. 5, 1798, dismissed to a professorship in the Theological Institution at Andover, 1808. Rev. John Kirby, ordained June 12, 1816, drowned at Ocracock Bar, North Carolina, Dec. 5, 1818. Rev. Elijah Demond, ordained March 1821, dismissed 1825. Rev. Paul Couch, ordained March 21, 1827, dismissed July 29, 1828. Here are now 2 Congregational churches. Valuation \$578,671.

WESTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town. 13 miles from Boston. Incorporated in 1712, and has 1205 inhabitants. It is on elevated ground, and the surface agreeably diversified by hills and vallies.—Bounded S. by Needham, E. by Newton, N. by Waltham, W. by Wayland. Charles river washes its eastern boundary, and Stony brook, which empties into the Merrimack, rises in this town.—It has active mechanical business. Boots, shoes, shovels, spades, carriages, hoes, and forks, are made here. The town lies north, and on the Worcester railroad,

WESTPORT.

BRISTOL Co. Post-town, 60 miles S. of Boston, and 8 S. W. of New Bedford. Incorporated July 2, 1787, being till then a part of Dartmouth. It contains 2822 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Fall River, E. by Dartmouth, S. by the ocean, W. by Rhode Island line. This town is nearly cut in two parts by the east branch of Acokset river. The Western branch penetrates across the S. W. part, and entirely separates a small portion of land at that corner. There are five inlets from Buzzard's bay. This is a place of considerable business. There are three principal settlements; one called the Point, one at the head of East river, and one at the head of West river, called Adamsville. It is likewise a good farming town, and furnishes large quantities of supplies to the market of Fall River. The soil is also good for grazing, the people are industrious, and the buildings mostly comfortable habitations. Both rivers are broad, and navigable near the sea, and for some distance into the town. It has the usual New England manufactures, and has 22 vessels in the whale fishery, with 462 men.—Shad and alewives are taken here. Here are Methodist, Baptist,

Friends, and Christian Baptist societies. Valuation, \$1,451,080.

WEST ROXBURY.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 3 miles from Boston. Incorporated May 24, 1851, and contains 4813 inhabitants. Bounded E. by Roxbury. N. by Brookline and Newton. W. by Needham. S. by Dedham. It is one of the finest places of residence among the suburbs of Boston, containing the celebrated Jamaica pond and plains. The Providence railroad passes through, and affords constant and easy intercourse with Boston. Every eminence is crowned with elegant country seats, and much of the land is cultivated as gardens. Land here is of great value, and the town is greatly on the increase. It has much fine farming, and manufactories of enamelled leather, harnesses, hosiery, &c. Here are 2 Trinitarian, 2 Unitarian, Baptist, and Episcopal societies. Valuation with Roxbury, in 1850.

WEST SPRINGFIELD.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 100 miles S. W. from Boston. Incorporated Feb. 3, 1774, and contains 2090 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Holyoke, E. by Connecticut river, S. by the Connecticut line. W. by Westfield and Southwick. This town is delightfully situated on the W. bank of the Connecticut, and on both sides of Westfield river, which is here a large and pleasant stream. This town was formerly a part of Springfield, from which it was separated at its incorporation.—A large part of this town is a rich alluvial soil, the slow deposits of both rivers through a succession of ages. The land rises as you recede from the river, and has some extensive sandy plains. The principal rocks here are the greenstone trap. Lead is found in small quantities in this town. A small tunnel has been cut from the banks of Westfield river, on a level with its waters several hundred feet under a mountain, in pursuit of a mine of silver, of which it had been thought there were indications. The labor has been done by one man at the expense of a company in Boston.—The excavation is a few inches below the surface of the water in river, which covers the floor of the tunnel, and the miner with the materials he excavates, is transported in a small boat. It has been the labor of years. The Agawam manufacturing company was incorporated in 1810; capital, \$100,000. It is one of the most active and finely situated towns in the state. The Western railroad passes through the town. They have 1 extensive cotton mill, making 3,500,000 yds. of cloth annually. There are also iron works and paper manufactories. The town of Holyoke was taken from this town in 1850, destined to add much to the wealth and population of the vicinity. The settlement and history of this town is closely con-

nected with that of Springfield stock range. The soil is fertile, for 130 years. Oct. 5, 1675, though principally adapted to Lieut. Cooper and one other per- grazing. White marble is found son was killed by the Indians in here in vast quantities; much of this town. The people of Spring- it as white as the best Italian, field had suspected the design of but not of so fine a texture: also the Springfield Indians of engag- veined and clouded marble, prin- ing in Philip's war, and had for- cipally blue; great quantities are tified their houses, expecting an wrought here for exportation, and attack the night previous, but not much of the marble used in con- being molested till morning, these structing Girard College, at Phil- men advanced towards the Indian adelphia, was from the quarries village to ascertain their designs, in this town. The Hudson and but were shot at when near "Lit- West Stockbridge railroad was tle river," and both killed on the constructed to convey the marble spot. There are Congregational of these quarries. It has no and Methodist churches. Valua- other railroad accommodation. tion, \$1,661,640. It has 2 Congregational and a Methodist society. Valuation, \$541,186.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town. 130 miles W. of Boston, 10 S.

W. of Lenox. Incorporated

Feb. 23, 1774, being previously

a part of Stockbridge. Bound-

ed N. by Richmond, E. by Stock-

bridge, S. by Great Barrington,

S. W. by Alford, W. by New

York line. Williams river rises

in Richmond, and runs through

the whole length of this town,

from north to south near its

eastern borders, and enters the

Housatonic in Great Barrington.

A pleasant and fertile valley

spreads from the banks of the

river, and adds much to the

beauty and value of the town.

It is an excellent farming town,

with manufactories of paper,

iron, tin, bricks, &c. The wes-

tern part of the town is rough

and elevated upon the Taghgan-

WEYMOUTH.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 10

miles S. E. from Boston. In-

corporated Sept. 9, 1835, and

contains 6530 inhabitants. Bound-

ed N. by Boston harbor, E. by

Hingham, S. by Abington, W. by

Braintree and Randolph. The

town is a pleasant and flourish-

ing town, having a good soil, which

is originally well timbered and

naturally yielding grass in places.

The northern part of the town is

a point extending out some

distance between two considerable

creeks which extend up, the

one on the west between this town

and Braintree, and the eastern

one between this town and Hing-

ham. Into the latter a good

mill stream discharges, which

rises in a large pond in the

southwest part of this town. This town enjoys considerable facilities for navigation, and some water powers. This is one of the oldest towns in the state, and was the first grant of land within the Massachusetts colony, and was made to Mr. Weston, who in the summer of 1622 sent over two ships with 50 or 60 men to begin a plantation at this place, then called Wessagusset. They received refreshment and assistance from the people of Plymouth. They proved to be a dissolute crew, and soon brought themselves to poverty, and then robbed the Indians and offered them other abuses. The Indians made complaint to the colony at Plymouth, who sent Capt. Standish and eight men, who surprised and killed five of the chief actors among the Indians. Justice would have required the punishment to have been inflicted upon the English. The story, a thousand times repeated, from Butler's Hudibras, of the "churches" hanging a bedrid weaver to save a useful cobbler, who had killed an Indian, has more wit than truth. Whatever was done here, except the rescue, was not by the Plymouth people but by a crew of dissolute Englishmen, who lived here without churches, ministers, or elders; and who were rescued from destruction by the Plymouth settlers. Mr. Weston came over to visit his plantation, but was cast away in Ipswich bay, and stripped to his shirt by the Indians, and his plantation came to an end. This place was soon reoccupied by Rev. Wm. Morrell, Capt. Robert Georges, and others, and has been from that time a permanent settlement. This place was attacked by the Indians Feb. 25, 1676, when they burned several houses and barns, and did considerable damage. The first minister here was Rev. Wm. Morrell, before mentioned. Rev. Samuel Torrey was minister here several years, and died April 21, 1707. He had been in the ministry 50 years, and was an able and faithful preacher. He preached the Election Sermon in 1674, 1683, and 1695. It is now an active commercial, manufacturing, and farming town. Nails, nail rods, leather, boots, shoes, tin ware, and many other articles are made here. Here are 4 Congregational, 2 Universalist, 1 Baptist, and 2 Methodist societies. Valuation, \$1,714,114.

WHATELY.

FRANKLIN Co. Post-town, 100 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated April 24, 1771, and contains 1052 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Deerfield, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Hatfield, W. by Williamsburg. There is considerable of interval on the river, but not of the best quality. There are extensive plains of yellow pine and a collection of hills in the background. The soil of the hills where the slope is gentle

and the summits of moderate elevation, is rich and fertile. The Connecticut River railroad passes through this town, much improving its situation. Sugar Loaf hill, which is the south end of Deerfield mountain, is an object of some curiosity. This is a sharp and somewhat irregular cone rising abruptly and strongly resembling the article from which it is named. Two considerable streams, one rising in Deerfield and the other in Conway, cross this town to the south and unite first with each other and then with the Connecticut, in Hatfield. This was a part of the original grant of Hadley, from which it was separated with Hatfield, in 1671, with which town it remained one hundred years, till its incorporation in 1771. The state report shows a good amount of farming produce, a satinet factory, 2 tanneries, also, blacking, bricks and brooms made here. Here are 2 Congregational churches. Valuation, \$438,772.

WILBRAHAM.

HAMPDEN Co. Post-town, 89 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated June 15, 1763, and contains 2035 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Chickapee river, which separates it from Ludlow, E. by Monson, S. by Connecticut line, W. by Springfield and Longmeadow. The soil of this town is rich and fertile, producing all the fruits of the climate. The sur-

face is agreeably diversified with hills and dales. It is well watered by the Chickapee, which is here a large and handsome stream and by numerous springs and streams of water. The Western railroad passes through the northern part of this town. It is a good farming and manufacturing town, having 2 woolen mills making 30,000 yds. satinet per annum; also, paper, farming tools, and many other articles. It has 2 Congregational, 2 Methodist, and 1 Baptist societies. Valuation, \$923,287.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Post-town, 100 miles W. of Boston, 9 N. W. from Northampton, and containing 1631 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Conway, E. by Whately and Hatfield, S. by North and West Hampden, W. by Goshen and Chesterfield. This is a respectable farming town, pleasantly situated and well watered. A considerable stream, which rises north west in Goshen, passes through this town from north west to south east, and unites with the Connecticut river in Northampton, and affords fine water power for manufacturing purposes. It has 1 cotton mill of 4000 spindles, 2 woolen mills, making satinet, blankets, hosiery, flannels; also, 1 silk manufactory, sewing silk made, \$6000, by the state returns; also, axes and edged tools, a brass foundry, chairs, tin ware, and leather.

There are 1 Congregational, 1 centre of the town, on a street
 2. Methodist, 1 Union societies.— declining to the eastward, where
 Valuation, \$647,359. are many good buildings, some
 of which are elegant. Colonel

WILLIAMSTOWN.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, Newton, near Boston, was a dis-
 10 miles N. W. from Boston. tinguished benefactor of this
 Incorporated June 20, 1765, and town. He was commander of
 contains 2529 inhabitants.— the line of forts west of the
 bounded N. by Pownal, Vt., W. Connecticut river, during the
 New York line, E. by Clarke- French and Indian wars from
 and Adams, S. by New 1740 to 1748, and resided near
 Ashford and Hancock. This this place, at Hoosic fort, in Ad-
 though situated remote mas. He afterwards resided in
 in the centre of the state, Hatfield. He was again appoint-
 which it is connected, has ed to command in the war of
 usually one of the finest situa- 1755. in the expedition against
 tions in the state, in a rich and Canada, under General Johnson.
 fertile valley, watered by the Previous to setting out on this
 junction of two mountain streams, expedition, he made his will,
 which meet as it were to repose bearing date July 22, 1755, in
 and deposit the riches they have which, as he had no family, hav-
 garnered in their course to fertil- ing never been married, he gave
 ing the soil which they have cre- most of his estate for the estab-
 ated from the spoils of past ages. lishment of a free grammar
 The surrounding scenery is wild school, to be supported forever
 and romantic. The town is sit- at this place. He was unfortu-
 uated in a triangular valley of six nately slain at the battle with the
 or seven miles on a side. Hoo- French and Indians under Baron
 skau river, which rises many Dieskau, near Lake George, Sept.
 miles to the south east, in Chesh- 8, 1755. This fund having ac-
 ire and Windsor, enters this val- cumulated under the care of
 ley at the south east angle, and John Worthington, Esq., of
 Green river, a beautiful stream Springfield, and Israel Williams,
 from Hancock and New Ashford, Esq., of Hatfield, his executors,
 enters from the south west. Here was committed to certain trustees
 they unite and pass off to the by an act of the General Court,
 north into Vermont, and thence in 1785, and in 1790 a brick
 to the Hudson, above Lansing- building, 82 feet long and 42
 burg. The town is mostly set- wide, and four stories high, was
 tled by farmers, and scattered erected at an expense of 11,700,
 plantations, but there is a large dollars, leaving a fund for its sup-
 and handsome village near the port of about the same amount.

The school went i to operation presidency of Amherst college in 1791, and in 1793 it was in- in 1820: Rev. Edward D. Crif- vested with the powers and Dr. D. D. was inducted into privileges of a college, by an office in 1821: Rev. Maria Hop- act of the Legislature, and call- this is at present president and ed Williams College. In 1793 professor of moral and intellect- two townships of land in Maine and philosophy. This is also a were granted to this institution, rich farming and manufacturing one of which was sold shire town. 1 cotton mill with 2 000 ly after for \$10,000, and a se- spindles. It is accommodated by cond edifice was erected in the Pitt land and N. Adams rail- 1798. An attempt was made road, and will share largely in the about 1820 to remove this col- ben fits of the Hoosie tunnel, if lege to Northampton, which re- completed. Railroad cars, chairs, herst college, and in the greater manufactured here. Here are 2 permanency and increased use- Congregational, 1 Baptist, and fulness of this. The present 1 Methodist societies. Valua- college buildings are two edifices tion, \$973,309.

WILMINGTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 2 offices, 16 miles north of Bos- rooms for students. The col- ton. Incorporated Sept. 25, lege has a president, two pro- 1730, and has 958 inhabitants. fessors, and three tutors; a li- Bounded N. by Andover, E. by brary of 1500 volumes, and a Reading. S. E. by Woburn, S. valuable chemical and philo- W. by Burlington, W. by Bil- sopherical apparatus; \$15,000 has lerica, N. W. by Tewksbury. It lately been obtained by sub- was composed of the corners of scription for the erection of a the adjoining towns. The soil chapel, and the establishment of of this town is thin and light, a new professorship. The col- but produces most of the fruits lege contains about 85 students, of the climate, and especially and the medical institution at hops have been raised here in Pittsfield, is also connected with great abundance and perfection. this institution, and contains 100 The surface of the land is com- medical students. The presi- paratively level. A main branch dents of this institution have of Ipswich river takes its rise in been Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D. D. this town. The Middlesex ca- from 1793 to 1815; Rev. Ze- nal passed through the town, but phaniah Swift Moore, inducted never added much to its business into office 1815, removed to the or population, and is now out of

use. The Boston and Lowell and Salem and Lowell railroads pass here, but have not greatly added to its business. It has Congregational and Free Will Baptist societies. Valuation, \$598,343.

WINCHELTON.

WORCESTER Co. Post-town, 69 miles N. W. of Boston, 30 N. of Worcester. Incorporated June 14, 1764, and contains 2747 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Rindge, N. H., E. by Ashburnham, S. E. by Gardner, S. W. by Templeton, W. by Royalston. The land of this town was first granted to Lieut. Abraham Tilton, June, 1734, for the purpose of being divided into 63 equal shares. One for the first minister, one for schools, one for the future ministry, and the remainder for 60 proprietors, all but eight of whom belonged to Ipswich, in the county of Essex, and the place was consequently called Ipswich Canada, till its incorporation. In 1752, there were ten families in the town, when some of them left the place, and the others lived in garrison houses, palisaded and provided against the arts of Indian warfare. This town has an uneven surface, and the land is somewhat rocky and hard to subdue, but has a deep and strong soil, and is fertile, especially in grass and fruits. The Cheshire railroad passes the north village, and has greatly added to its business and population. There are cotton and woolen factories; 1,349,600 yards of sheetings, and 42,000 yards of satinets and jeans made per annum; a machine shop for cotton and woolen machinery; pails, tubs, and baskets, are made to a large extent. Handsome granite is found here for building, but most of the stones are of a ferruginous quality, and appear to be impregnated with sulphate of iron.—There is a spring in the northern part of the town, of a chalybeate quality, and which appears to be tinged with both iron and sulphur, which has been frequented many years for its medicinal qualities. Miller's river is a fine and useful stream in this town. It rises principally from two large ponds, one in Rindge and the other in Ashburnham, the streams from which unite in the north eastern part of this town. It has excellent falls, and affords water power for considerable machinery. It passes about one mile north of the centre of the town, makes a large bend to the south, and leaves at the south west corner. It adds much to the beauty of the town and the convenience of its inhabitants. The first meeting house was built here in 1762. The church was embodied and Rev. Daniel Stimson ordained, Sept. 15, the same year. Here are two Trinitarian, two Baptist, one Unitarian, one Methodist societies. Valuation, \$918,365.

WINCHESTER.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 8 miles from Boston. Taken from Woburn, West Cambridge and Medford, and incorporated April 30, 1850. Bounded N. by Woburn, W. by Lexington, S. by West Cambridge, E. by Medford. It is adjacent to Mystic Pond and the Lowell railroad, on which a station accommodates the business of the town. It has a considerable farming and manufacturing interest, a machine shop, 5 piano forte manufactories, 700 cases made per annum; value of musical instruments, \$73,000; hands employed, 46. It has Congregational and Baptist churches. Valuation in 1858, \$1,537,635.

WINDSOR.

BERKSHIRE Co. Post-town, 120 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated July 2, 1771, and contains 905 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Savoy, E. by Plainfield and Cummington, S. by Peru and Hinsdale, W. by Dalton and Cheshire. This town has an elevated situation, at the sources of the Housatonic, Hoosic, Westfield, and Deerfield rivers, most or all of which, receive accessions from the waters of this town. Here is a swamp of 500 acres, two outlets of which afford handsome mill streams; the one enters the Housatonic at Pittsfield, and the other the Hoosic, at Adams. This swamp was proposed as the reservoir at the

summit level for a canal between the Hudson and Connecticut rivers, once a favorite Boston notion before the advent of railroads. There is a considerable pond in the north part of the town, whose waters descend the Westfield river to Springfield, and another in the immediate vicinity, which discharges down the Deerfield river. This is principally a farming town, and has been noted for the quality of its wool. On the Housatonic, in the south west part of the town, are falls of about 70 feet. It is an excellent town for grazing. Here is a Congregational society. Valuation, \$298,619.

WINTHROP.

SUFFOLK Co. Post-town, 4 miles S. E. of Boston. Incorporated March 27, 1852, and has 366 inhabitants. It is one of the smallest towns in the state, both for land and population. By the statistics of industry of the state, here is a manufactory of coffee, in which 1000 tons, of the value of \$400,000, are worked annually. It produces farm and garden produce, salt hay, milk, &c. It constitutes the south east point of Chelsea, lies along Chelsea beach towards Lynn harbor. It has a Methodist society. Valuation, with North Chelsea.

WOBBURN.

MIDDLESEX Co. Post-town, 10 miles N. W. of Boston. In-

incorporated May 18, 1642, and glass, chemical preparations, contains 5451 inhabitants.—thermometers, gold and silver Bounded N. by Wilmington, N. ware, hats, caps, chairs, tools, E. by Reading, E. by Stoughton, leather, straw bonnets, boots, S. E. by Medford, S. W. by shoes, crameled leather, &c.; it Winchester, W. by Lexington, is also a well cultivated farming N. W. by Burlington. This town was first con- sidered as a part of Charlestown. The first settlers came here in 1641. In 1642 the principal settlement was made, and it was named Woburn. The town was bounded out four miles square, and some red flourishing. The Mid-granted to seven men of good dress a canal passed through this and honest repate, on condition town, and was considered a great that they within two years build acquisition, and even as late as houses there, and proceed to 1828 the lower lock was rebuilt, build a town. Those men grant- and the old wooden materials ed lands to those who were de- exchanged for brown granite. siours of settling with them. The stone was prepared in the Each man had land according to summer of 1827, and brought his stock and ability to cultivate; by the canal to the spot. The The poorest had 6 or 7 acres of work was commenced the 5th of meadow, and 25 of upland. But March, and completed and the such as were of a turbulent water let in the 15th of April. spirit, were not allowed to "en- Thirty thousand cubic feet of joy a freehold till they should stone were used in the construc- mend their manners." In this tion of this lock, and the whole manner about 60 families were work cost \$2000. But alas, how soon settled. A church was short-sighted is man! The canal formed August 24, 1642, and is now entirely out of use. The Rev. Thomas Carter, of Water- Boston and Lowell railroad goes town, was ordained Nov. 22, the the business which this canal same year. Burlington was set was to accommodate, and the of from this town, Feb. 28, whole capital was sunk. The 1739, and a part of Winchester railroad passes through the east- in 1850. 2 Trinitarian, 2 Uni- ern part of the town, and a rian, 2 Baptist, and 1 Metho- short branch accommodates the dist societies. Val. \$1,962, 577. principal village. It is now one of the most active and thriving man- ufacturing towns. They make cotton and woollen machinery,

WORCESTER.

A city, and shire of Worcester county, 40 miles W. of Boston.

Incorporated Oct. 15, 1684, and contains 22,256 inhabitants.—Bounded N. by West Boylston, N. E. by Boylston, E. by Shrewsbury, S. E. by Millbury, S. W. by Ward, W. by Leicester, N. W. by Holden. It is situated in a beautiful valley, at the junction of several of the streams which form the head waters of the Blackstone river. The soil is good, and the city is richly supplied with produce from the neighboring farms. All the courts of this large and flourishing county were held here until 1858, when some were removed to Fitchburg, and the city derives more advantages as a shire than any other in the commonwealth. This is one of the largest inland cities in New England, and is a place of much wealth and trade. Its growth since the construction of railroads has been rapid, and the numerous new streets, and elegant mansions on the surrounding eminences, give it the appearance of a wealthy commercial metropolis. It has railroads diverging to every quarter, and no place has profited more by the system. The first Hospital for the Insane in this state was located here in 1830, and completed for the reception of patients in 1832. It was 256 feet long in front, with wings extending back 100 feet, and calculated for 120 patients. It has since been greatly enlarged, and is now among the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world. In 1819, a handsome and commodious building was erected for the reception of the library and cabinet of the American Antiquarian Society, by Isaiah Thomas, LL. D., president of the society. The library consists of 600 vols., many of which are rare and valuable works, and the cabinet is highly respectable. This township, 8 miles square, was granted to Daniel Gookin and others, Oct. 4, 1668; but the Indian wars, which commenced soon after, prevented the settlement of the town till 1685, when Daniel Gookin, Daniel Henchman, Thomas Prentice, John Wing, George Damon, Peter Goulding, Dickery Sargent, Isaac Beal, and Jacob Leonard, began a plantation at this place. The year following several others moved in, and the settlement prospered till 1704, when they were much troubled by the Indians, who killed the wife of Dickery Sargent, and two of his children, and carried three others into captivity. Elisha Ward was also killed, and the place wholly deserted of its inhabitants. In Oct. 1713, Jonas Rice and family returned, and remained alone till 1715, when others returned. Several emigrants from Ireland settled here in 1718, after which time the population greatly increased.—Holden was set off from this town in 1740, and a part of Auburn in 1778. This town was a part of the tract of country call-

ed by the Indians Quinsigamond. of cotton per annum; 6 sets The hills called Tatmuck and of woolen machinery, making Bogachok, were formerly the 250,000 yds. of cassimere and sites of Indian towns of these 359,000 yds. of satin et per annames. The first printing press num. Also, rolling and slitting was established here in 1775, by mills, nail machines, hollow ware, Isaiah Thomas, Esq., who is sup- cotton and woolen machinery, posed to have carried on the farm tools, paper, musical instru- business of book printing more ments, chronometers, cord, cord- extensively than any other man age, fire-arms, chairs, brick, and of his time in the United States. a great variety of other articles. At this period he transferred the The first meeting-house was built, publication of the Massachusetts the church formed, and Rev. An- Spy from Boston to this town, drew Gardner ordained, in 1719. where it has been continued to His successor, the Rev. Isaac the present day. The Spy hav- Burr, was ordained in 1725. He ing been very warm in its oppo- was succeeded by Rev. Thaddeus sition to the measures of the Macarty, in 1742, who was suc- British government, it became ceeded by Rev. Samuel Austin, necessary for Mr. Thomas to seek in 1790. A second parish was a more secure situation, from formed in 1785, and Rev. Aaron which to disseminate his senti- Bancroft ordained in 1786. Here ments. His press went to Wor- are now twenty religious societies cester three days before the battle with very elegant churches. 6 of Lexington. Three large edi- Trinitarian, 4 Unitarian, 3 Bap- tions of the Bible were printed tist, 3 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 here soon after the revolution. Universalist, and 1 Roman Cath- A large folio with fifty copper olic societies. Val. \$11,085,506. plates, a large royal quarto, and one in octavo, each the first of the kind in the United States.

WORTHINGTON.

HAMPSHIRE CO. Post-town, A stream called Mill Brook from 110 miles W. of Boston. Incorporated June 30, 1768, and contains 1112 inhabitants. Bound- North Pond, passes through the centre of the town, and feeds the Blackstone Canal. In this town ed N. by Cummington, E. by are large paper mills, and five Chesterfield, S. by Chester, S. machine shops, at which vast W. by Middlefield, W. by Peru. quantities of machinery of vari- It occupies an elevated situation ous kinds are made. Worcester near the centre of the Green is largely engaged in manufac- Mountain range. It is upon the tures of various kinds. Here eastern declivity, and its waters are 3 cotton mills with 7250 are discharged into the Connecti- spindles, consuming 454,000 lbs. cut by Westfield river, the prin-

principal branch of which washes the south west boundary of the town, and other branches pass through the middle and the north east parts. It is one of the best townships in the vicinity; the surface is handsome and pleasant, and the soil rich, producing wheat, rye, grass, cider, and most other fruits. The people are industrious, and the town has the appearance of prosperity. It has a variety of manufactures, tools, chairs, cabinet work, boots, shoes, &c. It has 2 Congregational and 1 Methodist churches. Valuation, \$443,273.

WRENTHAM.

NORFOLK Co. Post-town, 24 miles S. W. of Boston. Incorporated Oct. 15, 1673; has 3245 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Medfield, E. by Foxborough, S. by Attleborough, S. W. by Cumberland, R. I., W. by Bellingham, N. W. by Franklin. There is a large pond near the centre of the town, and several streams of water, some of which go to furnish water to Charles, Taunton, and Neponset rivers. This place was called Wallomapoggee by the Indians. There is a cavern in this town, called Wampum's Rock, from an Indian family of that name, who resided in it for several years. It is about nine feet square, and eight feet high, lessening from the centre to four feet high. It is surrounded by broken rocks, and now serves as a shelter for cattle and sheep.

Wrentham was a part of the extensive town of Dedham, till its incorporation. This is a manufacturing town of some consequence. Here are 3 cotton mills consuming 1,321,700 lbs. of cotton annually, in the making of yarn, thread, batten, &c. They also make axes, hatchets, and other edge tools, boots, jewelry, watches, carpets, cars, coaches, chairs, shoes, straw bonnets, &c. A church was formed here in 1692, and Rev. Samuel Man or- dained. Succeeded by Rev. Henry Messenger, in 1719, Rev. Joseph Bean, in 1750, Rev. David Avery in 1796, and by Rev. Elisha Fiske in 1799. Here are now 2 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Second Advent societies. Valuation, \$1,121,721.

YARMOUTH.

BARNSTABLE Co. Post-town, two post offices, 70 miles S. E. of Boston, extending across the narrowest part of the main arm of Cape Cod. Bounded E. by Dennis, W. by Barnstable, and on the S. by the ocean, and N. by Cape Cod bay. Incorporated in 1639, and has 2592 inhabitants. The soil of this town is naturally poor, and the roads are sandy and heavy to travellers, but has been greatly improved by cultivation. The houses are mostly of one story, with four rooms, and a chimney in the centre, and covered all over with shingles, which is a very common construction on the Cape. Salt is

manufactured here to great extent and with a handsome profit. Vats are made of pine plank, and the water raised into them by pumps moved by wind, and thus evaporated by the sun. The water passes successively into four vats, in the last of which salt is deposited in crystals, and the same water deposits Glauber's salts during the winter, on being frozen. Roofs are provided to cover these vats from the rain; two of which are suspended from the ends of a beam which turns upon a post standing between two vats, by which they are easily covered or uncovered, according to the dryness or dampness of the weather. In 1837, 365,000 bushels of salt were made here. But this business has since decreased. Hyannis harbor is on Lewis' bay, a small bay at the south west corner of this town, between Barnstable and Yarmouth. This is a place of some business; having a meeting-house, a post office, and a considerable settlement. The bay is formed principally by an island joined by a beach to Yarmouth, which together make the south east side of the bay. Oysters have been found in this bay in great quantities. There are several other villages in town, called Yarmouth, Yarmouthport, West Yarmouth. Here are a number of fresh ponds, affording some water power, and fine fowling and fishing. The people here are much engaged in the fisheries. In 1856 there were fifteen vessels, in all 1000 tons, in the cod and mackerel business, and they furnish many masters and seamen to other ports. Here are several manufactures of sails, harness, chemical preparations, chairs, tin ware and shoes. Here are 9 religious societies, 2 Congregational, 3 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Friend, 1 Swedenborgian. Val. \$746,567.

ZOAR.

BERKSHIRE Co. Incorporated in 1822, and contained in 1820 150 inhabitants. Was annexed to Rowe in 1830.



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